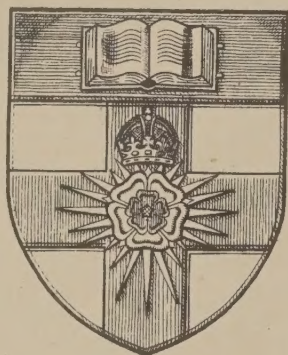


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EAST INDIA.

BARODA.—PART I.

Session

4 November 1852 — 20 August 1853.

VOL. LXX.

1852-53.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS

OF THE

— (1855) —

LAST YEAR

— 1854 —

Session

4 November 1853 — 30 June 1854

VOL. LXX.

1853-54



ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1852-53.

FORTY-SEVEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

FOURTEENTH VOLUME.—PART I.

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EAST INDIA.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 24 February 1853;—for,

- COPIES “of all DESPATCHES, MINUTES, or other DOCUMENTS (not already laid before Parliament) relating to the attempts of *Dhackjee Dadajee* to Bribe the Bombay Government and its Servants:”
- “Of all other REPORTS, LETTERS, or PAPERS received subsequently to the Year 1840, on the subject of the alleged Corruption of Officers in the Political, Revenue, or Judicial Departments under the Bombay Government, and not already laid before Parliament:”
- “Of all REPORTS or REPLIES (not already laid before Parliament) returned by Political, Revenue, or Judicial Officers of the Bombay Government, to the Circular Letters on the subject of *Khutput* (illicit influence), addressed to them by the said Government in May 1850; with the Dates on which they were received by the Bombay Government, the Indian Government, the Court of Directors, and the Board of Control respectively:”
- “Of all CORRESPONDENCE and PAPERS (not already laid before Parliament) on the subject of the said Circular Letters, or the said Reports or Replies, on the belief of the Natives in the corruptibility of the Bombay Government or its subordinate Officers, or the means of eradicating the same:”
- “Of all CORRESPONDENCE and PAPERS (not already laid before Parliament) on the subject of the Conduct of the Bombay Government in ‘arresting *in limine*’ some of Colonel *Outram*’s most important Investigations of Official Corruption, as described in the Political Letter of the Court of Directors of the 23d day of June 1852 (Parliamentary Paper, No. 560, of Session 1852, page 17), or on the subject of the Charges against Colonel *Outram*, contained in Minutes of the Bombay Government or its members, of labouring under ‘*Monomania*’ (Parliamentary Paper, No. 560, of Session 1852, page 1285), and of being actuated by ‘rancorous personal feelings’ (Parliamentary Paper, No. 560, of Session 1852, page 913), in his conduct of certain of those Inquiries which the Court of Directors afterwards declare to have been conducted with a ‘zeal, energy, ability, and success’ entitling him to credit (Parliamentary Paper, No. 560, of Session 1852, page 27):”
- “Of all DOCUMENTS on the RECORDS of the INDIA HOUSE, showing, or tending to show, the views of individual Directors in reference to Colonel *Outram*’s Removal from Office, or in reference to the treatment he received from the Bombay Government, or in reference to the probable consequences of his Removal, or in reference to the measures by which these consequences might be best averted:”
- “Of all DOCUMENTS tending to show what Measures have been taken by the Bombay Government, or ordered by the Court of Directors, for the purpose of eradicating the belief in the corruptibility of high Officials, which has been declared to exist at Baroda, by Colonel *Outram*, and also by Mr. *W. E. Frere*, the Commissioner despatched by Lord *Falkland*’s Government to report on certain allegations made by Colonel *Outram*, and who furnished a Report dated the 22d day of October 1851 (Parliamentary Paper, No. 560, of Session 1852, page 1013), and by other Public Servants:”
- “And, of all DOCUMENTS tending to show if any or what Measures have been taken to effect the removal of, or convey censure to, the Minister and other members of the Guicowar’s Durbar, pronounced Guilty by the Bombay Government of having laboured to thwart Colonel *Outram*’s legitimate and official Inquiries, and to interpose difficulties in the way of his doing justice to oppressed individuals entitled by guarantee to British Protection (Parliamentary Paper, No. 560, of Session 1852, p. 17, and p. 411).”

East India House, }
June 1853.

JAMES C. MELVILL.

(*Mr. Otway.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 June 1853.

NOTE I.

THE proceedings "relating to the attempts of Dhackjee Dadajee to bribe the Bombay Government and its Servants," were laid before the House of Commons pursuant to an Order of the House, dated the 22d April 1845.

NOTE II.

The dates on which the Letters of the Bombay Government forwarding these Reports were received by the Court of Directors, are as follows :—

Letter dated 17 September (No. 69) 1851 ; received 23 October 1851.

Letter dated 14 September (No. 87) 1852 ; received 28 October 1852.

Letter dated 29 March (No. 39) 1853 ; received 3 May 1853.

The letters being sent in duplicate, were received at the same time by the India Board.

There is no indication of the dates on which the answers to the circulars were received by the Bombay Government, except the dates of the consultations on which they are recorded ; these dates are given in the margin of the above letters.

There does not appear to have been any correspondence between the Governments of India and Bombay on the subject.

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COPIES of all DESPATCHES, MINUTES, or other DOCUMENTS (not already laid before Parliament), on the subject of the Alleged CORRUPTION of OFFICERS in the Political, Revenue, or Judicial Departments under the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT, &c.

Corrupt Practices of the Native Establishment of the Mahee Caunta Agency.

Corrupt Practices
of Native Estab-
lishment of Mahee
Caunta Agency.

EXTRACT Political Letter from Bombay; dated 29 September (No 60) 1841.

Para 15. WE regret to report to your Honourable Court that we have been compelled to dismiss from his situation Madhoo Lall, native agent to the Political Agent in the Mahee Caunta, in consequence of that individual having, during the month of October 1840, been proved guilty of bribery and corruption.

16. Only one charge against this individual was investigated by Captain Lang; and although he at first denied his guilt, he subsequently admitted it, and earnestly begged, that instead of an investigation being instituted into any other charges which might be brought against him, he might at once be dismissed from his situation, and be declared incapable of any further employment under Government.

17. The charge on which Madhoo Lall admitted his guilt may be briefly summed up as follows: Towards the close of the year 1836, some step-relations of an individual named Manyar Hajee, an inhabitant of the Sadra Bazar, claimed a share in his father's property, a claim which they supported on an alleged written agreement. The existence, however, of any such document was denied both by Manyar Hajee and his father; but as the opposite party, on bringing the subject to the notice of Captain Outram, then Political Agent in the Mahee Caunta, stated that they could prove, by credible witnesses, their right to the property which they claimed, that officer agreed to defer consideration of the case until the witnesses alluded to were brought before him.

18. In the meantime, however, Manyar Hajee, not content with the justice of his cause, and having, it is believed, received a hint that such a measure was necessary, sent Mahadoo Lall a bribe of 320 rupees, to ensure his interest in his behalf, who, in return for the bribe, adopted effectual means, for upwards of a year, to prevent the witnesses of the opposite party from appearing before Captain Outram.

19. At the expiration, however, of about a year, the effect of Manyar Hajee's bribe to Mahadoo Lall, was superseded by a present being made to that individual by the opposite party; and although he was satisfied of the injustice of their claims, he secretly threw obstacles in the way of a decision being passed by Captain Outram; and eventually, when he found that his plans could not much longer succeed, he sent for Manyar Hajee, and on that individual's arrival, he expatiated on the large amount of the demands of the opposite party; and by this and other means so effectually worked on the Hajee's fears that he induced him to agree to compromise the claim of the opposite party by a present to them of 450 rupees.

20. The above amount having been paid by Manyar Hajee, the opposite party withdrew their claim, and Mahadoo Lall reported to Captain Outram that

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that an amicable settlement of the case had been effected, to which effect an entry was made on the records of the Mahee Caunta Agency.

21. On Mahadoo Lall admitting his guilt on the above charge, Captain Lang compelled him to refund to Manyar Hajee the full amount of the two sums of 320 and 450 rupees, which that individual had paid as a bribe to Madhoo Lall, and as a compromise to the opposite party, and at the same time, subject to the confirmation of Government, dismissed him from his situation. Previous to this charge being proved against Mahadoo Lall, he had, during a period of 15 years' service in the employment of the Government, borne a high character for integrity and diligence.

22. We much fear, from the circumstances which have come to the knowledge of Captain Lang, since Mahadoo Lall's conviction on the above charge, that he has been guilty of many other acts of bribery and corruption; but as we entertain doubt whether conviction would to a certainty follow any other charges on which this individual might be tried, we have, as a matter of expediency, directed Captain Lang not to enter into the investigation of any further charges against him. We have resolved on adopting this lenient course, not from any feeling of consideration to Mahadoo Lall, but from a knowledge of the difficulty of conviction in cases of this description, and from a fear that justice would suffer more, in the event of his acquittal, than by resolving to abandon the investigation of any further charges against him.

23. The guilt of Mahadoo Lall having been clearly established in the case alluded to in the 17 and 21 paras. of this despatch, we have directed his dismissal from the public service, and have addressed a circular to all the subordinate authorities, forbidding his re-employment in the service of Government, in any capacity whatever.

EXTRACT Political Letter to Bombay; dated 1 June (No. 10) 1842.

Para. 6. WE think with Mr. Boyd, that Captain Lang committed a serious error in the lenity with which he treated Madhoololl, his native agent. Having obtained such evidence as clearly proved this man to have been guilty of one act of gross corruption, he induced him to confess his guilt in consideration of a recommendation to Government, that his punishment should be limited to dismissal and interdiction from re-employment, although Captain Lang was fully persuaded that an investigation would bring to light numerous other offences of the same kind, committed by him. You have, although expressing your concurrence in Mr. Boyd's view of the case, disposed of it in the way recommended by Captain Lang, assigning as the ground "doubts whether conviction would certainly follow any other charge;" but Captain Lang's letter of 31st October 1840, does not lead us to believe that the difficulties would have been greater than those generally experienced in such inquiries. We entirely concur with you in thinking Captain Lang's anxiety for the restoration of money paid in bribery, to those who paid it, misplaced.

EXTRACT Political Letter from Bombay; dated 1 February (No. 4) 1843.

Guzerat, Mahee
Caunta.

Para. 16. ON the 23d June 1841, Mr. Boyd, the Political Commissioner for Guzerat, submitted copies of two letters from Captain Lang, the Political Agent in the Mahee Caunta, dated the 15th and 29th of the preceding month, in which he reported that when at Edur, in February 1841, certain charges of bribery and corruption had been brought to his notice, against the greater part of the natives in the employment of Government, in the Mahee Caunta.

Pol. Cons. 1841,
Dec. 8, No. 6551
to 6555.
Pol. Cons. 1842,
Jan. 26, No. 414
to 416.

17. With the first of these communications, Captain Lang forwarded copies of the depositions which had been taken by himself and his assistant, Lieutenant Keily, in one of the charges which he had investigated. This charge (the only one investigated by Captain Lang) was against Soobram Dulputram, the Mahee Caunta mujmoondar, of having, when in charge of the attachment duty at Edur,

Edur, in 1837, received from the Edur Durbar, a bribe of 2,800 rupees for supposed services rendered by himself, Madhoo Lall,* late native agent in Mahee Caunta, and other members of the Political Agent's native establishment, in the claim advanced by the Edur Durbar, to the possession of the estate of Byer.

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18. The evidence in this case was so inconsistent and contradictory, that it would have been difficult to form a correct opinion in regard to Soobaram's guilt or innocence, had he not himself admitted, in a confession which he made, that he had received the above sum from the Edur Durbar, for corrupt purposes. Under these circumstances, this Government felt no hesitation in directing the dismissal of Soobaram, and prohibiting (by circular) his being re-employed in any capacity under Government, and orders were at the same time given, that this individual should be required to refund the full amount of the bribe, (2,800 rupees) which had been paid to him by the Durbar, and that this amount, when recovered, should be credited to the Sadra Bazar Fund.

19. In forwarding the above proceedings, Captain Lang stated that, from the circumstances which had been brought to light during this investigation, he had reason to suspect that a sufficient example had not been made, by the dismissal of Madhoo Lall in 1840, to put a stop to the corrupt practices of his establishment; and that officer therefore proposed, that security should, for the future, be required for the good conduct of persons admitted on his establishment. In reply, Captain Lang was informed, that the adoption or otherwise of this measure is discretionary with him, and does not require the special authority of Government.

20. In his letter, dated the 29th May 1841,† Captain Lang stated that several other complaints had been made to him against members of his native establishment, having at different times received small sums of money, as presents, on complaints being preferred or settled at his office, and proposed that he should be permitted to grant, on certain conditions, a pardon for all minor offences of this description, which had been committed previous to the discharge in October 1840, of the late native agent, Madhoo Lall. Captain Lang, at the same time, proposed that all individuals connected with his establishment, who had been guilty of corrupt conduct, subsequent to the dismissal of this individual, should be tried for that offence, before the Political Agent's court of criminal justice in the Mahee Caunta.

21. The conditions on which Captain Lang proposed that a pardon should be granted by him, for all bribes received by native members of his establishment previous to October 1840 were, that each individual who could be proved to have been guilty of this offence, should be compelled to pay a fine to such an extent as he might consider it right to impose, with reference to the extent of the bribes received by each individual, and the purposes for which the bribes were paid. Captain Lang, however, proposed to exclude from the amnesty, all individuals who might be proved to have received bribes with the view of frustrating the ends of justice.

22. In submitting these proceedings to Government, Mr. Boyd alluded to the opinion previously offered by him in his letter, dated the 23d November 1840, forwarding the proceedings held by Captain Lang in the investigation conducted by him into the charges against Mahdo Lall, that that officer was disposed to observe too great a leniency in cases of bribery committed by members of his establishment, and observed that he considered that the present was a case in which Captain Lang ought to have brought to trial every individual against whom evidence of bribery and corruption could have been brought forward, or suspended those against whom reasonable grounds of suspicion existed.

Vide despatch from this Government, dated 29 Sept., No. 60, of 1841.

23. In reply, Captain Lang was informed that Government considered that it would be altogether inexpedient to grant an amnesty of the nature proposed by him; and that, while Government had no objection to vest him with a discretionary power to try, in his capacity of Political Agent, such cases as he might be

be

* Vide Despatch from this Government, dated 29 September, No. 60, of 1841, reporting the dismissal of Madhoo Lall on another charge of bribery.

† Enclosure No. 2 to Mr. Boyd's letter, dated 23 June 1841.

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be of opinion, it was absolutely requisite that cognisance should be taken, he must be reminded that he was in error in supposing that cases of this description are cognisable by the criminal courts of justice in the Mahee Caunta and Rewa Caunta.

24. Under the circumstances stated in a subsequent communication from Captain Lang, dated the 9th December 1841, Government directed that Soobaram should be held responsible for a moiety only of the sum of 2,800 rupees received by him from the Edur Durbar, and we at the same time directed that should this amount not be immediately paid, it should be recovered from the majmoondar's fees belonging to his family. In communicating this decision to Captain Lang, that officer was informed that Government did not perceive any reasons whatever for paying this amount to the Edur Durbar, on its being recovered from Soobaram, as proposed by him, and he was at the same time directed to make that Durbar aware, if it could be supposed that they were ignorant of the fact, that it is a great offence to bribe, or attempt to bribe, a servant of the British Government.

25. The office of mujmoondar being hereditary, this Government has sanctioned the transfer of the duties connected with that situation to the eldest son of Soobaram, and has directed that this arrangement should take effect from the date on which the sum of 1,400 rupees might be recovered from that individual.

EXTRACT Political Letter to Bombay ; dated 19 July (No. 12) 1843.

Answer to political
letter, dated 1 Feb.
(No. 4) 1843 (16 to
25). Further dis-
closures of corrupt
practices in the
Native Establish-
ment of the Mayhee
Caunta Agency.

Para. 6. THE late native agent, Madhoololl, had been already dismissed for bribery, and one of the oldest officers of the agency, the majmoondar Soobaram, has now been found guilty of the same offence, part of the evidence against him being his own confession, although he only confesses having taken a bribe for the benefit of Madhoololl, not for his own. He has been dismissed the service, declared ineligible for future employment, and required to refund 1,400 rupees, half the amount of the bribe, a larger share than Captain Lang believes to have been appropriated to his own use. The sum refunded has been ordered to be credited to the Sadra Bazar Fund.

7. We regret to find that, in Captain Lang's opinion, corruption pervades nearly all his native establishment. We approve your having invested him with a discretion as to what cases required to be judicially disposed of in his character of Political Agent ; but there would have been most serious objections to the proposition made by him of granting a general pardon for all such offences (with certain exceptions) on payment of such a fine as he might consider equivalent to restitution.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 3 February 1841.

From *W. S. Boyd*, Esq. Political Commissioner and Resident, Baroda, to
J. P. Willoughby, Esq. Secretary to Government at Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to hand up a very detailed report from Captain Lang, on the occasion of his suspending his native agent, Mahadoo Laul, for bribery and corruption.

2. The case, from the Political Agent's own showing, is one of unmitigated grossness in all its bearings ; the injured party informs and complains ; the evidence is most satisfactory ; the accused is called up and questioned, and totally denies the fact. Captain Lang then informs him of the strong nature of the evidence against him, and of his own disinclination to go on with the inquiry, unless forced to do so to satisfy the ends of justice, but that as he would consider that end sufficiently answered by dismissing the native agent from further Government employ on his making restitution to the complainant, he is willing to take upon himself the responsibility of finally settling the case on these terms,
provided

provided after "mature consideration," he gave a writing, confessing his misconduct, and repaid the money in the presence of the Political Agent, &c. &c.

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3. Captain Lang eventually disposed of the case in this manner, after having remarked that he questioned the native agent as to the truth of other accusations of a similar nature which he had heard against him, which is of course denied by the native agent himself, although it subsequently appears in Captain Lang's reports, that he has no doubt whatever of the facts.

4. Captain Lang also appends a very detailed statement, relating to another act of bribery committed by one Goolaubchund, but as it is not sufficiently traced to the native agent's door, and involves questions of a separate nature, it would have afforded ample matter for another despatch.

5. In handing up my sentiments for the information of the Board, on the points to be considered in this communication, I must in general observe, that I disapprove of Captain Lang's views upon almost every one of them.

6. It would appear, that at the time Captain Lang was entering into what I must describe as a sort of negotiation, instead of the strict and usual investigation in such cases with his agent in the manner described in para. 3, Mahadoolaul was all but a convicted offender, as Captain Lang possessed satisfactory proof of his guilt in one case, and was so assured of it in others, that he had ceased to make any use of his services.

7. Had the discovery of Mahadoolaul's guilt been the result of his own voluntary confessions, emanating from feelings of contrition or remorse, I can imagine an inclination on the part of his judges to extend to him that degree of merciful leniency, which a hardened culprit like the native agent has, unsought for obtained.

8. I totally dissent from Captain Lang's opinion, that the course he has pursued towards this individual, sufficiently satisfied the ends of justice; indeed, I cannot understand upon what grounds this is advanced, as Captain Lang was not only aware of his other malversations at the time, but allows that he believes large sums has been paid him by other parties; so that the ends of justice are anything but satisfied by simple dismissal, and the refund of even of double the sum in a single instance out of numerous extortions.

9. It is doubtless a most ungrateful task to trace and punish corruption, and Captain Lang may have felt it doubly so while proceeding against an old and hitherto highly respected servant, but when such discoveries as those described are made, it is a very questionable course of policy, and eventually anything but a merciful one, relinquishing the opportunity of holding up to our native agents and servants of all grades, that example which the conviction and punishment of such an offender as Mahadoolaul would have exhibited to all.

10. I do not indeed see, unless Captain Lang foresees a failure in convicting the native agent, why any other of the charges alluded to should not be investigated, as it does not appear that Captain Lang intends the pardon he has promised to protect Mahadoolaul, further than the case of bribery first alluded to, *vide* para. 8, in which Captain Lang discusses this point, and has no doubt of proving the guilt of Mahadoolaul in many instances.

11. Captain Lang, in para. 7, makes a number of remarks on different points in which I cannot exactly agree with him, and particularly in the concluding part of that para.; for the character of the inhabitants of Mahee Caunta can have no effect in palliating the conduct of our own experienced native servants, who ought to know, and do know better; and the remedy for evils (which I consider entirely imaginary, as here described,) of doubt and delay, which Captain Lang deprecates, is always in our own hands, in the shape of a penalty inflicted commensurate with the nature of the offence, which the native community of Mahee Caunta is not likely to mistake.

12. I consider Captain Lang's contemplating even the re-employment of Mahadoolaul, as he seems to do in para. 10, very injudicious.

13. I now come to the second head treated of in this despatch, which I shall endeavour to reduce into a moderate space. One Goolaubchund Roopchund

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employed as acting karbarie of Amliara, and latterly a good deal employed for his father by Wujjunbaee, and her party, regarding the succession to the gadee, came into Captain Lang's cutcherry one evening, and demanded a restitution of 1,650 rupees, which he had paid into the hands of Bechur Dyaram Dessai of Perantej, as a bribe to the native agent, provided Kullian Sing, adopted son of Wujjunbaee, gained the day; the native agent denies that he received the money, and Captain Lang relinquishes this charge against him; but finds, on inquiry, that the money really was paid by Goolaubchund (who, by the way, he describes as "a deeply injured and insulted man") to the Perantej Dessai, in the manner set forth; Captain Lang ends this inquiry by suggesting:

1st. That Goolaubchund, the chief agent in the bribery, should not only have his money repaid, and that with as little delay as possible, but a sum of 350 rupees more, in a present, to make up for the vexation he has undergone in trying to regain money so iniquitously employed.

2d. That the conduct of the Dessai, who did nothing more than hold stakes in the transaction, is to be visited with such punishments as the collector of Ahmedabad may consider he deserves; that he is to be mulcted of certain balances due to him; and,

3d. That the original briber, Goolaubchund, is to receive back his bribe, and his remuneration for loss of time, from funds belonging to the young chief of Amliara, from whom Bechur Dessai claims 2,800 odd rupees, and which is to be debited to the said Bechur Dessae.

14. On the first point, I have only to say, this is the first instance I have heard of exertions being made by the Government authorities to recover money for a man who has expended it in bribery, and the suggestion of paying him for his trouble requires no comment.

15. On the second, I have only to say, that if the Dessai is guilty, so is Goolaubchund in a much greater degree; and if the Dessae is punished, it would be a hard measure to him allowing Goolaubchund to escape.

16. And with regard to the third point, I have no doubt that Government will agree with me in refusing all interference whatever in the recovery of this disgraceful disbursement, and which decision would be a final answer to many paragraphs contained in Captain Lang's despatch.

17. I regret to be obliged thus to differ with Captain Lang, but I cannot help thinking that the opinions expressed in his despatch are not offered with Captain Lang's usual excellent judgment.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Boyd,*

Political Commissioner and Resident.

Baroda Residency,
23 November 1840.

No. 556 of 1841.

LETTER from Political Agent, Sadra, to *W. S. Boyd*, Esq., Political Commissioner and Resident, Baroda.

Sir,

1. I REGRET to have to report, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that I have been under the necessity of suspending my native agent, Mahadoolaul Gungadhur, from the performance of his duty, for bribery and corruption. The case which led to the detection of his very gross misconduct in this respect will form the sequel of this report; but I may as well, in the first place, mention the complaint, the investigation of which ended in his making full restitution to the aggrieved party, and applying for his dismissal from the service of Government, in preference to having inquiries instituted into the other charges which might be forthcoming against him; upon which I took it upon myself to promise immunity from further proceedings in the only case which has yet been proved against him, and to recommend, through

through you, that Government should rest satisfied, in this instance, with dismissing him from their service, and declaring him incapable of further employment, without prosecuting inquiries into other similar accusations, the result of which could only tend to involve him in still more dire disgrace. Mahadoolaul Gungadhur has accordingly received his pay up to the 24th instant, and been suspended from the service, and from the receipt of any further pay from that date, and allowed to proceed to Camhay, his native town, pending the reply of the Honourable the Governor in Council on the course I have adopted, and which I anxiously hope will be approved of, for the reasons which I have to adduce as so strongly recommending it.

2. The complaint which has been proved was brought to my notice in a tangible shape, about 10 days ago; and as soon as all the evidence in support of it was taken down, which was carefully done by my assistant, Mr. Keily, I sent for Mahadoolaul, who has for some weeks been unable to attend the kutcherry from sickness, but was then convalescent, in order to ascertain what he had to say in reply to the charge against him. At first he denied all recollection of the bribe; and asserted that the parties in the case had settled it amicably between themselves, and that he had not in any way had a hand in bringing about the injustice complained of. I told him, however, that the proof already before me was, to my mind, incontrovertible; and that if obliged to prosecute the investigation further, I had reason to believe that a case of corruption, of which even his own countrymen would be ashamed, would, in all probability, be clearly established against him. I informed him, at the same time, that I had no wish to go on with the inquiry, unless forced to do so to satisfy the ends of justice; and that, as I should consider these sufficiently answered by his dismissal from the further employment of Government, after making full restitution to the complainant, I was willing to take upon myself the responsibility of finally settling the case on these terms, provided, after mature consideration, he gave me a writing, confessing his misconduct, and paid the whole of the money the following day in my presence.

3. I took the same opportunity of asking him of the truth or otherwise of other accusations I had heard, of his having received presents from several of the chiefs and others in the Mahee Caunta, with whom he was in the habit of transacting business. He denied all knowledge of such a practice, with the single exception of having, some months ago, accepted the trifling present of a ring, which he said he had done in presence of a number of people in the kutcherry tent, not thinking there was any harm in it. At the same time he told me he had many enemies, and asked whether he could not get his discharge without prosecuting these inquiries any further. To this I replied, that I had not the power of granting him his discharge, and that if applied for on the alleged ground that he was afraid of suffering from the false complaints of his enemies, a little reflection ought to convince him that I could not even recommend his request being complied with, without a full investigation of the charges against him. I added, however, I had neither time nor inclination for such inquiries unless forced upon me; and that, knowing the difficulty of clearly proving guilt in such cases, even when there was no room to doubt it, and the great averseness of all classes of the people to tell what they know, even when obliged to give evidence, I did not consider that I should best consult the interests committed to my charge by pressing such inquiries in a country like the Mahee Kaunta. I therefore intimated my willingness to submit to Government any petition he might give me, provided it was founded on an admission that further investigation was likely to prove injurious to him by bringing the truth to light, and to recommend that he should be dismissed and disqualified for further employment, instead of each accusation against him being investigated and disposed of on its own merits. I gave him, however, distinctly to understand, that on this point I could give him no assurance, and that it would rest entirely with Government to adopt or set aside my suggestion.

4. The following evening Mahadoolaul returned, bringing with him the draft of a petition, which, if approved of, he begged me to forward to Government, and offering to make full restitution in the case which I considered to be proved against him. I told him, however, that after the protestations of his

innocence in this matter, which he had made to me the evening before, I could not allow the complainant to receive back his money, except on his giving me a written confession of the truth of the complaint. To this he replied, that on making inquiries at home, he was satisfied that the sum stated to have been paid as a bribe had reached his house, although he insinuated at the same time that others who were living with him, and not himself, were to blame for this, and any other improprieties connected with the case. This, however, I need scarcely add was merely an attempt to extenuate his misconduct at the expense of his veracity. He concluded by offering to give me a writing to the effect I mentioned, and sent a relation of his to me after his return home, to make out a draft of it, and to write anew the petition which he had brought for submission to Government, and in which I had pointed out one or two alterations as necessary.

5. Mahadoolaul came the next evening with both the petitions written out and signed, and bringing with him the money to be refunded. As I had informed his relation the night before, that if he gave the writings I required, it would be necessary, for the sake of example to others, that all the native part of the establishment should be present to witness them; I summoned the whole of the karkoons belonging to my office, and had both of the petitions read out before them, and signed by each as a witness. I then called upon them all to take warning by what had occurred, and after pointing out to them the criminality of such corrupt practices, and explaining how exceedingly disagreeable it was to me to be compelled to address myself to their fears, I expressed my fixed determination, with the concurrence of Government, to try the next case of bribery which was brought to my notice, in the Political Agent's Court, and punish any person convicted of it, whoever he might be, in the severest manner in my power. The money was then repaid by Mahadoolaul to Manyar Hajee Moosa of the Sadra Bazar, the sufferer in the case I have alluded to, in my presence, and in that of the assembled carkoons, and the order was immediately afterwards written suspending the native agent from that day, pending the instructions of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

6. The accompaniments to this report being already so voluminous, I shall not trouble Government and yourself with the proceedings in the Manyar's case, which are moreover somewhat incomplete; but they can be furnished hereafter, if required. Its merits, however, are shortly as follows: Towards the end of 1836, some step-relations of his, descended from the same mother, but a different father, claimed a share in his father's property, founded on an alleged written agreement. The evidence of any such was denied by Manyar Hajee and his father, who is still alive; but as the opposite party mentioned some witnesses, these were summoned by Captain Outram, through the Mohunpoor thakoor, to one of whose villages they belonged, and the case left in abeyance, to be decided on their arrival. The Manyar, however, not content with the justice of his cause, or having received a hint that something more was necessary, sent Mahadoolaul a bribe of 320 rupees, a short time after the petition was presented against him. Some underhand influence, I imagine, must have been used in consequence to prevent the witnesses being sent, as they did not make their appearance for upwards of a year afterwards; and not till the effect of the Manyar's bribe had been superseded by an equally powerful, and still more corrupt charm on the part of his opponents. One witness then attended, his deposition was taken, and turned out to be favourable to Manyar Hajee. The case, therefore, if referred to Captain Outram, must have been decided in his favour; but instead of this, Mahadoolaul took advantage of that officer's being on the eve of his departure, to place the infant thakoor of Amleeara on the gaddee, sent for the Manyar to his own house at night, and expatiating on the large amount of the demands of the opposite party, which were for several thousand rupees, and otherwise working on the poor man's fears, compelled him to pay the sum of 450 rupees to his relations, and made them upon this give him a rezemama. This occurred early in March 1838, and the parties were reported to Captain Outram to have come to an amicable settlement among themselves, which was duly entered on the records of that period.

7. Feeling perfectly satisfied in my own mind of the injustice of this award, and the circumstances of the Manyar's opponents not being such as to admit of the recovery of any part of the money from them, I insisted on Mahadoolaul's refunding

refunding the full amount of 770 rupees of which he had deprived Manyar Hajee, and his aged father; and my reasons for taking upon myself the final settlement of this case, on the terms offered, having been complied with, are the following: 1st. I consider that the ends of justice, both as regards punishment and example, will be fully answered by Mahadoolaul's having to pay in this instance upwards of double the amount received by him, and being dismissed from his situation, and declared incapable of further employment; and with respect to reparation to the individual which, I am free to confess, went far in leading me to adopt this course, there was not, I believe, any further means by which I could have ensured it. 2d. The case could not have been proved in all its deformity without involving others in disgrace, which some of them, indeed, would have richly merited, but not all; and I feel assured that with reference to the state of society in this province, no other mode I could have devised of dealing with this complaint would have done so much good, and so little harm, as that I have pursued. I need scarcely add, that none of the persons I have alluded to as likely to have been implicated by a different course of proceeding, are in any way connected with Government or this agency. 3d. Numerous evils must necessarily result in every office from the temporary suspension of the principal native employed in it, in such a manner as to leave room for any doubt on the public mind, as to the punishment which will eventually be inflicted for bribery and corruption; and in a country like the Mahee Caunta, which is merely under our political control, and where consequently our system of Government is neither so well known nor appreciated as in our own districts, the bad effects arising from doubt and delay in dealing with offences of this description, must obviously be increased tenfold.

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8. For these reasons I feel sanguine that my settlement of this case will be confirmed and approved of; but should it be otherwise, I must bear the blame for giving my promise prematurely; I annex, therefore, a translation of the writing given by Mahadoolaul, regarding the Manyar's complaint, and likewise of his petition to be dismissed from the service of Government, without entering into an investigation of the other charges which might be forthcoming against him. On this point I distinctly told Mahadoolaul that the decision must rest entirely with Government, but that on the grounds mentioned in the 3d paragraph of this letter, I should recommend his request being complied with. No other complaint has been preferred against him, and although I have lately heard of two or three other cases in which he received considerable sums of money, and could, doubtless, now that he has left the province, satisfy myself and Government of the truth both of them and other instances of his corrupt habits, by courting information on the subject, I am very decidedly of opinion that the evils which would be likely to result from such forced inquiries would greatly counterbalance any good effect which they could possibly be expected to produce. The prevalence of this deep-rooted evil is so general in this part of India, and it is regarded by the whole community with such toleration, if not actual approbation, that no man will willingly come forward to give evidence in such a case; and when compelled to do so is almost certain to consider himself disgraced not by concealing the truth, and supporting his concealment if necessary, by the most determined perjury, but by admitting a single circumstance which he thinks it possible with success to conceal; and thus by a sad perversion of moral feeling, they themselves from the highest to the lowest express it, "blackening his face by telling tales." The chiefs of Ahmednuggur and Mohunpoor have, I believe, been among the principal sufferers, and although I have so high an opinion of the young man who is at present in charge of the former talooka, that I cannot but hope he would tell me the truth, yet I must confess that I would rather not ask him the question; and with regard to almost all the other parties whom I have reason to think have been imposed upon, if Government wish these inquiries to be prosecuted, I should consider it necessary to take other means of establishing the truth, and never dream of examining them till I could hope to satisfy them that denial was useless.

9. Neither can I see any object that would be gained by the further prosecution of such investigations. The dismissal of the native agent from the future employment of Government, and the entire loss to him of the benefits he might have derived from 15 years of the most able and diligent, and what has been considered, till lately, by every officer under whom he has been employed, the most faithful service, is a very severe punishment; and if example alone could

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effect the necessary reformation in our subordinate native establishment, greater severity would not probably be required. I am not, moreover, aware of any case, except those mentioned in this report, in which bribery was intended to interfere with justice; and should there be any others of this description, they will probably enough now be brought to my notice, and will, of course, be disposed of on their own merits; neither can I refuse to inquire into any case of mere bribery, without any further corruption, which may voluntarily be complained of; but I am not likely to be troubled with many of these men were I to invite them. Could I indeed expect to receive all the money and valuables which have been expended in this way, I should not consider any sacrifice of time and trouble too great to enable me to do so; because, in the present state of feeling among the natives on this subject, no other punishment would be regarded by the guilty with greater dread, or produce half so salutary an effect, as a warning to others; but so much caution is observed in these transactions, that however able I should probably be to satisfy myself morally of Mahadoolaul's guilt, in many cases, I should doubtless fail, in most cases, to procure sufficient evidence legally to convict him; and if even a fourth part of the accusations which at this moment I fully believe in my own mind were established against him, I strongly suspect he would choose any option rather than that of repaying the money. This forms another very strong reason against seeking for information on the subject, as the poorer classes of the people, at all events, who had been plundered, and might be induced to come forward, would be sadly disappointed, and justly so, if after all they failed in obtaining even the little reparation of having their property restored to them.

10. With regard to the poor man himself, I deeply regret that after the high characters of him given and referred to in my letter of the 21st February 1839, and with the conviction on my mind, that for zeal and efficiency in conducting the native business of a cutcherry it would be difficult to find his equal, I am altogether unable to bring forward any grounds upon which I could recommend his being treated with greater leniency than I have suggested. In appearance and manners few natives surpass him; and from this and his other superior qualities he had obtained the esteem and regard of several officers, under whom he has been employed from time to time, and received from them every kindness and consideration. I lament to state, however, that any advantage he may have derived from this was entirely confined to outward appearances; for the most unprincipled and unenlightened native could not have told more determined and unblushing falsehoods than it was my painful duty to listen to from this well-educated and hitherto favoured individual, during the last few days of my intercourse with him; and it was quite humiliating to witness the utter absence of any feeling like shame either on his own part or on that of most of my other carkoons, when I assembled them together on the occasion of suspending him from the service. When the first accusation, to which I must now advert, was brought against him, so far back as November last, I told him that as it referred to a circumstance which occurred so immediately after his arrival and before he could have been aware of the merits of the case, and particularly as the money did not appear to have been paid to him, I should be inclined to treat him with the utmost leniency in my power, provided he told me the whole truth, and thereby enabled me to do the petitioner justice. He protested, however, that the charge was utterly without foundation; and as I knew that the person who made it was inimical to him, and thought it very possible that the money might have been lodged for other parties, it was long before I could bring myself to believe it. I have, moreover, strong reason to think that even with this accusation hanging over him, he has not abandoned his corrupt habits during the last 12 months; and I fear, therefore, that the only manner in which Mahadoolaul could again be employed, either with advantage to Government or the country, would be by offering him some subordinate situation, from which to endeavour, by better behaviour, to rise anew, provided he is able and willing to give such information as would lay bare the system of native corruption, which I grieve to express my firm belief is prevalent throughout this part of India, to an extent which no one would willingly credit.

11. The charge above alluded to as having been brought to my notice in November last, and which has been the means, in all probability, of freeing this province so soon from the presence of a man who has proved himself so unworthy

to hold the responsible situation of native agent in it, was preferred by an Amleeara Banyan, of the name of Goolabchund Roopchund, the son of the former karbaree of the talooka, and who, owing to his father's advanced age, was latterly employed a good deal by Wujjunbaee and her party in the dissensions which took place regarding the succession to the gadee. This individual came into the cutcherry one evening after office hours, when I had gone down to finish some other business, and most of the people had left, and throwing down his puggree at my feet, in a state of the greatest excitement, entreated me to afford him redress. Both Mahadoolaul and the Mehta in charge of the Amleeara attachment were present, and on asking him what was the matter, all the answer I could get for a long time was referring me to them, as he said they both knew as well as himself. Both, of course, denied all knowledge of the complaint, and certainly looked quite as much surprised as I was myself. The man's behaviour altogether was so extraordinary, that it was some time before I could satisfy myself that he was in his sound senses. It turned out, however, to be nothing more than the madness of a deeply injured and insulted man. It appeared by his statement, of the truth of which I have now no doubt, that he had been to Mahadoolaul's house to ask for his money, or for an order on the person with whom it had been deposited, to refund it to him, and meeting with nothing but abuse from some of his relations, had rushed over to the cutcherry in sheer desperation, with the intention, probably, of frightening Mahadoolaul rather than of complaining to me, when I fortunately entered the room just as he had arrived.

12. It at last came out, after much hesitation and delay, as above described, that what he wanted was the restoration of a bag of 1,650 rupees, or thereabouts, which had been placed in deposit with Dessae Bechur Dyaram of Perauntje, about three years before, for the purpose of being paid to the native agent, provided the investigation then being held by Captain Outram at Hursole into the Amleeara succession dispute terminated favourably for Kallian Sing, the adopted son of Wujjunbaee. I immediately took the man's deposition at full length, and despatched express sowars to bring the persons named in it as likely to be able to throw any light on the subject. The following morning early, I requested my assistant, Mr. Keily, to go to Perauntje, and procure the deposition of Bechur Dessae, who, I had hoped, as a wutteindar of the British Government, might have been induced by that officer's persuasions to tell the truth. As Wujjunbaee was at that time in confinement at Hursole, and I thought was likely to know all that had happened, although the money had been borrowed by Goolabchund in his father's and not in her name, I likewise wrote to Captain Apthorp to get the deposition of Wujjunbaee on the subject taken in his own presence. With such means at my disposal of ascertaining the truth, I felt persuaded that a few days would suffice clearly to prove the charge; everything, however, conspired to keep me in the dark. Both the Dessae and Wujjunbaee positively denied all knowledge of the matter; and although a day or two afterwards I received a second letter from Captain Apthorp, sending me a deposition in which Wujjunbaee stated that she recollected having authorised Goolabchund to take up the sum of 2,000 rupees to be given as a bribe to Mahadoolaul, that officer concluded by informing me that she had been visited the day before by the thakoor of Puttosun (it being about the time of the Dewalee), whom I know to have been her chief witness in endeavouring to disprove the present infant thakoor's right to the Amleeara gadee; and the bare fact of her having seen him in the meantime completely invalidated the weight which I should otherwise have attached to her statement, notwithstanding her denial in the first instance.

13. The evidence of the Kuppurwunje sowcars moreover, although satisfactory to my mind, as proving the payment of the money to Bechur Dessae, was altogether silent with regard to Mahadoolaul; and the possibility was so strong that the bribe might have been intended for the Baroda karbarrees, who were known to have been brought over by Wujjunbaee, when the succession was first decided in favour of Kallian Sing, that beyond the suspicion which the reiterated assertions of Goolabchund could not but have* on my mind, I felt it to be my duty to consider Mahadoolaul's character as unaffected by these imputations; and owing to the avowed enmity existing between him and the old karbarrees of Amleeara, I did not even think myself justified in requiring him to give any formal reply to the charge, owing to my departure also at that time into the districts, with the intention of following up the Rospall Burwuttyeas, I could

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not even complete the case as the Perauntij Dessae was concerned; but as soon as I returned to Sadra in April last, I sent for all the parties again, and confronted each separately with the Dessae and his brother, and after being fully satisfied of the truth of the charge, as far as they had to do with it, I did my utmost to prevail upon them to confess for whom the money was intended, offering them full pardon for the share they had had in the transaction, provided they would do so. It was utterly useless, however, for both persisted in denying the accusation, and declaring that the story was made up from beginning to end. My suspicions against the native agent having in the meantime been greatly increased by one or two circumstances which occurred, I took the trouble of going over the native proceedings on the Amleeara investigation, thinking that they might throw some light on the matter; and I was not disappointed, for with the strong grounds which I already had for doubting Mahadoolaul's honesty, it was impossible to read the concluding paragraph of the summary of the evidence drawn up by him, and transmitted to your predecessor, with Captain Outram's letter of the 4th December 1836, without having all my doubts fully confirmed. I need not increase the length of this report by troubling you with a translation of this paper, as it has now lost its importance; suffice it to say that when the proof was all on our side, as is so clearly shown by Captain Outram's report, it evinces a degree of indecision which no commonly above and honest man could have felt, and I have not now the slightest doubt that it was intended to leave an opening for the receipt of bribes from both parties, if possible; but at all events, to ensure them from whichever might be successful.

14. Still however, I had nothing to go upon in the case of Mahadoolaul, but the most strongly grounded suspicions, and although he has been, comparatively speaking, useless to me for months past, from my having lost all confidence in him, and been unable to avoid openly showing the people that it was so, I feel assured that neither yourself nor Government would consider me to have erred in delaying to make this report, till I was not only satisfied in my own mind of the impossibility of Mahadoolaul's being innocent after all, but could also adduce sufficient reasons to convince others of the guilt of a person who had formerly enjoyed to so great a degree the good opinion of all under whom he had served. This I have only lately had it in my power to do, by eliciting some further evidence, which although in itself merely circumstantial, must, I think, when added to that already alluded to, carry conviction to every mind. By this it appears, 1st. That the same day on which Mr. Keily returned from examining Bechur Desae, at Perauntije, when Goolabchund's accusation was first brought to my notice, a Banyan belonging to the place, who happened to be here at the time, was despatched to Perauntije, in the middle of the night, by a person then in Mahadoolaul's confidence, to obtain information of what had occurred; and 2d. That within the last few months, an arrangement has been made by the same person, if not to repay the money here, at least to satisfy the clamours of the most urgent of the parties from whom it was borrowed by becoming security that as soon as it is recovered from the Dessae, it will be repaid to the Kup-purwunje sowcars. Just as I had completed this part of the inquiry, however, the bribery and injustice in the case of Manyar Hajee came under investigation, and as that has been so clearly proved against Mahadoolaul, the Amleeara complaint, as far as he is concerned, becomes of secondary importance. It appears unnecessary, therefore, to trouble Government with more than the accompanying summary of the very voluminous evidence which has been taken from the beginning to the end of this inquiry, together with a translation in full, of the reply given by Mahadoolaul on the 20th instant, to the accusation against him.

15. My object in doing this is to solicit the instructions of the Honourable the Governor in Council, as to the notice which is to be taken of Dessae Bechur Dayaram's share in this transaction. I have furnished the Collector of Ahmedabad, at that officer's request, with copies of the several depositions, proving his guilt, and promised to send him a copy of such part of this report as affects the Dessae. The Collector will, therefore, I doubt not, communicate to Government the steps which he considers it advisable to adopt for his punishment; but as I conceive it to be most desirable that, having the means within our reach, we should interfere, with as little delay as possible, for the indemnification, through the Dessae, of the complainant, Goolabchund Roopchund, I beg to offer the suggestions which occur to me on this part of the subject. It may indeed be

said

said that that individual has himself to blame for the loss and inconvenience he has sustained by making so bad a use of his money, and that he, as the giver, deserves to be punished as well as the receivers of the intended bribe. So long, however, as the members of our native establishment adhere to such corrupt practices, it would be unreasonable to expect anything but compliance with their wishes, on the part of those who have the means of gratifying them and require their assistance. There must always necessarily be a community of feeling between native and native, which the strictest vigilance, and the greatest kindness on the part of the European officers, can never be expected to supersede; and the evils resulting from this natural state of things in the present degraded moral condition of this country, is unfortunately increased a hundredfold by the constant changes which take place in the European agency in different districts. It would therefore, I think, involve a degree of injustice to inflict any punishment on the giver of a bribe in a case like the present, to say nothing of Goolabchund's claims to pardon for becoming informer; and there can, I imagine, be but one opinion as to the good policy of treating a man, who has even undesignedly performed such an essential service to the best interests of this province, with every consideration in our power which justice will admit of.

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lishment of Mahee
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16. What I have to propose, therefore, is, that I should be permitted to repay Goolabchund Roopchund, from the revenues of Amleeara, the amount placed in deposit with Bechur Dessae, and a small sum in addition, say 350 rupees (making a total of 2,000), for the loss he has sustained by the detention of his money, and the expenses he has been at in attending upon me for the last year; and to debit that sum to Bechur Dessae, in the account he has with the Amleeara thakoor, on which, agreeably to the rate of interest I have granted to the other creditors, and repeatedly offered to the Dessae, there is a balance due to him of Rs. 2,873. 1. 1. The annexed accounts will show the amount of Bechur Dessae's claims against the Durbar, and that obtained from the Durbar chopras, according to the rate of interest agreed upon by the Amleeara authorities, both up to Sumvut 1892 (A.D. 1835-36). The balance claimed by the Dessae is Rs. 8,642. 14., to which he now adds 5,000 or 6,000 rupees more, on account of interest, at 15 per cent., up to this date. That shown by the Durbar chopras is Rs. 7,355. 6. 3.; but as one year's accounts are missing, they might, probably, if produced, make up the difference. In both of these accounts, however, interest is calculated from the beginning of the transactions between the parties since 20 years ago, at 15 per cent., and munotee or premium of 10, besides an annual charge of 40 or 50 rupees for sirpao. This, of course, is entirely out of the question, and the Dessae would doubtless agree to accept payment with interest at 12 per cent., as I have not allowed more than 9, however, to any of the other creditors, and required them to forego all their exorbitant demands on account of munotee and other items which I considered objectionable, I could not consistently grant any other terms to the Perantije Dessae; and as he has in his possession two bonds drawn out on stamped paper in Sumvut 1884, and signed by the late thakoor, which assign the giras payable from Perantije to Amleeara in mortgage for the debt, he has an eye eventually, I imagine, to filing a suit in the Adawlut, with interest at such rate as may then be allowed; and I have, in consequence, found him most unreasonable in his demands, and been unable to prevail on him even to show me his accounts previous to the date of the bonds.

17. The balance which I have calculated as due to him, and stated in the foregoing paragraph at Rs. 2,873. 1. 1., is founded on the amount shown in the bonds, and therefore includes interest on all the dealings between the parties, from Sumvut 1875 to 1884, at 15 per cent., as well as all the other objectionable items. Nothing of this kind was of course allowed to any other creditor of the talooka, and I have now settled with most of them, and the result will shortly be reported for the sanction of Government; but I considered this much due to the bond and the nature of the mortgage assigned in repayment. From Sumvut 1884, the date of the bonds, compound interest at 9 per cent. only has been calculated, and all objectionable items excluded. The interest, moreover, is only calculated up to 2d Assoo Sood 1894 (20th September 1838), before which date Captain Outram had offered the Dessae an equitable settlement, provided he would produce all his accounts; and since which I have repeatedly pressed it upon him on the terms I have mentioned. The abstract, at the end

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the Durbar account, shows the total amount of principal to be Rs. 11,394. 13. 11., or, making allowance for the year for which the accounts are not forthcoming, say, in round numbers, 12,000 rupees, and a good deal of this is for grain, charged at an exorbitant price. The total amount paid by the Durbar, crediting the giras for the year for which the accounts are missing, is upwards of 17,000 rupees; so that the Dessae has already received a sum of at least 5,000 rupees over and above what he has advanced; and under such circumstances I feel assured that the settlement I propose will be considered very liberal towards him. In this case, however, and should it be approved of by Government, it will be necessary that information of the decision be furnished to the Judge at Ahmedahad, otherwise I imagine that officer will be obliged to entertain the question, if preferred in the Adawlut, on account of the mortgage being situated within his jurisdiction.

18. Unless, however, the settlement I propose is considered too unfavourable to the chief, I trust that whether my suggestion to prevent the interference of our own courts in this case be approved of or not, I shall be permitted to pay Goolabchund Roopchund the sum of 2,000 rupees from the surplus revenues of Amleeara, when available, and to intimate to Beechur Dessae, that this has been done by order of Government, and the amount debited to his account with the Amleeara Durbar. The balance which will then remain due to him by my calculation is Rs. 873. 1. 1.; and should no other punishment be inflicted on the Dessae, I should further suggest that this balance should be cancelled and remitted to the young chief; which would so far be a very appropriate punishment to a person who aided and abetted in negotiating a bribe, intended as a reward for depriving that chief of so dear and valuable a right as that of succeeding to the possessions of his forefathers. The thakoor, however, is too young to feel the foul injury which was intended towards him, otherwise it would be hard, if not unjust, to force him to pay this money, contrary as it would doubtless be to his inclinations to do so. If, therefore, any other punishment is inflicted on the Dessae for the offence he has committed, this balance can either be paid to him or a settlement be effected through the Adawlut, as Government may be pleased to decide.

19. I beg, in conclusion, to inform you, that there is no person in my office qualified to succeed Mahadoolaul as native agent, nor do I know of any one at present whom I should be willing to appoint to the situation, without a long trial. I would myself prefer getting a man who had studied for some years in a good school at the Presidency; both reading and writing Guzeratee with rapidity is absolutely necessary, in addition to other qualifications; I fear there is no chance of my succeeding in getting a person fit for duty from Bombay; I purpose, therefore, writing likewise to Katteewar, to ascertain whether one or two persons known to me in that province, would be willing to come here. In this case, however, I should be obliged to propose some slight change in my establishment for the present, as the only two men I am acquainted with there, as likely to suit me, would each be well paid at 100 rupees per month, to be increased afterwards to the full amount of the present salary, to the person most meriting preference. In the meantime, I trust that I shall be permitted to appropriate the pay of the native agent, from the date of Mahodoolaul's suspension, for the purpose of renumeration the several carkoons of my present establishment, for the extra labour and responsibility which will devolve upon every one of them till a successor to Mahadoolaul is appointed. I shall feel particularly obliged by your adding your recommendation to this effect to mine, for I greatly fear that we only sow the seeds of bitter disappointment to ourselves, by relying more than we can possibly avoid on any better principles of conduct in these people than their pecuniary interests and their fears, and it is nothing more than just, and far more satisfactory to address our appeals to the former feeling in preference to the latter on all occasions on which other considerations will admit of it.

Political Agent's Office, Sadra,
31 October 1840.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. Lang,
Political Agent.

No. 1.

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lishment of Mahee
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Mahadoolaul Gungadhur, inhabitant of the Bunder of Cambay, but at present of Sadra, makes his petition, as follows, to the Honourable Company's Government, through Captain Lang, Political Agent in the Mahee Cantha. Manyar Hajee, of the Sadra Bazar, has complained that he gave a bribe of 320 rupees in the month of Magshur 1839, and having made inquiries in my house, I find that this sum was received. After that Hajee had to pay his opponents 450 rupees, and I am satisfied that my advantage would not be consulted by holding any further investigation into this matter. I, therefore, of my own free will and pleasure, agree to pay back to the said Hajee the sum of 770 rupees, and to produce his razeenamah to the Sirkar. This is my petition, 15th Assoo Vud 1896; corresponding with 24th October 1840.—Station Sadra.

(It is true.)

(signed) *Mahadoolaul Gungadhur*.

Witnesses:

Mooljee Soobaram, Sheristadar,
Mooteeloll Sarabhoy,
Kalleedas Manickchund, Carkoon,
Bapoolebaee Dayashunker, Carkoon.

(True translation.)

(signed) William Lang, Political Agent.

Read and confirmed by Mehta Mahdoololl Gungadhur, in my presence, and in that of the karkoons, who have witnessed it as above by my orders, this 24th day of October 1840, at Sadra.

(signed) *W. Lang*,
Political Agent.

(True copy.)

(signed) William Lang, Political Agent.

No. 2.

Mahadoolaul Gungather, inhabitant of the Bunder of Cambay, but at present of Sadra, petitions the Honourable Company's Government, as follows, through Captain Lang, Political Agent in the Mahee Caunta. Complaints have been made at this time to the Sirkar against me of taking bribes, and I have to petition on that subject that I have in this quarter many enemies, from which by making inquiries into this complaint there would be grounds for the strongest suspicion against me in a great number of cases, and I know in my own mind that in some such matters I have been guilty of misconduct. In consequence no good could possibly result to me in any way by prosecuting these investigations further, and on this account I beg from the Sirkar, of my own free will and pleasure, that without making any further inquiries into this subject, the Sirkar will be pleased in kindness to grant me dismissal from its employment. This is my petition, 15th Assoo Vud, Saturday 24th.

(It is true.)

(signed) *Mahadoolaul Gungadhur*.

Witnessed by

Kalleedass Manickchund, Carkoon.
Mooljee Soobaram, Sheristadar.
Mooteeloll Sarahbaee, Carkoon.
Rowjee Luximan.
Bapoobhoy Dayasunker, Carkoon.

(True translation.)

(signed) W. Lang, Political Agent.

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lishment of Mahee
Caunta Agency.

Read and confirmed by Mehta Mahadoolal Gungadhur, in my presence, and in that of the carkoons who have witnessed it, as above, by my orders, this 24th day of October 1840, at Sadra.

(signed) W. Lang,
Political Agent.

(True translation.)

(signed) W. Lang, Political Agent.

(True copies.)

(signed) W. Lang, Political Agent.

(True copies.)

(signed) T. Ogilvy,
Second Assistant Political Commissioner.

No. 560.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Farish.

MAHADOO LAUL should, I conceive, be dismissed by Government, for corruption and bribery, from the date named by Captain Lang, and a circular addressed to the heads of departments, prohibiting his re-employment in the service of Government.

I do not at all agree with Captain Lang that Government should interfere as he proposes for the recovery of the money deposited for corrupt purposes with Dessae Bechur. The Desae it appears will be proceeded against by the Collector of Ahmednuggur.

8 December 1840.

(signed) J. Farish.

No. 561.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Anderson.

I HAVE read Captain Lang's report with the utmost astonishment.

I do not think any one part of his proceedings, as here reported, can be approved.

I think that Mahadoolaul should be tried on every case; not only that Government may show that it will sanction no such extraordinary compromises with conception as Captain Lang's proposes, but that we may be careful to know that no injustice has been done to others through this conception.

The faith—the honour of the British Government is eminently concerned in this.

The trial of this great delinquent, Mahadoolaul, is also called for lest it should be supposed that Government tolerates and holds any measures with acts so degrading to honesty, and by which there is always such imminent risk that justice may be injured.

I cannot understand Captain Lang's most misplaced pity for the bribe given Goolabchund.

It is true that, for the sake of detecting the bribe receiver, it is a question if any stringent process should be adopted against the bribe giver; but I never heard of its becoming a subject of anxiety to restore him the money which he had given with the object to prevent justice.

Mr. Boyd's views are exceedingly creditable to his good sense; and in my opinion they should be entirely approved, and he be directed to communicate them to Captain Lang.

Who also, I think, should be instructed to carry on proceedings against Mahadoolaul, in all cases in which he thinks there is sufficient evidence to establish convictions against him.

In the case in which Captain Lang has given an implied pardon, and thereby gained a confession, it may not be desirable to do anything further, except that Captain Lang should carefully ascertain and report if, by the bribe given on that occasion, any wrong has been done.

In

In all cases that he may proceed with, Captain Lang should most carefully see to this point—for ascertaining if any, and what, wrong has followed from the bribe given, that Government may, if possible, cause the wrong to be remedied.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson.*

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lishment of Mahee
Caunta Agency.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Board.

No. 562.

I QUITE concur with my colleagues in their view of this case. He should certainly be dismissed; but I have doubts whether it is absolutely necessary for the ends of justice that the case against him should be further investigated. In regard also to the non-refund of the amount of the bribe to the bribe-giver, will not the effect be to deter others all over the province from denouncing bribery? I fear it would; and, therefore, on the ground of expediency, would recommend that the bribe be refunded.

(signed) *J. R. Carnac.
T. M. Mahon.
J. Farish.*

2 January 1841.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Anderson.*

No. 263.

I AM unable to concur in the conclusion to which the Honourable the Governor comes on this case. I think it most essential that we should ascertain that injustice has not flowed from the corrupt acts of Mahadoolaul; and I cannot think that we should require the bribe to be refunded to Goolabchund.

5 January 1841.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson.*

Further MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor.

No. 264.

ON the whole I am disposed to adhere to my former Minute.

7 January 1841.

(signed) *J. R. Carnac.*

Further MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Farish.*

No. 565.

My chief reason against any further proceeding against Mahadoolaul, is the difficulty of conviction in such cases, and that justice would suffer more by his acquittal than by confirming Captain Lang's proceedings against him.

In concurring in this the Honourable the Governor's Minute of 2 January, I intended only to assent to Manyar Hajee retaining the sum Mahadoolaul had been required to refund to him. I am against any measure being adopted by Government for recovering Goolabchund's money for him, as stated in my Minute of 8th December. The Collector's proceeding against Dessae Bechur I understand to be for his punishment.

9 January 1841.

(signed) *J. Farish.*

Further MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Board.

No. 566.

As my colleagues are agreed on the point about Goolabchund, I have no objection.

(signed) *J. R. Carnac.
J. Farish.
G. W. Anderson.*

16 January 1841.

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lishment of Mahee
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From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to
W. S. Boyd, Esq. Political Commissioner for Guzerat.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 23d November last, No. 1143, submitting a report from Captain Lang, Political Agent in the Mahee Caunta, of an inquiry lately instituted by him, into a charge of bribery and corruption, preferred against Mahadoolaul, the native agent of his establishment, and of which he has acknowledged himself to be guilty.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that the Honourable the Governor in Council concurs in the general view taken by you of this case, but as he entertains doubts whether conviction would certainly follow any other charges on which this individual might be tried, Government, as a matter of expediency, are not disposed to direct that Captain Lang shall enter into the investigation of any further charges against him.

3. The Governor in Council has not resolved on adopting this lenient course from any feeling of consideration to Mahadoolaul, who, it is to be feared has been guilty of numerous other delinquencies of a similar nature to that which he has confessed, but has been induced to adopt this course from a knowledge of the difficulty of conviction in cases of this description, and from a fear that justice would suffer more in the case of his acquittal, than by resolving to abandon the investigation of any further charges against him.

4. The Governor in Council, directs that Mahadoolaul be dismissed from his situation, and that he shall not hereafter be re-employed in the service of Government, in any capacity whatever. Copy of a circular, which has this day been issued to this effect, to the heads of all departments under this Presidency, is forwarded with this letter, and I am desired to request that you will communicate the same to the political officers under your control.

5. The Governor in Council does not approve of the recommendation made by Captain Lang, of any assistance being rendered to Goolabchund Roopchund, in recovering the money which he, for corrupt purposes, deposited with Bechur Dessae of Peerantej, and directs that no measures to that effect may be adopted.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 28 January 1841.

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the
Political Agent in Katteewar.

Sir,

I AM directed to inform you that Mahadoolaul, native agent on the establishment of the Political Agent in the Mahee Caunta, having been convicted of bribery and corruption, has been dismissed from the service of Government, and that the Honourable the Governor in Council directs that this individual be not hereafter employed in your office, in any capacity whatever.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 28 January 1841.

The same as above

To the Agent for the Honourable the Governor at Surat.
To the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country.
To the Political Agent in Cutch.
To the Political Agent in Lower Sind.
To the Resident at Sattara.
To the Accountant-General.
To the Civil Auditor.
To the Resident in the Persian Gulf.
To the Political Agent, Turkish Arabia.

No. 279 to 282.

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RESOLUTION of Government in the Political Department, dated the
28th January 1841.

ORDERED, that copy of the above circular be transferred to the different departments of the secretariate, that an intimation to the effect therein contained, may thence be made to the different authorities under each department.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*
Secretary to Government.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 7 April 1841.

No. 1811.

From *W. S. Boyd*, Esq., Political Commissioner and Resident, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the favourable consideration of Government, a letter from Mr. Malet, dated 15th instant, transmitting an application from Asharam Purbhoodas, late mamlutdar, of Pitlat, for a situation either at Rajkote, Sadra, or Surat. As the testimonials given to him refer chiefly to his services in the revenue line, I would suggest that the Revenue Commissioner be applied to for a suitable appointment for a man who appears so well to deserve promotion.

I have, &c.

Baroda Residency,
16 February 1841.

(signed) *W. S. Boyd,*
Political Commissioner and Resident.

No. 25 of 1841.

LETTER from the Political Agent in charge, Pitlat, to *W. S. Boyd*, Esq.,
Political Commissioner and Resident, Baroda.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward a petition, accompanied with certificates from Asharam Purbhoodass, late mamlutdar of Pitlat, soliciting the favourable consideration of Government to his request to be appointed either to Rajkote or Sadra, where he says the appointments of head mootsuddee are vacant; the pay of the appointment at Rajkote is, I believe, 300 rupees, that at Sadra 200; but Asharam states in his petition, that he hopes that, as is customary (he states three instances), his pay may be kept at its present rate, 300 rupees per mensem.

I have much pleasure in recording my sense of Asharam's services in his appointment as mamlutdar of Pitlat; his unwearied zeal and assiduity, directed by a perfect knowledge of revenue affairs, merit my highest approbation; in addition to this character, I may state, that I have not had the slightest reason to suspect his honesty, which I consider no small credit to him. I hope that this record of my sense of his conduct may be of service in obtaining promotion for him.

I have, &c.

Sequestrated District Office,
15 January 1841.

(signed) *A. Malet,*
Political Agent in Charge, Pitlat.

P.S.—Since writing the above, Asharam has learnt that the situation of dufturdar at Surat, has become vacant, and wishes that he may be considered an applicant for it.

(signed) *A. Malet,*
Political Agent, Pitlat.

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lishment of Mahee
Caunta Agency.

ON giving over charge of this purgunnah (Parchole), I take the opportunity of certifying to the uniform zeal and assiduity shown by the komavishdar, Asharam Purbhoodas, in the performance of his duties. He afforded me the greatest assistance in the settlement of the new assessment of this purgunnah; and from the intimate knowledge of revenue business then displayed by him, I am certain that any promotion granted to him by Government will not be conferred upon one that is undeserving.

Surat, 30 December 1838.

(signed) *J. H. Liddell,*
Acting First Assistant Collector.

THIS is to certify that Asharam Purbhoodas, late komavishdar of Parchole, served under me for a period of five years and a half, during the whole of which time he gave me just satisfaction. He is an active, intelligent, and well-informed revenue officer, and I had the pleasure of bringing his services to the special notice of Government, in my revenue report for 1837-38.

Bulsar, 14 May 1839.

(signed) *J. Vibart,*
Late Principal Collector of Surat.

THIS is to certify that Asharam Purbhoodass has served under me as mamlutdar of the sequestered district of Pitlat, from the 5th November 1838 till now, and loses his appointment on the restoration of the purgunnah to his Highness the Guicowar. I have had every reason to be satisfied with his conduct. He has been left in charge during my absence from the district, once for six months, and two other times for three months each, and I have never had a complaint against him, or any reason to find fault. His zeal and assiduity, guided by an intimate knowledge of revenue affairs, have been unremitting; and I consider him a most valuable revenue servant.

Pitlad, 14 February 1841.

(signed) *A. Malet,*
Political Agent in Charge, Pitlad.

(True copies.)

(signed) *A. Malet,* Political Agent.

TRANSLATION of a Petition from *Asharam Purbhoodass* to *Thomas Williamson, Esq.,*
Revenue Commissioner; dated 15 May 1837.

You had the kindness to send for me from the Kaira zillah, and appoint me koomavishdar of Parchole, thana Jullalpore, zillah Surat, on the 22d April 1833, since which time I have faithfully discharged the duties of that office; but as the climate of the Surat zillah disagreed with me, I solicited you, on the 21st August 1836, to confer on me the first vacant koomavishdarship in the Kaira zilla. I was directed, in reply, on the 23d September, to petition the Kaira Collector, but without success; and I therefore beg of you to excuse me for again requesting, that as I have heard the Nurriad koomavishdarship is vacant, you will have the kindness, should such be the case, to request the Kaira Collector to confer on me that, or any other vacant koomavishdarship.

(signed) *Asharam Purbhodas.*

(True translation.)

(signed)
Second Assist^t Political Commissioner and Resident.

WITHOUT any wish to interfere, I think it right to state, for the good of the time and in justice to the petitioner, that I consider him a first koomavishdar, and a very fit man to be at the head of an important district like Narriad. I again beg to remark, that these remarks are meant to suggest, not to direct; for in such matters I conceive the local officers should be guided by their own judgment.

Poonah, 27 May 1837.

(signed) *T. Williamson,*
Revenue Commissioner.

(True copy of a copy.)

(signed) *A. Malet,*
Political Agent in Charge, Pitlad.

(True copy.)

(signed) *T. Ogilvy,*
Second Assist^t Political Commissioner and Resident.

TRANSLATION of a Petition from *Asharam Purbhoodass*, Mamlutdar of Pitlad; dated 15 February 1841.

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lishment of Mahee
Caunta Agency.

I WAS formerly koomavishdar of Parchole, and petitioned the former revenue commissioner, Mr. Williamson, in the hope of getting a better appointment. Mr. Williamson, in consideration of my services, wrote a recommendation below my petition, addressed to the Kaira Collector, in order to obtain for me a higher appointment. I forwarded the petition, with the remarks in English, to the Kaira Collector. Meanwhile the purgunnah of Pitlad having been attached, Mr. Commissioner Sutherland wrote to Mr. Kirkland for a koomavishdar. In reply the Kaira Collector mentioned my name, with his own opinion, and forwarded my petition, with the revenue commissioner's remarks attached. In consequence, Mr. Sutherland sent for me from Parchole, and placed me in my present situation. Since then I have remained here, faithfully performing my duty to the best of my ability. The purgunnah of Pitlad has now been restored to the Guicowar government; I therefore solicit that, as I have heard that the offices of dufterdar, at Rajkote and Sadra, are vacant, you will have the kindness to obtain one of them for me. The pay of the Rajkote appointment may equal that of my present appointment, namely 300 rupees a month; but the pay of the Sadra one is probably less. I therefore request that you will obtain from Government permission for me to receive the full amount of my present pay while doing duty at Sadra, should I obtain that appointment, for I require that sum to meet my expenditure. It is, moreover, a benevolent rule of the British Government to continue the pay of such as have been thrown out of their appointment by the abolition of their office, till they obtain another situation, when the pay of their former appointment is continued to them, should the pay of the new one be less. It is not usual to leave a person so situated unemployed, or to give him a situation with less pay. Many persons have received pay in the manner stated above, a few instances of which are at present in my recollection.

1. When Mooteechund Govindram was thrown out of the office of dufterdar of Kaira, when it was made a sub-collectorate under Ahmedabad, his pay was continued to him, though unemployed, until he was made koomavishdar at Baroda, when he was allowed 500 rupees a month, the amount of his former pay, although the pay of his new appointment was only 150 rupees a month.

2. Ramjee Hurree received 250 rupees a month, as koomavishdar of Nerriad; and on being made komavishdar of Borsud, received 290 rupees. Borsud being afterwards divided into two districts, he was recalled to Nerriad, when his pay of 290 rupees a month was continued to him.

3. Ramajee Hurree, on being made dufterdar of Kaira, the pay of which appointment was 200 rupees a month, his former pay of 290 rupees was continued to him.

4. Moroba Dada, on being removed from the office of dufterdar at Ahmedabad, to be dufterdar at Kaira, the pay of which was 200 rupees, was continued to him.

As this is usual, I solicit Government to make such an arrangement in my behalf, since I am a Government servant of 16 years standing, and have met with approval of Government.

I therefore request that you will either obtain an appointment for me, with the same pay, or should no situation be vacant, an allowance sufficient for my expenditure.

I have heard that Kishow Row Govind, dufterdar of Surat, has taken his pension, so that the appointment is probably vacant, and its pay is equal to the salary of my present appointment; I therefore request that you will have the kindness to obtain it for me.

(signed) *Asharam Purbhoodass*,
Koomavishdar.

(True copies.)

(signed) T. Ogilvy,
Second Assist^t Political Commissioner and Resident.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor subscribed to by the Board.

No. 1812.

THE testimony borne by Mr. Malet to the assiduity and zeal of Asharam in his late situation is very creditable, and Mr. Boyd might, I think, recommend him to Captain Lang; but if appointed to that agency, he could, of course, only receive the salary of the situation.

If unsuccessful, Mr. Boyd should send his testimonials to the revenue commissioner, with an intimation that Government wish that he should be re-employed in that department, on a suitable vacancy.

(signed) *J. R. Carnac.*
T. M'Mahon.
G. W. Anderson.
J. H. Crawford.

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lishment of Mahee
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From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *W. S. Boyd*, Esq., Political Commissioner for Guzerat.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 16th ultimo, forwarding copy of a communication from Mr. Malet, submitting an application from Asharam Purbhoodass, late mamlutdar of Pitland, for a situation either at Rajkote, Sadra, or Surat, with his favourable recommendation.

2. In reply, I am desired to observe that the testimony borne by Mr. Malet to the assiduity and zeal of Asharam in his late situation is very creditable, and to request that you will be pleased to recommend him to Captain Lang for the situation he applied for. Should Asharam, however, obtain this situation, he cannot be allowed a higher salary than that appertaining to it.

3. The Honourable the Governor in Council, however, requests that should Asharam not succeed in obtaining this situation, you will be pleased to forward his testimonials to the Revenue Commissioner, with an intimation that it is the desire of Government that that individual should be re-employed in the revenue department, on the occurrence of a suitable vacancy.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 29 March 1841.

No. 1864.

From *W. S. Boyd*, Esq., Political Commissioner and Resident, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for the consideration of Government, a communication from Captain Lang, dated the 15th instant, No. 76.

2. I see no objections to Captain Lang's remunerating the individual who acted for Mahadoolaul, from the proceeds of the individual's pay in deposit.

3. I cannot recommend the adoption of Captain Lang's scheme of splitting the situation and pay of his native agent into two offices and two salaries. It is evident to any one in the least acquainted with an office of political agency, that there can only in reality be one head native servant.

4. Besides, Captain Lang in thus proposing to appoint two of his carkoons to the joint native agency, in para. 1st of his letter, is at total variance with common prudence as to the propriety of such an arrangement, and that on his own showing, because in para. 3 he declares himself morally convinced of the laxity of principle of his remaining native servants.

5. I must here remark, that if Captain Lang is morally convinced of such a want of honesty in his establishment, it is his duty to recommend its discharge, for I cannot admit of the soundness of the argument made use of by this officer, that by "exchanging them he would only be likely to lose in efficiency without gaining in integrity." According to his own avowal, he could not be worse off as relates to the latter quality, and the efficiency in this instance I should consider of infinitely less importance, and more easy of attainment.

6. Neither do I anticipate the difficulty which Captain Lang feels so much, of obtaining the services of a respectable man of business, and suitable inferior servants.

7. Captain Lang wishes for the present, apparently, to abolish the designation of native agent; were this a point of the slightest importance, I should say there was no more reason for doing so in the Mahee Caunta than elsewhere; but every one knows that, call him as we like, the individual who performs the duty is the person looked to. The term native agent, if the natives in general had the least idea of its meaning, which they have not, appears to me to convey as little power, influence, or distinction as any term we could select.

8. I think it is to be regretted that Captain Lang has persevered in urging Government to assist Goolabchund Roopchund as he does in the letter now forwarded;

forwarded; I have already offered my opinion on this subject, and shall only remark in noticing his elaborate defence of that individual, that the system he advocates would have a greater tendency to extend the practice of bribery than to put it down; for what would be more natural than a suitor's arguing thus: "If I gain my suit, my bribe is well laid out; if I lose it, the Government will get me back my money; the bribe is therefore a safeguard."

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9. In conclusion, I beg to recommend that Government do not interfere in the affair of Goolabchund's bribe; he has the civil and criminal courts to resort to, and consequently I conceive that Captain Lang should proceed with the settlement of the claims against the Amleeara thakoor, without any reference at all to the said bribe.

Baroda Residency,
27 Feb. 1841.

I have &c.
(signed) *W. S. Boyd*,
Political Commissioner and Resident.

No. 76 of 1841.

LETTER from Political Agent, Edur, to *W. S. Boyd*, Esq., Political Commissioner and Resident, Baroda.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 3d instant, and its accompaniments, from Mr. Secretary Willoughby of the 28th ultimo, regarding the dismissal from the service of Government of Mahadoolaul Gungadhur, the late native agent in this province, I have the honour to request that you will do me the favour to obtain for me the instructions of the Honourable Board, whether I may appropriate the sum in deposit on account of the native agent's pay, since the date of Mahadoolaul's suspension, to remunerate the other carkoons of the office for the heavier and more responsible duties they have had to perform in consequence; I beg also to be informed whether there is any objection to my temporarily remodelling my establishment, as suggested in the concluding paragraph of my report of the 31st October last, and dividing the duties of native agent between two equally paid carkoons, provided I am unable, at once, to procure the services of a person to whom I could recommend the payment of the full salary allowed to the head native of this office. I likewise take this opportunity of suggesting, for the consideration of Government, whether it is not advisable to abolish, for the present, at least, the designation of native agent altogether, as I am thoroughly convinced that the power and influence, which by this and other distinctions we confer on the class of people from which we are obliged to select one native servant in this part of the country are, in nine cases out of ten, abused for the worst of purposes; and if honorary title, and other marks of consideration were held in reserve, to be bestowed when merited by a long course of good conduct, we should, perhaps, obtain, by this means, some little additional hold on the integrity of the natives in our employment.

2. I exceedingly regret the determination which has been come to in the present case, not to render any assistance to Goolabchund Roopchund in the recovery of the money lodged by him with Dessae Bechur Dyaram of Peerauntij; and I trust I shall be pardoned for again respectfully urging that individual's claim to forgiveness for the grave offence he doubtless committed, as well as the policy of encouraging informers in such cases by all lawful means; since I cannot but think that I must have failed in my former report in clearly explaining the injustice, which I humbly consider I shall have done Goolabchund Roopchund, by making use of the information he gave me in the manner I did, and leaving him in consequence in a worse position than that in which he would otherwise have been placed. I think it will be admitted that if he had exercised a little more patience, and continued to work upon the fears of the parties retaining his money, without complaining to me at all, there is every probability that he would have recovered it; and, as stated in the 14th paragraph of my report, I have reason to know that subsequently some arrangement was commenced for the repayment of part at least of the amount, which would doubtless have been completed but for my taking advantage of the information I received of it from Goolabchund, together with other circumstances to convict the parties concerned. With

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regard to the policy of exacting from our native servants, in such cases, the uttermost farthing of their ill-gotten gains, so fully satisfied am I that it would afford the strongest (and, under existing circumstances, the only efficient) check against corruption that I intended to have applied for the pecuniary security from each individual now employed, or hereafter to be entertained, on my native establishment. The hope of repayment must also form the chief, if not the only, inducement to parties giving information in such cases; and if this is denied, I greatly fear that the effect will infallibly be vastly to increase the difficulty of detection for the future, and thus by the punishment of one individual, however well merited, to facilitate rather than suppress the practice of bribery, by adding to the impunity with which it may be carried on.

3. When I assure Government that of the remaining members of my native establishment, I have scarcely one of whose laxity of principle in this respect I am not morally convinced, and that I feel equally certain, that by exchanging them for others of their class, I should only be likely to lose in efficiency without gaining in integrity, I hope the view I take of the comparative innocence of the ignorant people who become the too willing classes of influential natives in our service, will not be considered unreasonable, and that my anxiety to interpose all the safeguards in my power against the indulgence of corrupt habits with impunity will be fully understood. The grossly corrupt purpose for which the money was paid in the case in question has, doubtless, gone far to induce Government to reject my recommendation in Goolabchund's behalf, and I am perfectly well aware that there is nothing in the motives which induced him to prefer his complaint to entitle him to any consideration at our hands. He has, however, been the means of doing an incalculable degree of good to this province, by bringing to light the unprincipled and nefarious acts of the late native agent, whose influence was such that though known to many, there was no one willing to come forward and expose them; and obloquy incurred by informers in such cases is unfortunately so great as to require all the encouragement we can give them, even partially to counteract its influence. These and the other reasons mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, have induced me again to advocate the claims of Goolabchund Roopchund, and should they not suffice to induce the Honourable the Governor in Council, to extend to him the aid I have suggested in recovering his money, I trust, at least, they will be regarded as justifying this further reference on the subject.

4. I am moreover sanguine, that whatever the decision in the case of Goolabchund may be, it can never be intended to allow Dessae Bechur Dayaram to retain the money of which he possessed himself for so nefarious a purpose, but if as is probable, this inquiry as far as he is concerned, has been transferred to the Collector of Ahmedahad to be completed by him, I shall feel obliged by your ascertaining for me whether the mode of settling his demands against the young thakoor of Amleera, recommended in my report of the 31st October, is to be adopted, or whether he is to be allowed to file a suit on the subject in the Adawlut.

Political Agent's Office, Camp at Edur,
15 February 1841.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Lang*,
Political Agent.

(True copy.)

(signed) *T. Ogilvey*,
Second Assist^t. Political Commissioner
and Resident.

No. 1865.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable
Mr. *T. M' Mahon*.

I SEE no objection to a portion, say one-half of the late native agent's pay being awarded to those who have performed his duties. They cannot be entitled to the whole, as they have, of course, received their own salary.

I do

I do not like the plan of dividing the native agent's pay between two carkoons. Captain Lang, if he sees no objection, might appoint on trial, the person who has been thrown out of employ by the restoration of Pitlad, and to whom a very favourable character has been given by Mr. Malet.

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Some weight is due to what the Political Agent states, in regard to the bribe given by Goolabchund, but we have decided that interference to recover the amount on his behalf is inexpedient. The person to whom it was paid, however, for a corrupt purpose, ought not, I think, to be permitted to retain it.

(signed) *J. R. Carnac.*
T. M. Mahon.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Anderson*, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Crawford*.

No. 1866.

THE decision of Government does not prevent Goolabchund trying to recover his money in a civil action, and if the person to whom he gave the bribe is subject to the jurisdiction of the courts, that road is open to him; but I do not think Government ought to assist him. Mr. Boyd's views I think correct on this question.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson.*
J. H. Crawford.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor.

MR. ANDERSON'S remarks should be communicated to Mr. Boyd.

(signed) *J. R. Carnac.*

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *W. S. Boyd*, Esq., Political Commissioner for Guzerat, Baroda.

No. 1867.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter, with enclosure, dated the 27th February last, No. 192 A, I am directed to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council sees no objection to a moiety of the pay of Mahadoolaul, the late native agent of the Mahee Caunta Agency, being awarded to those of the office establishment on whom the performance of his duties devolved, from the date of his suspension; but considers that they are not entitled to the whole pay; since, it is concluded, they have already drawn the full amount of the salaries attached to their respective situations.

2. Government is averse to sanction the adoption of the plan recommended by Captain Lang, for dividing the situation and pay of the native agent between two carkoons; and with reference to my letter to you of yesterday's date, No. 874, I am desired to state, that as Asharam Purbhoodass, the late mam-lutdar of Pitlad, of whom Mr. Malet has given so favourable a character, is still out of employ, he might, if Captain Lang sees no objection to the measure, be appointed, on trial, to the situation of native agent.

3. The Governor in Council thinks that some weight is due to what Captain Lang states in regard to the amount paid, by Goolabchund Roopchund, into the hands of Bechur Dyaram Dessae, of Peerantej, as a bribe to the late native agent.

4. Although it has been decided, that interference on the part of Government to recover the amount in question, on behalf of Goolabchund, is inexpedient, still this decision does not debar him from instituting a civil action for the recovery of his money, without the aid of Government, provided the person to whom it was paid is subject to the jurisdiction of our courts.

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5. The course should be pointed out for the adoption of Goolabchund, since it is very desirable that the person with whom the money was deposited for corrupt purposes, should not be permitted to retain possession of it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 30 March 1841.

No. 3134.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 9 June 1840.

From *W. S. Boyd*, Esq., Political Commissioner and Resident, Baroda, to
J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of Captain Lang's letter of the 17th instant, on the subject of filling up the situation of his native agent, now vacant.

2. My own opinion is, that the simplest and most expedient arrangement would be the appointment of Asharam at once, by which a meritorious servant would be employed in a situation he is well suited for, and Government would be at once relieved from his claims to a provision which it is in a manner bound to afford him, and the doubtful and objectionable plans and alterations proposed by Captain Lang, would be available* altogether.

* Avoided.

3. Captain Lang, in his 3d para., seems to think it unsafe to raise a man's pay from 50 to 200 rupees per mensem, but does not seem to anticipate any harm from his being suddenly promoted to such increased responsibility.

4. Captain Lang's suggestion of calling his head man mehta, instead of native agent, is not of the least utility, as every one knows who the head native servant is in an office, whether he is called native agent, sherishtadar, or dufterdar.

As a situation of responsibility and importance the salary is purposely fixed on a handsome scale, and whoever does the duty is entitled to the full allowance, which was the intention of Government; otherwise the incumbent is subjected to that temptation which the liberal salary is intended to overcome.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Boyd*,
Political Commissioner and Resident.

Baroda Residency,
26 April 1841.

No. 141 of 1841.

LETTER from Political Agent, Ambajee, to *W. S. Boyd*, Esq., Political
Commissioner and Resident, Baroda.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letters of the 3d and 5th instant, with the copies which accompanied them, of Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letters regarding the future employment of Assaram Purbhoodass, late mamlutdar of Pitlat, I have the honour to inform you, that if the choice is left to me I would greatly prefer, for many reasons, the arrangement recommended in my letter of the 15th February last, of dividing the native superintendence of my office between two mehtas, on salaries of 100 rupees each, to availing myself of the services of the late mamlutdar of Pitland; and as I always intended that the fittest of these should eventually succeed to the individual charge and full salary, if he proves himself deserving of it, I am sanguine that this will remove the objection entertained by Government to my suggestion, which they appear to consider was meant to be permanent.

2. As I trust moreover that I shall be allowed to substitute the simple title of mehta for that of native agent, and to require from the carkoons I wish to appoint, as well as from those now employed in my establishment, satisfactory security against corruption for the future, I think it is probable that Asharam Purbhoodass

Purbhoodass would prefer being re-employed in the Revenue Department to coming here on the footing on which I should deem it my duty to place him, and if you concur in my view of the case. I would therefore suggest that you recommend him to the revenue commissioner for a situation at Surat, or any other place where he may be willing to accept of employment.

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3. The most eligible person I am acquainted with for the situation has been employed for many years past in Katteewar, on 50 rupees per mensem; and I shall be exceedingly sorry if my reluctance to pay him at once the full salary of the vacant appointment here should still be considered an objection to his nomination to it on trial. It is founded on the apprehension that his sudden promotion from a situation of 50 rupees to one of 200 might do him harm, and if allowed to employ a second mehta, I could at any future time dispose of one of them by placing him in charge of some responsible attachment, till another situation could be obtained for him. If, however, this part of my suggestion be still regarded as objectionable, I must dispose of the second mehta, in which case I trust I shall be allowed to dispose of the reserved portion of the salary in occasional rewards to such of the other members of my native establishment as may deserve them, till I can recommend the payment of the whole to the head mehta I wish to employ.

Political Agent's Office, Camp Ambajee,
17 April 1841.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Lang*,
Political Agent.

(True copy.)
(signed) *T. Ogilvy*,
Second Assist^t Political Comm^r and Resident.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Board.

No. 3135.

ALTHOUGH considerable weight is due to what Mr. Boyd remarks, still I consider we should be acting unwisely if we were to force any particular person on Captain Lang's acceptance. I am therefore disposed to allow this officer to make his own arrangements, with the remark, that Government is of opinion that it is not desirable that the salary of his principal mehta should be permanently reduced to any very great extent.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson*,
J. A. Dunlop,
J. H. Crawford.

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to
W. S. Boyd, Esq., Political Commissioner and Resident.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 26th April last, No. 395, forwarding copy of a communication from Captain Lang, on the subject of filling up the vacancy occasioned by the dismissal of Mahadoolal, the late native agent of the Mahee Caunta agency.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that, although the Honourable the Governor in Council considers that considerable weight is due to your remarks on the plan proposed by Captain Lang, still it does not appear to Government advisable to force any particular person on that officer's acceptance, to fill the situation of native agent.

3. The Governor in Council is, therefore, of opinion that Captain Lang should be allowed to make his own arrangements in this respect, but directs that he be informed that Government does not deem it desirable that the salary of his principal mehta should be permanently reduced to any very great extent.

Bombay Castle, 7 June 1841.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

(True extract.)
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Officiating Chief Secretary.

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Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 8 December 1841.

No. 552 of 1841.

No. 6551.

From *W. S. Boyd*, Esq., Political Commissioner and Resident, Baroda, to
J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to hand up for the consideration of Government two despatches on the same subject from Captain Lang.

2. I have already, in a former despatch, so plainly offered my own opinion of Captain Lang's mistaken lenity, that it is almost superfluous at present for my expressing my entire disapprobation of the insufficient notice he recommends to be taken of the most gross, systematic, and general corruption I have almost ever heard of pervading an establishment.

3. Captain Lang, in my opinion, should have brought every individual to trial as soon as evidence was forthcoming, or suspended those against whom reasonable grounds of suspicion existed, instead of which, individuals are pardoned on confessing, and a general amnesty suggested.

4. How Captain Lang can contemplate transacting business in future with such characters, or even admitting them into his cutcherry, is to myself, from the experience I possess of what is usual elsewhere, a matter of no small surprise.

5. Captain Lang, in the end of para. 4 of his letter of the 15th, suspects that a sufficient example has not been made to put a stop to the corrupt practices of his establishment. My own opinion is, that no example has been made at all, and my advice to Captain Lang would be to bring every individual to trial immediately before the Mahee Kaunta Court, against whom evidence exists, and to whom promise of pardon has not unfortunately already been proffered.

6. In conclusion, I would suggest that a total change in Captain Lang's establishment be effected as soon as possible, for it does not appear that in point of dishonesty any exemptions exist.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Boyd*,
Political Commissioner and Resident.

Baroda Residency, 3 June 1841.

No. 200 of 1841.

From Political Agent, Sadra, to *W. S. Boyd*, Esq., Political Commissioner and Resident, Baroda.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward translations of the depositions taken before Mr. Keily and myself, in investigating another charge of corruption which was brought to my notice whilst at Edur in February last, and in which most of the natives in the employment of Government in this province, including the late native agent, appear to have been more or less implicated. The money in this case was taken from the Edur Durbar; and the occasion of its payment seems to have been the receipt of the decision given by two of the influential chiefs of Rajwarra in favour of the Edur right to Byer. The total amount expended by the Durbar was 2,800 rupees, 2,000 of which was paid through Soobaram Dulputram, the Mahee Caunta muzmoondar, in 1837, and the balance about a year afterwards into Mahdoolall's own hands. The information of the first mentioned payment was given to me by the clerk attached to the superintendent of the contingent, by name Motelall Sarabli, on promise of pardon for his own share in the transaction, which he states to amount to the receipt of 75 rupees; and the examination of the other parties concerned in negotiating and paying the bribe led to the discovery of the additional sum in 1838. Motelall is a near relation of the late native agent, who appears to ascribe his dismissal in a great measure to one of the mujmoondar's sons, also employed in this office; and the feeling

feeling of enmity engendered in consequence between the families has doubtless led to this disclosure; but whatever Motee Lall's motive may have been, he is well deserving of the pardon of Government for the service he has rendered in this case; and I trust he will prove by his future behaviour that it has not been thrown away upon him.

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It is quite impossible to ascertain the manner in which the sum of 2,000 rupees, partly in money and partly in valuable ornaments, which was taken from the Durbar in 1837, was divided between Mahadoolall and Soobaram. If the former knew the full amount obtained from the Ranee, the chances are in my opinion, that Soobaram must have had to content himself with whatever he chose to give him. It is true that Luckeebartee, by whom the payments were made on the part of the Durbar, states that a pair of gold bangles, worth 800 rupees, were given to Soobaram at Edur, some time before they left to visit Mahdoolal at Sadra and Ahmedabad; but when these parties were confronted, Luckeebartee could not deny that the bangles in question might have been taken into Ahmedabad with them, and the impression on my mind, chiefly founded on the difficulty there would have been in deceiving Mahdoolall on this point, is that they were so. Could I therefore satisfy myself that Soobaram was in that matter only an unwilling agent in the hands of Mahdoolall, I should be inclined, for many reasons, to judge very leniently of his offence. From the circumstance, however, of Mahdoolall never having visited Edur before this occurrence, and being unknown at the time even to Luckeebartee, and from the conviction I feel that he never would have run the risk of commencing a correspondence on this subject with Soobaram (then in charge of the Edur attachment) in his own name alone, I cannot entertain a doubt that both Soobaram and his eldest son, Mooljee, entered too readily into Mahdoolall's scheme for the plunder of the Durbar, with a view even more to share in the receipts than merely to ingratiate themselves with the native agent.

As I could not, under circumstances, allow Soobaram to remain a day longer in charge of the Edur attachment, I relieved him from that duty on the 1st March last; and had not my recommendation on a former occasion, to cause the money to be refunded, been over-ruled by Government, it would, I consider, have been my duty in this case to suggest that the fees of the mujmoondar should be attached till the sum of 2,000 rupees was repaid to the Edur Durbar. I am still satisfied that, next to criminal punishment, the certainty of having to make full restitution in all detected cases of this description would have the strongest effects in deterring the native members of our establishment from such mal-practices; and with regard to the sufferers on these occasions, although they have certainly no claim to our assistance in recovering what they have themselves thrown away, we ought not surely to treat them as if they were equally criminal with those who impose upon them; and there can, I imagine, be but one opinion, that affording them redress when in our power to do so, would form a strong additional check against the corruption of our own people, for which alone it should also be borne in mind we are in any way responsible. As I am considered in error, however, on this point, I must leave the punishment which should be inflicted in this case in your hands, or in those of Government, and I shall be sincerely happy if, in consideration of Soobaram's very long period of service, his dismissal from employment at Edur should be deemed a sufficient example in his case. Soobaram, I beg to add, gave Mr. Wallace a petition nearly two years ago, requesting his discharge from the attachment duty, and I beg to annex copy of that officer's letter in forwarding it, to show the sense entertained by him of the mujmoondar's services. It was inconvenient at the time to comply with Soobaram's request, and he did not himself afterwards press it; when he did retire, I intended to have supported with my recommendation Mr. Wallace's suggestion, that some honorary distinction should be conferred upon him, and although I am now unfortunately precluded from doing so, I hope the circumstance will not be without weight in procuring for the mujmoondar all the clemency which can be justly extended to him.

With regard to Mooljee and Sewsunker, both sons of Soobaram, employed in this office, and whose names are mentioned as having received, the one 200, and the other 100 rupees out of this money, there is no satisfactory proof at all against the latter, and the former, although he admits that he was aware that something wrong connected with the Byer business was going on, denies having

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been concerned in it in any way. I have no doubt, in my own mind, that both of them were more or less implicated; but under the circumstances of the case, their fault, whatever it may have been, deserves more to be visited on the head of their father than on their own. I have not, therefore, considered it necessary to add any depositions from them to these proceedings, and I had indeed intended to recommend that, after all that has taken place, an amnesty should be granted for all offences of this description committed prior to Mahdoolall's dismissal. I deeply regret, however, to state, that from some circumstances which have occurred very recently, I have much reason to suspect that a sufficient example has not yet been made to put a stop to the corrupt practices of my establishment, and in this case the measure I contemplated would probably have a very bad effect, and I must not, therefore, propose it, for the present, at all events.

I cannot, however, conclude this letter without bringing to the notice of Government a suggestion of a different kind, which has also occurred to me as likely to prove instrumental in enabling us to secure the people of the country from the many injurious effects to them of such practices, and gradually to improve in this respect the habits, if not the morals, of the class of persons we employ. What I would propose is, that every person now or hereafter to be employed in my kutcherry should be required to furnish good security against any misconduct of this description, the security being likewise responsible for the payment of any amount of fine which may be awarded on proof of future delinquency. I am well aware of the objections of exacting pecuniary security from a set of people who are so inadequately paid to resist the frequent temptations to which they are exposed, and what I wish therefore is simply the security of respectable parties among their relations and friends for their honest behaviour. The fear of involving any such in their own disgrace, as also in some degree of responsibility, would, I think, act as a considerable check against such general corruption as I am fully convinced has prevailed here till very lately, if not up to the present moment; and painful as it is to have to demand such security, I humbly conceive that, under existing circumstances, it is our bounden duty to all parties concerned to require it.

Political Agent's Office, Sadra,
15 May 1841.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Lang*,
Political Agent.

From Political Agent, Kurrole, to Captain *Lang*, Acting Political Agent,
Doongurpoor.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a petition from Mujmoondar Soobaram Dulputram, requesting to be relieved from the charge of Edur, in consequence of his increasing age rendering him less capable of performing the laborious duties of that place.

In forwarding this petition, I beg to bear testimony to the unwearied zeal and assiduous and scrupulous care with which he has discharged the important duties entrusted to him, under my supervision, to which I am bound to ascribe the flourishing state of the Edur finances, as shown from time to time in my annual reports, and in addition to the services rendered in that particular department, I have to acknowledge valuable assistance rendered in many cases, which his long acquaintance with the families of the different chiefs of the Mahee Caunta made him a peculiarly useful médium of advice and persuasion.

His duties as mujmoondar he will, I trust, be able to perform for years yet, with benefit to the public service; but I trust that some mark of the approbation of Government may be bestowed on him for his arduous, and, I have every reason to believe, faithful services in managing the revenues of the Edur state.

Camp at Kurrole,
15 December 1840.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Wallace*,
Assistant Political Agent.

(True copy.)

(signed) *William Lang*, Political Agent.

DEPOSITION of *Moteelall*, Carkoon, before Lieutenant *Keily*, Acting Assistant Political Agent.

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lishment of Mahee
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WHEN Mr. Wallace was in Ahmedabad, Soobaram came to Mahdoolall, and forced upon his acceptance 800 rupees, or thereabouts, saying that the Ranee of Edur had given 1,500 rupees for the Byer business, of which he had appropriated 500 to himself, 200 to Mooljee, and the remainder was for Mahdoolall; further said, that on the completion of the business something more would be given. After this, Chajooram and Peetojee, both being at Sadra, mentioned that 4,500 rupees had been given in his name (Mahdoolall), by the Ranee, which Mahdoolall denied, and only admitted the sum I have above-mentioned (I am not quite certain of the amount), and that if they so wished it, they might take it away, and recover the balance outstanding from Soobaram. Their reason in asking was in consequence of the Ranee's having written for the return of the money, as the object for which it was given had not been performed. Three or four days ago I went to Chajooram, and alluded to the above transaction, and asked him if he had ever recovered the money from Soobaram; he replied in the negative, and that the Ranee had said that it had been given for the Durbar's kam; that Soobaram had taken out of it 1,000 rupees, 700 for himself, 200 for Mooljee, and 100 for Sewsunker; but that she would not, for the sake of 1,000 rupees, ruin them and blacken her face, and it must be entered as a loss. He also mentioned that 3,200 rupees had been given, for which jewels, to the value of 4,000, had been pledged. I do not know for certain with whom, but think, Luckeebartee.

Question. Do you know if Mahdoolall ever returned the money?—*Answer.* I do not. He certainly told Peetojee to take it away; but I cannot say he did or not.

Have you any proof of what you have stated?—If the Sircar will pardon my past offences, and protect me from the vengeance of the above, who will lose no opportunity to ruin me, I will prove it; let me be confronted with them. [*Moteelall is here assured of pardon and protection, provided he will tell the whole truth, fearlessly and without reservation.*]

Will Chajooram give evidence?—Yes; but I do not think Peetojee will, for I think his silence has been purchased by Soobaram; for some time ago I know he was very loud in his declarations against him. When Captain Lang discovered the item of 5,000 for Ghas Dana, and afterwards delivered over the business to Mr. Wallace, I was at Wucktapoor, and heard Peetojee then, in the presence of many people, accuse him of embezzling the Durbar's money. Soobaram at the time was engaged with Mr. Wallace within his tent; but hearing these accusations, he went outside, and taking Peetojee to a distance, under a tree, had some earnest conversation with him. He also took off his puggree, and made him swear by the Peta, which he always has by him. After this I asked Peetojee about the matter, and why he had so suddenly cooled down, as he had appeared a long time as if he intended to rush into the Sahib's tent, and disclose all. He replied, that he had been taken aside and sworn on the Geeta, and there was no reason for him to ruin him. The cause of Peetojee taking it up so warmly was, that 20,000 rupees' worth of jewels, belonging to the Ranee, had been pledged with Luckeebartee. Captain Lang had given orders for these being released and made over to the Ranee, whose receipt was to be taken; but Mr. Wallace decided, that in the first case they should be brought to him, and from thence handed over through Soobaram to the Ranee. When Peetojee became aware of this change, he attributed it to Soobaram's influence, became greatly annoyed, and declared that his Durbar's jewels should never meet the Sahib's eye; and gave utterance to the sentiments I have expressed above. When the original decision was allowed to stand, then he cooled down.

Will Luckeebartee confess?—No; he, Khangur, Soobaram, and Khemchund are all one. If any one of them would but confess, a saving of 10,000 or 12,000 rupees to the Durbar would be effected; but I have one request to make: send for Peetojee and Chajooram. Should they deny it, then confront me with them; but I am in a difficult position, and a false step may prove my ruin.

Do you know any more?—I heard Chajooram say that Soobaram had received 100 rupees from Khooskee, for decreasing the amount of the Edur claims thereon, and obtained the money from Motee Danee. He has also received a good deal from the Mood Thacoor, who has been sent for by Chajooram, to mention the same to the Sahib; also from Saungrah and Deshgaumra. When these have been made known and investigated into, then others will come forward, viz. Taka, Tooka, Torda, &c. This he mentioned to me the day before yesterday.

What is the cause of Choojaram coming forward to impeach Soobaram?—When Maraj Gumbursing died, Choojaram was the person who procured the attachment; after this Soobaram, thinking that as long as he remained within the province he would be a check on his corrupt purposes, did all he could to prejudice Mr. Wallace against him, in which he at length succeeded; and he was finally removed from the Durbar counsels.

Why did he not mention this earlier?—What opportunity had he? Captain Outram never looked at him, and Mr. Wallace would not allow him to approach his tent.

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lishment of Mahee
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Edur, 23 February 1841.

Luckubartee says, he gave 1,500 rupees to Soobaram, in Mahdoolall's presence, and you state that Mahdoolall only received 800, or thereabouts; how is this?—Mahdoolall only received what I have stated; Soobaram gave me 75 rupees, in two payments.

Luckubartee says, he paid 800 rupees at Sadra; do you know anything of this?—No, I do not.

STATEMENT of *Petojee*, taken before Lieutenant *Keily*, at Edur, 25 February.

In Sumvut 1893, Mr. Wallace sent for me at Sadra, and mentioned that an answer had been received from Government, in favour of the Ranee's right to Byer. I was much pleased, and returned to Maunsa, and Mr. Wallace wrote to Soobaram, to communicate the good tidings to the Ranee. Soobaram kept the letter in his house, and went to visit the Ranee; and sent a message by a slave girl, named Ramba, promising that if she would give him something, and Mahdoolall, he would effect a settlement of the Byer, and other business, as also remove all the mehtas, retaining himself only. The Ranee refused to give anything for Byer, for this reason, that it belonged to her; but agreed to give for the other business, saying, at the time that she did not know Mahdoolall, that she would look to him for the money, if the business was not completed. The Ranee then enquired the amount, and he replied 4,000 rupees, which she refused, saying, she would not give more than 3,000; 2,000 down, and the remaining 1,000 afterwards. Some time after this Luckeebartee was sent for, and told for the present to advance 2,000 rupees, and afterwards 1,000, and was also told that if the business was not executed, she would hold them both responsible: 2,000 rupees were then given, and about 3,000 rupees' worth of jewels placed in deposit. Three days after the transaction I came to Edur; and the Ranejee mentioned to me all that I have above stated. The money was given on Assoo Sood 2d, 1893. The jewels were placed in deposit afterwards; about a year after this Mr. Wallace went with Mahdoolall and all his people to Ahmedabad, when Luckeebartee wrote to the Ranee, to request her to send the remaining jewels, when her business would be effected. On which the Ranejee sent jewels to the value of 1,500 rupees, or thereabouts, to his gomashta, named Manuckchund, who went with them to Ahmedabad, under charge of two horsemen; and he was desired to give 800 rupees thereon; but the business was not settled, and the Ranejee sent for Luckeebartee and Soobaram, and desired them both, through Ramba, to return the money, on which Soobaram replied that he had only received 800, 500 for himself, 200 for Mooljie, and 100 for Sewsunker, which he agreed to return, and the balance he said he would obtain from Mahdoolall. After this the business cooled; but last year, I and Choojaram were at Sadra, when the Ranee wrote to me and desired me to get back the money from Mahdoolall, who at first denied having it, but on showing the Ranee's note, he admitted 800 rupees, and said I might take it back again. I wrote in consequence to the Ranee, who sent a cossid to Ahmedabad to Luckeebartee, to desire him to return her jewels and recover the money from those to whom it had been given; Soobaram was at the time at Besunggur Bawa Luckeebartee returned here, and told the Ranee to have a little patience, that it was Rajka Kam, and that he would recover the money; nothing however took place, and afterwards the Sirkar's Aswaree arrived here.

Question.—Have you got the note that you say, Luckeebartee wrote to the Ranejee?—*Answer*.—Yes, I have.

Who gave the jewels, and to whom were they given?—They were given by the slave woman, Ramba, to Luckeebartee, in the presence of Soobaram, and the last time to Manuckchund, who came to the Mosub.

Where are the jewels now?—In the Bawa's hands.

What description of jewels were they?—Golden ornaments, and there is a list of them.

Had the Ranee any other transactions of this nature with Soobaram and Luckeebartee?—No, with the exception of the two, no other.

The first deposition of the undermentioned was taken on the 25th February, but in consequence of his having afterwards expressed his willingness to speak the whole truth without any reservation, his statement was again taken the following day, and from a wish to avoid cumbering the proceedings with unnecessary matter, the last mentioned only is here given.

Second Deposition of *Luckeebartee*, at Edur, 26 February 1841.

What I have stated yesterday regarding the conversation which took place between Ramba, Soobaram and myself, consequent upon Soobaram's stating that he had received a letter from Mahdoolall, requiring some present on the Byer business, is correct, and that on Patojees coming to Edur, the amount to be given was fixed, viz. 2,000 rupees. About a month after this, Soobaram proposed to me to accompany him to Sadra, to produce the Potedaree accounts to the Sirkar. I agreed to do so, and we both, that is, Soobaram and self, went to the Durbar, and by the hand of Ramba, the slave girl, sent a message to the Ranee, that we intended proceeding to Sadra, and requested instructions regarding the disposal of the sum fixed on to be presented to Mahdoolall; she returned with an order, that I was to agree to pay Soobaram 2,000 rupees to be given to Mahdoolall; four or five days after this interview we both got ready to leave, and I went to his house, and he asked me if I would give him something out of it, I said "Yes, I have some gold, will you take it?" On his requesting me to produce

produce it; I went to my house, weighed the kuras,* and brought them to him; they were worth 800 rupees; I gave them into his possession, and he put them in a box. We then left for Sadra, and finding Mr. Wallace absent, went to Ahmedabad, when my accounts were examined, and I obtained leave to return; previous to so doing, I went to visit Mahdoolall, when I found Soobaram seated. After a short time Mahdoolall asked me to give the "present," and to ask for more; I said he would not obtain more, but he was not satisfied, and desired me to write to the Raneejee for 1,500 rupees. I then got up to bring the money, when Mahdoolall desired me to give it to Soobaram, as it would be all the same as if given to himself; Soobaram left with me. I sent him to his house, and went myself and obtained the money from the Bazar, by discounting a hoondie for 900 rupees, which I gave to Soobaram immediately, and the next day I wrote to the Raneejee, agreeably to Mahdoolall's request, demanding a larger sum. On the same day I gave Soobaram a kunttee, valued at 270 rupees, making altogether 1,970 rupees, and the balance of 30 rupees I promised to carry to his credit, which he agreed to. I remained three or four days at Ahmedabad, when the Raneejee sent an answer to my note, and forwarding jewels worth 1,500 rupees more. I went and told purposely Soobaram, that the Raneejee had sent 1,000 rupees worth of jewels, instead of 1,500. We then both went to Mahdoolall, and told him that neither money nor jewels had arrived; Mahdoolall then said, I must do something for him; and at length I consented to give him in 12 months 800 rupees more, and I then left for Edur; 12 months after this I went again to Sadra in company with Soobaram, for the purpose of having my accounts settled, when he (Mahdoolall) asked me for the 800 rupees, which I agreed to give, and wrote out two hoondies for 800 rupees, and gave them to Mahdoolall, and afterwards went into the Bazar to see whether I could get them cashed, which I did from Javechund, recovering the hoondies from Mahdoolall, and giving the coin received from the above; Mahdoolall Soobaram was present when I wrote the hoondees, and brought the money for them.

Question. To whom did you give this money?—*Answer.* To the uncle of Mahdoolall, Bappoolall.

Do you know if Soobaram got any share of this, and of the 900 given at Ahmedabad?—No, I do not.

Did Mahdoolall ever ask you how much the Ranee had given?—No, never.

Have you had any communication from Soobaram since this business has been made known?—No; but I last night, when Moteelall was taking a copy of the accounts, a Magur came to my house, who left on seeing Moteelall.

Who was this person?—I do not know his name, but Moteelall does.

What was the cause of your telling Soobaram that you had received less jewels than you really had?—For the Ranee's advantage, and this was the reason why we told Mahdoolall that nothing had been received from the Ranee.

Did you obtain the Ranee's consent to make over the remaining 800 rupees, or did you do it of your own accord?—I did not, I gave it of my own accord, having promised the same, and on my return mentioned it to the Ranee, who approved of my proceedings.

Did the Raneejee ever desire you to obtain back the money on account of her business not having been performed?—Yes; she has two or three times sent for me to that effect, and I replied to her, that if she chose to send me, I would go; but not having received any definitive orders hereon, I have never done so.

Did you ever mention this to Soobaram?—Once when I returned from Ahmedabad, I mentioned to him that a cossid had been sent to me by the Ranee to demand the money from Mahdoolall, and I told him then that I was labouring under sickness, and could not do so, and desired him; he replied, Why should he? he knew nothing of the business.

When he denied it in this way, did you not express your surprise to him?—No, I remained silent.

Had you any authority from the Ranee to give any part of this money to Soobaram?—Two or three days after I had agreed to pay to Soobaram on Mahdoolall's account, Ramba came to Soobaram's house, and he asked her what he was to get out of it; and Ramba having asked the Ranee, said he might take 2, 4, or 500 out of it. I was present, and heard this.

When you heard the Ranee's order to give so much, how came you to exceed the amount so specified?—I had to pay the whole to him, and so paid it, and having the gold by me here, I had so much less to pay there.

What made you alter your account books by erasing Byer and inserting Kangur, &c.?—I altered it in Sumvut 1894, and on my own accord, as I thought it would be better in case of the transaction being known to the Sirkar; and in the entry where I had written Soobaram's name, I erased it, and entered in its room, "ready money," "vokra seekae."

Did Soobaram ever ask you to do so, or did you tell him yourself of what had occurred?—No, he never asked me to do so, and I never mentioned to him what I had done.

St 1893, account of the month Aso,
page 167.

Copy of the entry in page No. 161.

Thirty rupees received from Soobaram
Dulputram, Sood 11th, ready money,
debited to the account of the Shree
Durbar, Sood 11th.

2,047, Paid on account of Maraj Jowan Singjee,
viz.,
2,000, Sood 11th, ready money, paid to him on ac-
count of private expenses, as follows (the
original entry was on account of Byer,
but it had been altered to private
expenses).

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* Bracelets.

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1,070, In golden ornaments.

900, Ready money.

30, Carried to the credit of Mehta Soobaram,
ready money.

45, Commission on 2,000 rupees, carried to the
credit of the Wutao accounts.

2,045

Jewels pledged in lieu of the above with me, bear-
ing interest at 8 annas, as follows:

One golden bracelet, one golden cup, one golden
necklace, one diamond ring, and one jewelled
bracelet.

Two receipts paid to Shewjee for a cossid from
Ahmedabad to Edur.

List of the Jewels belonging to the Shree Durbar, pledged with Gosaeaa, Luckha Bhartee,
Sumvut 1893, Asar Wud, 4th Shukurwar (year and date Guzerattee.)

One golden bracelet, weighing $39\frac{1}{2}$ tolas and 2 wal; two jewelled bracelets, weighing
 $10\frac{1}{2}$ tolas and 1 wal; together with 10 diamonds and 16 rubies; making altogether 26 value.

One cup, weighing 14 tolas.

One necklace, $10\frac{1}{2}$ tolas and 4 wals.

In this way upon the ornaments above-mentioned have 1,700 rupees been taken up
(ready money), to bear interest from the time you may be ordered to pay the same, at
8 annas, and your commission, and on the above transaction is to be $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Sumvut
1893, Assar Wud, 4th Sukurwar, for the 300 rupees subsequently taken up. One diamond
ring has been pledged, making the total received 2,000 rupees. On the ornaments above-
mentioned, interest and commission will be paid as agreed to. The same date.

List of Jewels pledged with the above by the Durbar, in Sumvut 1893, Sukurwar (the year
Guzerattee).

One brick of gold, weighing 50 tolas; one piece of gold, weighing $23\frac{1}{2}$ tolas, marked as $38\frac{1}{2}$
tolas; out of which $15\frac{1}{2}$ have been expended by the Durbar. Total of tolas placed with
Luckee Bhartee $73\frac{1}{2}$, by the hand of Manuckchund, and sent to Ahmedabad on account of
the Byer business, in room of 1,500 rupees received.

TRANSLATION of a Yad to the Address of Rawul Putoojee.

Gosaien Luckeebartee and Khangurjee write from Ahmedabad to Rawul Shree Putoojee
of Edur, that we have received no tidings of your welfare, therefore write; also Manuck-
chund will communicate with you regarding Byer, and do not fail to do as he may desire
you; should any delay occur, the business may be spoilt; remember this. On this account a
cassid has been despatched; therefore whatever is to be done, do quickly, and return him
with all speed. The business has been one of great difficulty, but Soobaram and self have
brought it to completion, therefore, if you delay, then the blame will not rest with us; write
quickly a reply; also pay the cassid two rupees for his trip. Sumvut 1893, Bhadurwa Wad
11th; do not delay in replying, but send it with my gomasta.

(True translation.)

(signed) *J. R. Keily,*
Acting Assistant Political Agent.

On Soobaram being first questioned on this subject (26 February 1841), he admitted
having heard that a sum had been given by the Durbar, but denied positively having had
anything to do with negotiating it, or sharing in any part thereof. He subsequently agreed
to state all he knew hereon, and in consequence his last deposition only has been sent, as in
the case of "Luckeebartee;" but in the event of Government requiring both, they can be
forwarded hereafter.

Second Deposition of *Soobaram Dulputram*, Muzmoondar, taken before Captain Lang,
Political Agent, Mahee Caunta.

This is what I have to state, that Rawul Peetoojee, about the year 1839, brought a letter
to my address from Mahdoolall at Edur, which I read as follows: "Peetoojee will com-
municate with you regarding the Byer business. Destroy this letter after perusal; and should
you retain it, you will be guilty of the murder of a Brahmin;" in this way was it written;
and I accordingly destroyed the note. After this Peetoojee, myself, and Luckeebar, three
being seated together, Peetoojee mentioned that he had been informed by Mahdoolall that
the Edur right to Byer had been acknowledged, and that in consequence he (Peetoojee) must
make him a present of some 4,000 or 5,000 rupees. On hearing this, I asked Peetoojee the

use

use of giving money for what had really come to hand; to this Peetoojee replied, that it was necessary to give about 3,000 rupees; I answered, Very well, you know, do what you like. We all then got up, and went away; after this Peetoojee and others belonging to the Durbar, placed in Lucka Bhartie's hands jewels in pawn, and took up thereon 2,800 rupees. Some time afterwards I, Lucka Bhartee, and others, went to Ahmedabad, where Mr. Wallace was, and there I and Lucka Bhartee taking with us two golden bracelets, (a sanklee) gold chain, and ready money, making on the aggregate 2,000 rupees, went to where Mahdoolall was staying. There were several people with him, all of whom he caused to leave, when we both made over to him the articles mentioned above, and Luckabartee asked him if he had received 2,000 rupees worth, to which he replied in the affirmative. We three left, and separated, each going to his own abode: subsequently I went to Sadra, and the balance, 800 rupees, remaining, I and Luckeebartee both went to his house, counted, and delivered over to his uncle Bappolall. In 1838, A.D., when Mr. Wallace was in Edur, Mahdoolall with him, he (Mahdoolall) was sent for by Chajooram, and others, to the Durbar, for some business. Mahdoolall desired me accompany him, which I refused; but on abjuring me by an oath, I went. We seated ourselves, with others belonging to the Durbar, outside thereof; there were present at the time Pariks Amrutlall, of Morassa, Vaise Ootumchund, and Lucka Bartee, &c. Mahdoolall went and seated himself on the threshold of the Durbar. The Ranee sent a slave woman, named Giran, to him, and had some private conversation together, apart from others. After which, I was sent for; and went accordingly; but prior to this, Vaise Ootumchund and Luckeebartee had been called for, and I found them there seated; I am now speaking from recollection, and I am not very positive. Afterwards Giran, who had gone inside to the Ranee, returned, and asked Mahdoolall, if Soobaram, for his use, had been received by him, which Mahdoolall admitted. After this, a further present of a tipio gold necklace was given him, as sirpao. Shortly afterwards all left, Mahdoolall for his place in the camp, and my house in the town.

Question. Did Mahdoolall give you any share out of this money?—*Answer.* No.

In Lucka Bartee's accounts, it appears that of the 2,000 rupees stated to have been given at Ahmedabad, viz., two golden bracelets, &c., and 900 rupees ready money, there was a deficiency of 30 rupees, which sum was placed to your credit; how is this?—I did not receive a baddam on this account.

What was written in Mahdoolall's note to you?—That the Edur right to Byer had been recognised, that Peetoojee would communicate with me, and that if I did not destroy the note after perusal, I should be guilty of the murder of a Brahmin: it was thus written.

Was there not at that time great friendship between you and Mahdoolall?—What do I know of his secret intentions; but we certainly were sufficiently intimate to talk together, but from the first he was at enmity with me.

What necessity was there for Mahdoolall writing such a letter to you?—He probably thought no money could be taken from the Durbar for the Byer business without my knowledge, and therefore wrote to me.

Did you ever accompany Peetoojee to the Durbar, for the purpose of discussing the amount of the sum to be offered?—I do not remember whether I ever did accompany Peetoojee for this purpose to the Durbar or not, but he may have settled it all himself with the Durbar; I was consequently in the habit of going there on other business.

If you were not to get a share of the above 2,800 rupees, would Mahdoolall have allowed it to reach your ears?—The Durbar gave him a tipio in my sight, and I received nothing out of it.

Did Mahdoolall ever offer to give you anything out of the above rupees?—No; never said anything to me thereon.

What was the cause of your accompanying Lucka Bartee both times, first when he went to Ahmedabad and paid over 2,000 rupees to Mahdoolall, and secondly 800 rupees at Sadra, one year afterwards?—Because he sent for me to accompany him.

(signed) *Soobaram Dulputram.*

Rawul Peetoojee, on being confronted with *Soobaram Dulputram*, states, that a letter regarding Byer was received by the Durbar from the Sirkar, and the amount to be given was then decided; on two or three days after this, he made his appearance at Edur; first of all 1,700 had been fixed on to be given, which was increased to 2,000; after his arrival he was not engaged herein, and never brought any letter on this business to *Soobaram*. On this, *Soobaram* replied, that on a letter from the Sirkar regarding the Byer business being received, it was proposed by the Durbar itself, to give something to Mahdoolall, which was to be settled on the arrival of Peetoojee. It is true that a note from Mahdoolall to his address was brought to him by Peetoojee.

Soobaram is here questioned.

Question. Was the letter containing the news of the Byer business sent through you, or direct to the Durbar?—*Answer.* A horseman from the hoozoor brought the letter to the Durbar.

If a letter was received directed by the Durbar, what necessity was there for presenting anything to Mahdoolall?—The Durbar thought it had been effected through the assistance rendered by Mahdoolall, and this may be the cause for their doing so.

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lishment of Mahee
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Who told the Durbar that it had obtained Byer through his instrumentality?—How do you know; how can I say who did so.

Did you ever before receive any letter on this subject from Mahdoolall?—I received a letter by Betoojee, but not before.

On hearing this, Peetoojee replies, that he had certainly received a letter, but not by him, for he told him so, and read it out to him.

Peetoojee, Examined.

Question. Do you remember the contents of this letter, as also who was the writer of the same?—*Answer.* Soobaram did not read it out to me from top to bottom, but read out from the bottom, that Peetoojee would communicate with me; that is all; but when I was leaving Sadra for Edur, I asked Mooljee and Mahdoolall for a letter, who replied that it had been sent direct; I do not know who wrote it.

When you spoke to Mooljee and Mahdoolall about the letter, were they both together?—Mooljee was in Mahdoolall's house, and they were both together, and gave this reply.

Who first hinted to you at Sadra, for the Durbar to give something regarding the Byer business?—Both Mooljee and Mahdoolall said they had done the Durbar's service, and that they ought to get something, but did not mention the amount of the sums to be received, but spoke generally that the sum given should be according to the Edur means.

Did Soobaram, in your presence, destroy the letter received from Mahdoolall?—No, he did not.

(signed) *Soobaram Dulputram.*
Rawul Peethoojee.

Gosain Luckmehartee, being confronted with Soobaram, states, that he gave him two golden bracelets on account of the Byer business in his house just before starting for Ahmedabad, but knows not whether he retained them himself, or gave them to Mahdoolall; as also that 30 rupees short of the 2,000 given at Ahmedabad were placed to his, Soobaram's credit. Soobaram replies to this, that he never gave him the bracelets at Edur; and with regard to the 30 rupees stated to have been placed to his credit, this is the first time that he has heard of it. What he has written above is correct.

Lucka Bhartee, Examined.

Question. When you gave these bracelets to Soobaram, at Edur, and afterwards accompanied him to Ahmedabad, did you see them with him then, or at any subsequent period?—*Answer.* I never saw them after giving them at Edur.

When you went to Ahmedabad, to whom did you deliver the remaining sum due, after deducting the value of the bracelets?—I asked Mahdoolall if he would take the balance; and he desired me to give it to Soobaram, as it would be the same as if given to him. Soobaram was present at the time. We, that is myself and Soobaram, then left; and I had a hoondie cashed, and went and paid over the money to Soobaram after counting the same.

Did you give anything else besides the two bracelets to make up the 2,000 rupees?—I gave 900 rupees ready money from a hoondie I got cashed, and a kuntee, valued at 270 rupees, and the 30 rupees short I placed to the credit of Soobaram.

Question by Soobaram.] What do you mean by your statement, to insinuate that I have appropriated all the money to my own use?—I did not know at the time Mahdoolall; the Durbar had desired me to pay to you, for Mahdoolall's use, 2,000 rupees, and accordingly I made up that sum to you; but whether you retained the money, or paid it over to Mahdoolall, is known to you, and to him, but not to me.

Did you not ask Mahdoolall yourself whether he had received it or not?—I mentioned to Mahdoolall, in a general way, that I had brought some money for him from Edur, and asked him if he would take it, and he desired me to give it to you, and that he had received it. After this I never spoke to him on the subject, and never asked him how much he had received.

Did you never ask him if he had received the bracelets, necklace, and money you have described as having given?—No, I never did.

When we went to Ahmedabad together, were not the bracelets in your horse-bag?—They were not. I gave them to you at Edur. This is true. I cannot say now whether you gave them to me when you took me with you to Ahmedabad. To this Soobaram replies, that Luckeebartee does not state the truth; but that his statement is the true one. Moreover that I, Luckeebartee, gave into Mahdoolall's hands the bracelets and necklace. On Luckeebartee being questioned as to the truth hereof, he flatly denies the same.

(signed) *Soobaram Dulputram.*
Gosyn Luckeebartee.

Sumvut 1897, Phalgun Sood 7th,
(A.D. 28 February 1841, at Edur.)

Carcoon *Moteclall* being confronted with Soobaram Dulputram, states, that when the order was written at Sadra, regarding the Byer business, Mooljee came and asked for a letter from Mahdoolall on Soobaram, who would effect some arrangement; which Mahdoolall declined,

declined, saying there was no necessity for his doing so; that he might write one on his name (Mahdoolall's). Mooljee accordingly did so, and Mahdoolall may have done so also; the letter was sent to Edur. After this, when Mr. Wallace was at Ahmedabad, Soobaram and Luckeebartee came there; and Soobaram said he had brought 1,500 rupees from Edur. Mahdoolall replied that was well, and desired him to count it out. Mahdoolall received out of it 800 or 900 rupees, and the balance Soobaram retained for himself. Mahdoolall caused Soobaram to give him out of it 75 rupees. Motelall Soobaram replies that he knows nothing of the above 1,500 rupees; that it is as he stated yesterday; and that he never gave him (Motelall) 75 rupees.

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lishment of Mahee
Caunta Agency.

This is true.

(signed) *Soobaram Dulputram.*
Motelall Sorabhoy.

Sumvut 1897, Phangoon Sood 8th,
(A.D. 1 March 1841, at Edur.)

(True translation.)

(signed) J. R. Keily, Actg Assist^t Polit^l Agent.

(True copies.)

(signed) Wm. Lang, Political Agent.

(True copies.)

(signed) T. Gilvy, Second Assist^t Pol^l Com^r and Res^t.

No. 227 of 1841.

From Political Agent, Sadra, to *W. S. Boyd, Esq.*, Political Commissioner and Resident, Baroda.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that I have lately had several other accusations against members of my native establishment, of their having taken small sums of money, as presents, on complaints being preferred or settled at this office, during the last few years; and as these appear likely to continue, and will probably in the end affect every carcoon I have got, I shall feel obliged by your obtaining for me the instructions of Government, whether I may, on certain conditions which I have now to propose, grant a pardon for all venial offences of this description up to the date of the late native agent's dismissal; after which all charges of the kind should, in my opinion, be tried before the Political Agent's Court.

With the example shown them by Mahdoolall and Soobaram, it is not to be wondered at that the other carcoons of this establishment did not scruple to take any presents they could get from the people of the country; and, except in cases of gross corruption, dismissal would perhaps be too severe a punishment to inflict upon them under such circumstances. Investigations of this kind are also most unsatisfactory, and interfere materially with other business. As the practice, moreover, was common years before Mahdoolall's appointment to the agency, there will be no limit to the date of such complaints, unless some measure of the nature of that I have to suggest is adopted; and what is of still greater importance, much inconvenience would necessarily arise from the discharge of so many of the carcoons at present employed here as will, I fear, be the result of carrying these investigations any further, without the slightest prospect of replacing them by persons of greater integrity.

I beg, therefore, to propose that a pardon be granted for all past offences, on the payment of such amount of fine as I consider it proper to impose with reference to the probable receipts from such an improper of each individual accused; excepting only such cases as may be brought forward of bribes taken to pervert the ends of justice, all of which must remain open for investigation and settlement on their own merits. Most of the karkoons would doubtless be willing to confess many of their misdeeds previous to Mahdoolall's dismissal on these terms, and all such would gladly purchase forgiveness by the repayment of such amount as might be fixed. One of them has already, of his own accord, confessed to having received sums of money aggregating 500 or 600 rupees, or upwards, in this way; and if my suggestion is approved of, I should require him to pay at least 1,000 rupees. As I am of course unable to enter

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upon this subject till favoured with a reply to this communication, I cannot state what would be required from any of the other members of the establishment; but if I am permitted to take the step I have felt it my duty to suggest, I would only add, that I shall be careful to avoid all unnecessary security, as any such would only tend to frustrate the object I have in view.

It would, I consider, have a very bad effect to include in the amnesty now proposed any case of gross corruption; but it must be left to the discretion of the Political Agent what complaints to entertain, after the measure I have recommended has been carried into effect; and I should hope that the investigation of any more cases which occurred previous to Mahdoolall's dismissal, might safely be dispensed with. I should, in addition to what I have stated above, require all the carcoons to furnish security for their future good behaviour; and if this proposal meets with the sanction of Government, the result will of course hereafter be reported in detail.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Wm. Lang,*
Political Agent.

Political Agent's Office, Sadra,
29 May 1841.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *T. Ogilvy,*
Second Assist^t Pol^l Com^r and Rest.

No. 6552.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. Crawford.

As Soobaram confesses, there can remain no doubt of his guilt, and he should therefore be dismissed from all employment under Government. His inconsistency and contradiction of the evidence, would otherwise have rendered it difficult to form an opinion on this case, and the total disagreement of the confession with the evidence, is a curious instance of the absolute disregard of all truth and accuracy in the charges adduced in cases of this nature. He should also refund the bribe, and the amount may be credited to the Sadra Bazar Fund. The amnesty proposed by the Political Agent would seem to be altogether inexpedient. He must use his discretion in the cases he considers to require that cognizance should be taken, but both he and Mr. Boyd are in error in supposing that these kind of cases are cognizable by the courts recently established. Each case should be tried on its own merits, by the Political Agent himself alone. The Resident, in his letter, displays more indignation than matured reflection. As regards the trial of native servants in the Political Department, for the offence of bribery and corruption, the letter of the Government of India, dated 15th January 1838, would appear to have laid over the question until the publication of the new criminal code. It is now discretionary with the Political Agent to take security for the conduct of persons admitted in his establishment, and no special authority is therefore required as regards the proposal on this head.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson.*
J. H. Crawford.

8 October 1841.

No. 3261 of 1841.

No. 6553.

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *W. S. Boyd*, Esq., Political Commissioner for Guzerat, Baroda.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 23d June last, No. 552, forwarding copies of two communications from Captain Lang, Political Agent in the Mahee Caunta, dated the 15th and 29th May preceding, relative to the system of bribery and corruption which has hitherto prevailed in the native establishment of his agency, and suggesting certain measures for putting a stop to such malpractices in future.

2. In regard to the case of bribery, reported by Captain Lang, in his letter dated the 15th May last, I am directed to communicate to you the following observations and instructions.

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lishment of Mahee
Caunta Agency.

3. From the confession made by Soobaram Dulputram, the Mahee Caunta Muzmoodar, recently in charge of the attachment duty at Edur, there can be no doubt that he is guilty of having received a certain sum of money from the Edur Durbar for corrupt purposes; the Governor in Council therefore directs that he be dismissed from all employment under Government, and be required to refund the amount of the bribe, which may be credited to the "Sadra Bazar Fund."

4. Had it not been for Soobaram's confession, the inconsistency and contradiction of the evidence, would have rendered it difficult to form an opinion on this case; and the total disagreement of his confession with the evidence, is a singular instance of the absolute disregard of all truth and accuracy in the charges adduced in cases of this nature.

5. The amnesty which Captain Lang proposes to be granted for all minor offences of this description committed up to the date of the dismissal of Mahdoolall, the late native agent of his agency, appears to the Honourable the Governor in Council altogether inexpedient. He is, however, pleased to vest that officer with a discretionary power to try, in his capacity of Political Agent, only such cases as he may consider to require that cognizance should be taken; but I am at the same time desired to observe, that both yourself and Captain Lang are in error in supposing that cases of the above nature are cognizable by the criminal courts of justice for the Mahee Caunta and Rewa Caunta.

6. In regard to the trial of native servants in the Political Department, for the offence of bribery and corruption, I am desired to refer you to the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 15th January 1838, a copy of which was forwarded with my communication, to the address of your predecessor, dated the 13th February, No. 284 of 1838, on the subject.

7. With reference to Captain Lang's proposal, that security be taken for the conduct of persons admitted on his establishment, I am further desired to state, that the measure is discretionary with that officer, and does not require the special authority of Government.

8. Copy of a circular announcing the dismissal of Soobaram Dulputram from his situation, and prohibiting his being again employed in the service of Government, in any capacity whatever, is herewith forwarded, and you are requested to communicate the same to the political officers under you control.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 27 Nov. 1841.

(Circular.)

No. 3262 of 1841.

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the
Political Agent in Kattywar.

No. 6554.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council, to inform you that Soobaram Dulputram, Mujmoondar, on the establishment of the Political Agent in the Mahee Caunta, having been found guilty of bribery and corruption, has been dismissed from the service of Government; and that this person is not to be hereafter employed in your office in any capacity whatever.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 27 Nov. 1841.

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lishment of Mahee
Caunta Agency.

The same as above

To the Agent for the Honourable the Governor at Surat.
To the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country.
To the Political Agent in Cutch.
To the Resident at Sattara.
To the Accountant-General.
To the Civil Auditor.

No. 3263 to 3267.

No. 6555.

RESOLUTION of Government in the Political Department.

ORDERED, that copy of the above circular be transferred to the different departments of the secretariate, that an intimation to the effect therein contained may thence be made to the different authorities under each department.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 27 Nov. 1841.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 26 January 1842.

No. 1156 of 1842.

No. 414.

From *W. S. Boyd*, Esq., Political Commissioner and Resident, Baroda, to
J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo, No. 3261, I do myself the honour to enclose, in connexion with that subject, copy of a communication from the Political Agent in the Mahee Caunta, dated the 9th instant, and to request you will submit the same for the instruction of Government, as requested by that officer.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Boyd*,
Political Commissioner and Resident.

Baroda Residency, 21 Dec. 1841.

No. 640 of 1841.

From the Political Agent, Dhumbolya, to *W. S. Boyd*, Esq., Political
Commissioner and Resident, Baroda.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, with copy of the instructions of Government in the case of the Mhye Caunta Mujmoodar, Soobaram Dulpuram, as contained in Mr. Chief Secretary Willoughby's letter of the 27th ultimo, I have the honour to request that you will do me the favour to obtain instructions for me whether the full amount taken from the Edur Durbar, on the occasion in question; viz. 2,800 rupees, or the sum of 2,000, in which Soobaram was more particularly concerned, or merely the amount received by himself, as nearly as it can be ascertained (which did not in all probability exceed 500 rupees), is to be recovered from that individual; and also, whether in the event of his delaying to pay whatever sum may be decided upon, I am authorised to sequester the Mujmoodaree fees belonging to the family till it be made good. I beg at the same time to suggest, that the least of these sums should be required, particularly as I fear that nothing I could say would induce the Honourable Board to allow the amount to be repaid to the Edur Durbar, and under the circumstances under which the money was paid, with the chief, an infant, and no regular karbaree, the object of Government in appropriating the whole amount paid by the Durbar to the Sadra Bazar Fund;

viz.,

viz., to prevent the offering of bribes in future, would be very liable, amongst such ignorant people as we have to do with here, to misconstruction. When I am favoured with a reply, the mujmoodar shall be informed that he cannot any longer be received by the Political Agent in that capacity, and must therefore transfer that duty to one of his sons; which is, I imagine, the intention of the Honourable Board.

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lishment of Mahee
Caunta Agency.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Lang*,
Political Agent.

Political Agent's Office, Camp Dhumbolya,
9 December 1841.

(A true copy.)
(signed) *T. Ogilvey*,
Second Assist^t Pol^l Comm^r.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Board.

No. 415.

I THINK it will be sufficient to levy a moiety of the sum of 1,400 rupees from the moojmoodar.

I see no reason whatever for paying this amount to the Edur Durbar, who ought to be made convinced (if indeed we can suppose they are ignorant of the fact), that it is a great offence to bribe, or attempt to bribe, a Government officer.

If the amount is not immediately paid, it must be recovered from the moojmoodar's fees.

The arrangement proposed in the last para. may be carried into effect after the amount of 1,400 rupees has been recovered.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson*.
T. M. Mahon.
J. H. Crawford.
L. R. Reid.

No. 208 of 1842.

No. 416.

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,
to *W. S. Boyd*, Esq., Political Commissioner for Guzerat and Resident at Baroda.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1156, dated the 21st ultimo, forwarding copy of a communication from the Political Agent in the Mahee Caunta, requesting instructions in regard to the amount which should be levied from Soobaram Dulputram, the moojmoodar on the establishment of that officer, found guilty of bribery and corruption, and dismissed the service of Government.

2. In reply, I am desired to acquaint you, that the Honourable the Governor in Council considers that it would be sufficient to levy from this individual the sum of 1,400 rupees, being a moiety of the amount taken from the Edur Durbar; should the amount not be immediately paid, it should be recovered from the moojmoondar's fees.

3. The Governor in Council does not perceive any reason whatever for paying the amount to the Edur Durbar. This Durbar should be made aware (if indeed it is to be supposed that they are ignorant of the fact), that it is a great offence to bribe, or attempt to bribe, a servant of the British Government.

4. With reference to the concluding part of Captain Lang's letter, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the arrangement therein proposed being carried into effect, after the sum of 1,400 rupees has been paid by the moojmoondar.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Off^r Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

Bombay Castle, 22 Jan. 1842.

(True extract.)
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

Charges of Bribery
against Hurree
Lall.

Charges of Bribery against Hurree Lall, connected with the Succession
to the Bhaderwa State.

EXTRACT Political Letter from Bombay; dated 19 July (No. 54) 1844.

Letter to, No. 1, dated 4 January 1843.

Para. 10. In reply to the despatch from this Government, dated the 27th April 1842, reporting the decision of this Government in the disputed succession to the Bhaderwa estate, the Court observe, that the child who was brought forward by one of the widows of the late Thakoor Zalim Sing was, they have no doubt, spurious, and they think it was sufficiently shown by Mr. Boyd, in his letter dated the 27th November 1841, that Surdar Sing, the present chief Zalim Sing's adoptive brother, had a valid claim to the succession in the absence of direct heirs, by birth or adoption, to the late Zalim Sing.

a decision was passed by Government in this case, received bribes from the partisans of Surdar Sing, under a promise that they would exert their endeavours to obtain a decision in Surdar Sing's favour, by giving false information to the Resident in favour of the validity of Surdar Sing's claims to the succession.

On receipt of this representation, we directed Mr. Boyd most carefully to investigate the allegations made by the petitioner against his establishment, and to report the result to Government. On the 22d December last, Mr. Boyd submitted a report from his first assistant, Mr. Remington, of a searching investigation which he had instituted into this case, the result of which inquiry satisfied us that the charge preferred by Edur Koonwur Bae was altogether unfounded, and that she had made this accusation with the hope of being enabled thereby to disturb the decision which had been passed by Government, acknowledging Surdar Sing as the rightful claimant to the succession to the Bhaderwa estate.

8. We further take this opportunity of forwarding to your Honourable Court in a separate collection, No. 3, extracts from our proceedings in two other charges made against Hurreelall, late acting native agent to the Baroda Residency, preferred by three persons named Eshwunt Row and Baboorow Bhosle and Narayan Row Crushna, to the effect that they had on several occasions paid to Hurreelall certain sums of money, as bribes, to induce him to obtain a favourable issue to proceedings which they had pending before the Resident at Baroda. From the result of an investigation which was instituted by Mr. Remington into both of these charges in July and September last, we have been impressed with a belief that both of these accusations are unfounded, to which effect we have informed Mr. Boyd.

EXTRACT Political Letter to Bombay; dated 24 December (No. 42) 1844.

Letter from, dated 19 July
(No. 54) 1844.

Para. 7, 8. Charges of corruption
preferred against Hurree Lall, late
acting native agent to the Baroda
Residency.

Para. 4. THE vakeel of Edur Koonwur Bae of Bhaderwa, preferred a charge against Hurree Lall, of having received bribes from Surdar Sing, the successful candidate for the guddee of that petty state; but this charge completely broke down on investigation. The accusers not only had no evidence to produce, but could not even extract any from the accounts of Surdar Sing, and of several soucars, which they were allowed freely to inspect. The conduct of the vakeel's gomastah in attempting to introduce a forged document among the papers of Nusotun

* Vide para. 31 of our despatch, dated the 26th August, No. 53 of 1843, reporting that, as we had the strongest reasons for believing that Hurreelall had, in connexion with the frauds practised upon his Highness the Guicowar by Dhaikjee Dadajee and others, proved unfaithful to his trust as native agent to the Resident at Baroda, we had ordered his removal from his situation, and prohibited his being re-employed in any capacity under the Resident.

Nusotun Bhugwundass, should have been noticed by you in severe terms, if (from their being subjects of a foreign state, or for any other reason) it was impossible for you to inflict on him, or on his employer, if implicated with him, the punishment due to such conduct.

Charges of Bribery
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Lall.

6. Further charges of bribery having been brought against Hurree Lall by Eshwunt Rao and Buboo Row Bhosly, and by Narrain Row Cristna, these also were investigated, and we agree with you that the accusers failed to substantiate their assertions, but we do not think that the accused was cleared from all suspicion; nor do we attach as much weight as Mr. Boyd and Mr. Remington seem to have done, to the supposed improbability of the accusations.

7. We learn incidentally that Hurree Lall has been dismissed from office as unworthy of trust, but not on the ground of these accusations, and we wish to be informed of the cause of his removal.

EXTRACT Political Letter from Bombay; dated 27 March (No. 39) 1846.

76 IN reply to this paragraph, we beg to refer to the 31st paragraph of our despatch, dated the 26th August, No. 53, of 1843, in which we reported, with reference to the frauds practised upon his Highness the Guicowar, by the late Dhackjee Dadajee and others, that we had the strongest grounds for believing, from circumstances which had come to our knowledge, that Hurree Lall had proved unfaithful to his trust, and that we had accordingly (on the 26th July 1843) directed the Resident at Baroda to remove this person from his establishment, on the general ground that he did not possess the confidence of Government.

Letter to, No. 42, dated
24 December 1844.

Para. 7. The Court state that they learn incidentally that Hurree Lall has been dismissed from office as unworthy of trust, but not on the ground of the above accusations, and they therefore wish to be informed of the cause of his removal.

EXTRACT Bombay Political Consultation, 1 June 1842.

No. 2816.

SUBSTANCE of a Petition from *Rana Runsootjee Roopsingjee* and *Rana Jorabhaee Nuthorbaee*, Inhabitants of Sunsthan Bhadurwa, Prant Baroda, Talooka Mahee Caunta, subject to the Jurisdiction of the Baroda Residency, to the Honourable the Governor in Council, dated 13 Ashwin Vud, Sumvut 1897 (11 November), and received 1st December 1841.

I, Rana Runsootjee Roopsingjee, married my daughter, Sujanba, in Sumvut 1883 (A.D. 1826-27), to Thakoor Jalumsingjee Prutabsingjee, chief of the Sunsthan of Bhadurwa. In Sumvut 1896 (A.D. 1839-40) the thakoor departed this life. He had three wives, two of whom never bore a son. When my daughter was in the family-way, she was removed two months before her delivery to her maternal uncle, Rathore Mahowsing Bhaeeba's house in kusba Napar, zilla Kaira, according to the custom of this country, and dreading some mischief from the jealousy of her two rivals (the other two wives). In Sumvut 1893 (A.D. 1836), on the 8th Shrawun Vud (3d September) she was delivered of a son; and the pleasant tidings were, according to the custom of the country, communicated to Jalumsingjee, who made a present of turbans to the bearers of this happy news, and distributed sugar and sugar-candy in the Sunsthan; afterwards the karbarees of the thakoor, without his knowledge, sent a petition in his name to the Resident at Baroda, stating that his wife was at her father's house in Napar, and having taken the son of some other person, pretended to have given birth to him, and requesting that officer to adopt such measures as were necessary. The Resident enclosed a copy of the petition in a letter to the magistrate at Kaira, who immediately issued an order, No. 210, dated the 12th November 1837, to the police authority at Napar, directing him to inquire into the case. Accordingly the police authority, having taken down depositions of several persons, instituted an inquiry, and forwarded the proceedings along with his report, No. 421, dated the 17th December 1837, to the magistrate at Kaira, who transmitted them to the Resident at Baroda. It was then fully established that Sujanba had given birth to the son in question, and that he was of the blood of Thakoor Jalumsingjee Prutabsingjee.

Charges of Bribery
against Hurree
Lall.

When we presented several petitions to Mr. Malet, first assistant to the Political Agent in Guzerat, supplicating him to cause an arrangement to be made suitable to the dignity of Sujauba and her son, for maintaining the necessary establishment of servants, and for supplying them with food, clothing, &c., Thakoor Jalumsingjee paid the necessary expenses. The revenues of Mouja Jasper, belonging to the thakoor, were appropriated for the expense of his son for the year Sumvut 1896 (A.D. 1839-40); afterwards we applied to the Resident to assign a proper nemnook to the son from the income of the Sunsthan; meanwhile Jalumsingjee breathed his last, and after seven weeks, Sujauba also departed this life, in the month of Vyshak, Sumvut 1896 (A.D. 1839).

The son, Maharana Wujesingjee, is now four years and four months old, and since the death of his parents he lives with us; we are his guardians. Being the legal son of Thakoor Jalumsingjee, he is the only and true heir of the Sunsthan of Bhadurwa. The annual revenue of the Sunsthan amounts to 25,000 rupees, of which 12,000 rupees are paid to the Resident at Baroda, on account of ghans darma, due to the Guicowar. The Sirkar (Resident) conducted the management of the Sunsthan for two years; at present the management is vested in the hands of Bae Tukhut Ranee, Jalumsingjee's mother, Saheba, Jalumsingjee's other wife, and Kalidass Luloobhaee Karbharee, jointly. These people squander away the income of the Sunsthan. We gave petitions to the Resident, offering to undertake the management of the affairs of the Sunsthan, to be conducted in a proper manner, and to ensure the payment of the "ghans dama," due to the Guicowar, and requesting that the legitimate son of the late thakoor might be seated on the gadee, agreeably to the custom of the chiefs in this part of the country, the management being carried on in his name. On this the investigation of the claims was delegated to Mr. Remington, first assistant to the Political Commissioner in Guzerat, who has been inquiring into the case for the past year and a half, but we do not know what has been the result of it. The revenues of the Sunsthan are misappropriated, and Jalumsingjee's mother, Tukut Ranee Sahiba, Jalumsingjee's other wife, and the karbaree, have brought a Rajpoot boy to adopt. Besides, Jalumsingjee's step-brother, Sirdarsingjee Prutabsingjee, for whose maintenance some villages have already been granted, and who has no claims whatever to the gadee, has made an application, laying claim on the gadee, with the view of obstructing the course of justice. The case has been going on in this manner.

We now beg to submit, that the youth is the real heir of the gadee, and Government has from days of old protected the Sunsthan, we therefore beg to request that Government will call for the original proceedings which are going on, and, after mature consideration and inquiry, will reject the claims of the pretenders, and issue orders for installing the youth in question on the gadee, who is the legal son of Thakore Jalumsingjee.

(signed) *W. R. Morris,*
Secretary to Government.

No. 2817. To the Honourable *G. W. Anderson*, Esq., Governor and President in Council,
&c. &c. &c., Bombay.

The humble Petition of *Eudoor Koonverbai*, Relict of Rana Portabsingjee and
Mother of Ranna Jalumsingjee, late of Bhaderwa,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your honourable Board's petitioner, with due deference and humble submission, crave the liberty that she may be permitted to make this her humble representation to your honourable Board, hoping that her earnest appeal will meet with the justice due to its merits.

Your Honourable Board's petitioner respectfully begs leave to state, that herself and the second wife, both wives of the late Ranna Purtabsingjee, had no issue. Soon after the illapse of their husband, your petitioner taken an adopted son to Jalumsingjee, one of the relatives of their deceased husband, your petitioner being the eldest and lawful wife, through the consent and approval of his Highness the Guicowar, had been adopted to the said Jalumsingjee, and he was crowned as Rana to the gadee of Bhaderwa's estate, under an official sunnud, authorized by the Guicowar Government.

The

The second wife, within a year after, she went to her father at the village of Singroot, where she adopted a son unknown of his caste, named Sirdarsing; within a year after she died, leaving this boy in protection of her father, with her money and jewels for his support, without any legal hereditary to the estate of Bhaderwah.

Charges of Bribery
against Hurree
Lall.

Your Honourable Board's petitioner, with her adopted son, Ranna Jalumsingjee and her mother-in-law, were living together at Bhaderwa some years after; for some disagreement and quarrels between her and her mother-in-law, the latter came to Baroda, from where she sent for Sirdarsing, from Singroot, to whom she given some money to employ men and sowars, &c., to commence Bharwutha; he accordingly did so, raised large body of force, and commenced plundering and molesting people; he also forcibly occupied Vankaneir, which estate belongs to Rana Jalumsingjee. On applying to the British Resident of Baroda he immediately ordered British force to march towards Vankaneer; on hearing this the said Sirdarsing removed from that town, and deserted with his force into the jungles. He had made an attack on the British force, at which instance four or five British saphais were killed. Mr. Assistant Resident Willoughby was proceeded to Vankanier; on that occasion all the arrangements were made by that gentleman; he made all his utmost to apprehend Sirdarsing; but this man was absconded in the jungle, that no one could discover him. Mr. Willoughby made over Vankanier to your petitioner's son Rana Jallumsingjee, to whom British Resident given him all the protection and support; within a year after the said Sirdarsing, through the assistance of some native functionaries of the Baroda Residency, after obtaining his securities for his future behaviour, was requested there to Ranna Jalumsingjee to allow him to take his residence at Vankanier, as a ryot. After the removal of Mr. Willoughby to Rajcote the above Sirdarsing commenced with his intrigues again, through the medium of former discharged residency native agent. Your Honourable Board's petitioner being a female, and her son Rana Jalumsingjee been sick for a considerable time, and at last he died; after his demisc, he had no issue, his lawful wife has been adopted a son, named Bapoo Sahib, one of relative of late Ranna Jallumsingjee. Your Honourable Board's petitioner most humbly implore and beg to state that the said Sirdarsing has no claim or rights whatsoever, or any heretance against this estate; therefore your poor petitioner earnestly appeal that her case may be taken into your kind consideration, and to favour her with such order your Honourable Board deems proper to the Political Commissioner and Resident of Baroda, for his instructions to his first assistant, Mr. Remington, who is very upright gentlemen, to investigate her complaint, personally, without the interference of any natives, either of his own establishment, or any person belonging to Sirdarsing. Mr. Remington can easily ascertain from the neighbourhood thakoors, if he requires any information he chooses.

Your Honourable Board's petitioner further trusts that she will meet with the indulgence and kind benovolence in crowning her grandson, Bapoo Sahib, in usual customary to the ghadee of Bhaderwa; in so doing your petitioner in duty bound shall ever pray.

Bhaderwah, near Baroda,
23 December 1841.

(signed) *Euder Koonverbah.*

Persian Department.

No. 2818.

SUBSTANCE of a Petition from *Undurkoonwur Bae*, Mother of Thakoor Mahar and Jalumsingjee of Kinsthan Bhadurwa, to the Honourable the Governor in Council, dated 12 Magseer Sood, Sunvut 1898 (25 December 1841), and received 3d January 1842.

I BEG to represent, that on the death of my husband, Maharanashree Prutabsingjee, my mother-in-law Shree Mahakoomvur Bae, having brought Jalumsingjee son of Vaghela Deepsingjee, a near relation of our family, and giving him in adoption to me, made a representation to the Guicowar on the subject, and after procuring from that Court a sunnud in the name of the new heir, carried on the management of the Sunsthan in his name afterwards. Sooruj Koonwur, the other wife of my husband, having gone to her parents, house in Sheghrote, and pretending herself to be pregnant, purchased a boy of low extraction from

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his parents, and styling him Sirdarsing, carried on her machinations; she however, immediately afterwards departed this life. On my making a representation to the Guicowar Sirkar, regarding this surreptitious child, horsemen were immediately despatched against Jadhov Umursing, of Sheghrote, brother of my deceased rival, and on his appearance at Baroda, a "farkut" (a paper relinquishing a claim) was taken from him in respect to the surreptitious son brought forward by his sister; a copy of this document was furnished to me, the original having been deposited with the Sirkar, and I was ordered to return to Bhadurwa, where I accordingly proceeded. Jadhov Umursing, when he returned to Sheghrote, kept the surreptitious boy with him, instead of remanding him to his parents; after some time a domestic dispute arose between my mother-in-law, Mahakoonwur Bae and myself, and she in a fit of rage proceeded to Baroda, to make a complaint to the Guicowar Sirkar. Jadhov Umersing, of Sheghrote, took advantage of this opportunity to wait upon my mother-in-law, and confessed to her that he had got up the plan of introducing this surreptitious child into the family, but as he could not maintain the boy any longer, he requested my mother-in-law to take him under her protection, adding that the boy would perform her service on being fed by her. My mother-in-law, who was displeased with me, availed herself of the instrument which was thus placed in her hands and commenced making complaints to the Guicowar Sirkar, who, however did not attend to her representations, but left undisturbed the former arrangement by which the adoption of Jalumsingjee was permitted, and the Sunsthan was confirmed to him. In the meantime, the management of the affairs of Reva Kantha and Mahi Caunta having passed into the hands of the Company's Sirkar, my mother-in-law made representations that Government, but as the Guicowar Sirkar had sanctioned Jalumsingjee's succession to the gaddee, in accordance to the principles of justice, it appeared on inquiry, instituted by the local authorities, that Sirdarsingjee was a spurious child; my mother-in-law, therefore, could not make any further representations to any of them. She therefore combined with a Rajpoot, Chashutya Hurry Bhahee, of my village, and sent him to Kolee Thakoor Prutabsing, of Sheora, with a request that the thakoor might give his daughter in marriage to her son, Sirdarsing; Prutabsing, considering the lowness of his own birth, agreed to the proposal thus spontaneously made by Maha Koonwur, of Bhadurwa. He accordingly married his daughter to Sirdarsing. Afterwards, when Mr. Willoughby was about to make an arrangement for the maintenance of my mother-in-law, she ran away to the village of Bhetasee, and caused both Chashutya Hurry Bhaee and Sirdarsing to go out in "Barwutia," (throw themselves out of the pale of the law). In this disturbance several of the Company Sirkar's sepoy were killed, my villages plundered, and the inhabitants taken prisoners, thus causing a loss of lacs of rupees to me. On this Mr. Willoughby issued a proclamation, offering a reward to any person, apprehending and presenting before him Sirdarsing. When Mr. Willoughby was about to proceed to Rajcote, a person in behalf of Sirdarsing came to him, and was informed by that officer, and his mehta, that they must restrain themselves from outrages, and live as peaceable subjects in the village of Wakaner; that the chief of Bhadurwa would not molest them, and that on their (Mr. Willoughby and his mehta's) return from Rajcote, they would institute an inquiry into the subject; Mr. Willoughby at the same time made a similar intimation to my karbarree. I submissively obeyed Mr. Willoughby's order and remained quiet; but that officer did not return to this station from Rajcote. Sometime after Mehta Wurujlal, &c. returned to Baroda, and a karkoon on the part of the (British) Government was stationed at Wakaneer to collect the revenue. The karbharees afterwards explained matters to Mr. Williams, in what light I know not, but the bond of jumabundee for Wakanur was on a sudden executed in the name of Sirdarsing, and that for Bhadurwa of Jalumsingjee, and thus was our state forcibly dismembered. I then made several petitions but without redress, and having therefore no remedy, remained quiet. In the meantime Jalumsingjee departed this life, and his son, Kruensingjee, also followed him. On this a boy from the family from which we usually adopt heirs was given in adoption to Bae Sahib Koonwar, widow of Jalumsingjee, and then a representation was made to Mr. Remington on the subject. This officer came to Bhadurwa, and a petition was made by Rana Runsotjee, in behalf of a spurious boy, who was brought forward by Jalumsingjee's other wife, Sujauba, during his lifetime, and who was disowned by Jalumsingjee himself; and another petition was given in by Sirdar Sing. The claims

of the contending parties were then investigated by Mr. Remington, with the assistance of some respectable thakoors, and a report made to Government. I am given to understand that instructions have been lately received from the Bombay Government by the Political Commissioner in Guzerat, who accordingly having sent for Sirdar Sing has obtained from him a genealogical table of the family. But I beg to state, that there exists no connexion between us and Sirdar Sing. The people under Mr. Williams having afforded him misinformation, have caused our state to be ruined. I therefore request that Government, after considering the above circumstances from beginning to end, will be pleased to effect a settlement for me. I feel confident that the British Government, who are celebrated for their justice, will not listen to fabricated stories, and deprive any one of his rightful possession; as I moreover belong to the weak sex; I am fully assured that Government will do what is consonant to justice.

(signed) *W. R. Morris,*
Secretary to Government.

To the Honourable Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

No. 2819.

The humble Petition of *Inderkoover Bae*, Mother of Jalumsing Rana of Bhaderwa,

Most respectfully sheweth,

THAT after the death of my husband, Purtabsing Maharana, my mother-in-law, Mahakoonwur, permitted me to adopt Jallumsing, being son to Vaghala Deepsing, a kin to my husband. This circumstance was brought to the notice of Guicowar Government, who furnished my adopted son, Jalumsing, with a sunnud, to take upon him the management of the affairs of the Sunstan, the sunnud bearing the date Sumbut 1871, Vysack Udea 13. Jalumsing, however, died in the year Sumvut 1896, Chuytra, and his son Kurrunsingjee, after four months.

2. Afterwards, I permitted Rana Sahibba, widow of Jallumsing, to adopt Bappoo Sahib, a kin to the deceased Jallumsing; and I now beg most respectfully you will be pleased to direct the Political Agent of Baroda to make the necessary arrangement, so as to enable Bappoo Sing to sit on the gadee, and to manage the affairs of the state, as a rightful heir, adopted after the custom of my family. I also beg to enclose herewith, for your perusal, copy of the sunnud which was issued by the Baroda Government, as above alluded to.

3. I most humbly beg to represent that Sorruj Kowur, my husband's widow, invited a person by name Surdarsing. He is a notoriously bad character, and of an inferior caste. It has been decided by the Guicowar Sirkar at the time, when there was a suit against me, that this individual had no claim against me; and to this effect a farghuttee has been passed by Sorruj Koevur, a copy of which is herewith enclosed for your inspection; I hope Mr. Willoughby, I trust, is acquainted with his conduct. He has forcibly taken the possession of my village. Vankanur and I am about to lodge a complaint against him.

4. I beg also to bring to your notice the conduct of Bae Sujanaba, a widow of my adopted son, Jalumsing, as injurious to the prosperity of the state; she declared one person to be her son; but her husband in his lifetime denied him to be so; at the Guicowar's Court, one Runsordjee, however in conjunction with others, has advanced a claim in the name of pretended son, and I beg it may be set aside.

I had formerly applied to your Honour in Council, in the month of January last, but has obtained no answer; I therefore beg that a favourable answer to this may be given to my mookteyar, who resides at Pello Bhoewara, in the house of Sha Laldass Umbageedass.

And your petitioner, &c.

(signed) *Sett Kalcedass Jushbaee,*
Mooktiar of Petitioner.

Bombay, 15 March 1842.

Charges of Bribery
against Hurree
Lall.

TRANSLATION of the Farguttee passed by Sorruj Koonvur, Widow of Prutapsing Rana of Bhadurwa, to Jalumsing, dated 1st Shrawun, Sumbut 1871.

I DECLARE that Surdarsing, said to be my son, has no claim to Bhadurwa, &c. land, which belonged to Purtabsing; and to this effect a decision was passed by the Guickowar Court; and I also admit by this writing, which I freely pass agreeably to the decisions of the Sirkar, that Surdarsing has no claim whatever to Bhadurwa land, &c., which belonged to Purtabsing; and I shall be content with the maintenance that may be awarded to me by the Sirkar, and make no further claim.

(The mark of Bae Sorruj Koowur Bae.)

(Witness.)

(signed) *Jadow Amursing Goolabsing,
Pudea Hurreebhaee.*

TRANSLATION of the Sunnud from the Guicokwar.

(Seal.)

The King Sharoo Shuttru Puttap
Poorundhur Annundrao Guico-
war Rhookul Runshoor Bhadoor.

Rajashree Annundrao Guicowar Sennak haskel Sumsher, Bhadoor, sends his greetings to Bhadurwa's Ranna Jalumsing Prutap Sing, stating,

That your father being dead, a sum of 5,000 rupees, on account of nuzrana, is taken from you, by the Sirkar, and the Sunstan delivered to your charge; you will take care of it, and render your faithful services to the Sirkar. 13 Vysack Vud, Sumbut 1871.

SEAL.

No. 2820.

To the Honourable *G. W. Anderson*, Governor and President in Council,
&c. &c. &c., Bombay.

The humble Petition of *Edur Khoonvurbae*, Relict of Rana Partaubsingjee, and
Mother of Ranna Jallumsingjee, late Rannas of Bhaderwah,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your Honourable Board's petitioner most respectfully begs leave to solicit her earnest appeal to your Honourable Board's kind consideration, to her representations she had the honour to forward; the former one in the Guzerattee character in November last, and the latter in English, under date the 23d December 1841: as yet your poor petitioner has not favoured with an answer to her appeal.

Your Honourable Board's petitioner trust that she may be favoured with an answer, conveying your orders to the authority of Baroda, for the adoption of a new Rana to the ghadee of Bhadurwah; in so doing your Honourable Board's petitioner in duty bound shall ever pray.

(signed) *Eudoor Koonvurbae.*

Bhadurwa, near Baroda, 25 March 1842.

No. 2821.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by His Excellency the
Commander-in-Chief.

THE final instructions of Government having been furnished to the Political Commissioner for Guzerat, on the 23d ultimo, the petitioners should be referred to Mr. Remington.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson,
T. M. Mahon.*

No. 1431 of 1842.

RESOLUTION of Government in the Political Department.

WITH reference to the translation of a petition from Ranna Gorabbaee Nathoobhaee, dated the 11th November last; ordered that the petitioner be referred from the Persian Department to Mr. Remington, in charge of the Rewa Kaunta, to whom the final instructions of Government, in regard to the succession to the gaddee of Bhadurwa have been communicated.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 26 May 1842.

Charges of Bribery
against Huree
Lall,

No. 2822.

No. 1432 of 1842.

No. 2823.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to *Edur Koover Baee*,
Mother of Thakoor Maharrana Zalumsingjee, of Sawusthan Bhaderwa.

IN reply to your petitions noted in the margin,* I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council, to refer you to Mr. Remington, in charge of the Rewa Kaunta, who has been furnished with the final orders of Government regarding the Bhadurwa succession.

* 23 December
1841.
25 December 1841.
15 March 1842.
25 March 1842.

(By order, &c.)
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 26 May 1842.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 20 July 1842.

No. 3748.

PETITION from *Edur Koowur Baee*, Widow of the late Purtabsing, Thacoor of Bhadurwa, to the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay,

Most respectfully sheweth,

THAT your petitioner takes the liberty to state that she has received an answer, dated 26 May last, to her petition, in which she has been referred to Mr. Remington, the Assistant Political Commissioner in Guzerat; but, previous to the receipt of such answer, that gentleman sent for your petitioner's karkoon, and told him that it is ordered by Government that Surdarsing should be succeeded to the gaddee of Bhadurwa.

That your petitioner begs to request that Government will be pleased to deliberate on the custom, system, and toleration of law, which has long been in existence among many jagheerdars, enamdars, and chieftains, &c., which your petitioner begs to say, that if a chief be dead, by leaving two or three wives to survive him without issue, the eldest of whom is only entitled to adopt a son to succeed her husband, whereas the younger is not permitted according to custom and Hindoo law, and if she did, the adopted shall never have the claim to the gaddee. Now, in your petitioner's case, Surdarsing is adopted after Jalumsing, by the second wife of the late Purtabsing Thacoor, as stated in her former petitions. Mr. Williams (then the Resident), however, in 1833, summoned punchayet to make that arrangement, and it was agreed among them that Sirdarsing has claim only for provision, which should be paid in money, and not for anything else. Mr. Willoughby had also formerly attempted to obtain for Surdarsing a nemnook paid in money, and thus to cause the quarrel to be ceased, but it was not accepted by him. Mr. Williams, to put a stop to the dispute between Jalumsing and Surdarsing, which arose so high as to cause a frequent disturbance, and thus to recover a certain sum of tribute in arrears, these to his Highness the Guicowar, suddenly made over Wankanere, and a few more villages, to Surdarsing, though his claim was not lawfully admitted.

That your petitioner made several representations on the subject, but no redress was obtained. This circumstance your petitioner repeatedly laid before your Honourable Board, and now there is no need to say any more on the subject; but your petitioner may be further permitted to leave the subject for your Honourable Board to consider, that whether Sirdarsing, whose adoption is made of no valid, both by the Guicowar and Company Sirkar, which will prove by the copy of a farqut, dated 1st Shrawun Vud, Sumvut 1871, accompanied by the petition presented to your Honourable Board on the 15th March 1842, and

Charges of Bribery
against Hurree
Lall.

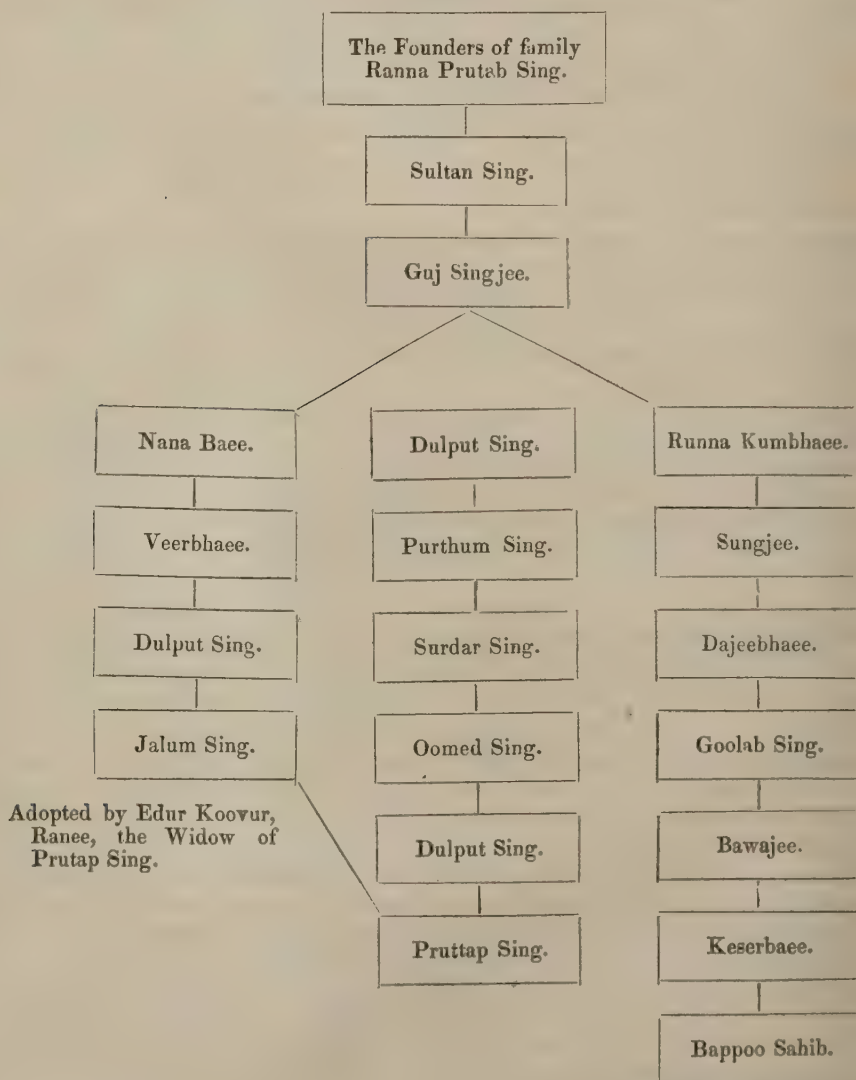
also he has no connexion in any way with your petitioner's family, which will clearly be seen by the accompanying genealogical table of your petitioner's family, nor was it ever agreed that Sirdarsing should succeed to Jalumsing after his death, should be lawfully entitled to the succession, as Government has already sanctioned, and whether it is consistent with the enlightened rule of the British Government, under whose flag such case was not, still occurred; trusting, therefore, that should there be any doubt, your Honourable Board will not fail to refer to the Political Commissioner, or to the Judges of the Suddur Adawlut, or any authority in Guzerat, to institute a proper inquiry if there is such system, custom, or law among the native princes, for the younger wife of any chief to adopt a son when the elder one has first adopted, and whether the younger's will be the proper heir to his father, and thus to do the justice and effect the settlement. Your petitioner feels fully confident that your Honourable Board's unbounded generosity will take this circumstance into their favourable consideration, and make such arrangements as your Honourable Board find proper.

And your Petitioner, &c., &c.

Baroda,
Savustan Bhaderwa,
4 June 1842.

(signed) *Edur Koovur Bae,*
Widow of the late Purtabsing,
Thakoor of Bhaderwa.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE of the Family of Jalumsing, the deceased Chief of Bhaderwa.



MEMORANDUM.

Charges of Bribery
against Hurree
Lall.

My mistress, Ranee Eder Coverbaee, the widow of the late Zalim Singjee, the Raja of Bhaderwa, has presented a petition to your Honour in Council through my hands, dated the 4th June last, I beg respectfully to state that a favourable answer is requested to it.

No. 1911 of 1842.

No. 3749.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay to *Edur Koover Baee*, Widow of the late Purtabsing, Thacoor of Sawusthan Bhaderwa.

IN reply to your petition, dated the 4th ultimo, on the subject of the succession to the gaddee of Bhaderwa, I am directed to inform you that the decision which has been passed by the Honourable the Governor in Council in this case, and communicated to you by Mr. Remington in charge of the Rewa Kaunta, is final.

Bombay Castle,
20 July 1842.

(By order, &c. &c.)
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 27 July 1842.

No. 529 of 1842.

No. 3793.

From the Political Commissioner and Resident at Baroda, to the Secretary to the Government at Bombay.

Sir,

WITH reference to the 4th para. of your letter, dated 23 April last, No. 1090, on the subject of the disputed succession to the Bhadurwa estate, I have the honour to transmit for the information of Government, copy of a report from Mr. Remington, under date the 20th ultimo, No. 138, in which I entirely agree.

Baroda Residency,
18 June 1842.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Boyd*,
Political Commissioner and Resident.

No. 138 of 1842.

From the First Assistant Political Commissioner to the Political Commissioner and Resident at Baroda.

Sir,

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 30th April, No. 376, with enclosures from Government, containing their decision on the subject of the disputed succession to the Bhaderwa estate, in which you desire my opinion as to the provision to be made for Tukutranee.

2. According to the calculation in Mr. Resident Williams' letter of the 14th February 1833, the full rental of Bhadurwa, inclusive of Wankaneer, amounts to the sum of 30,000 rupees, which, though apparently given as an estimate, is nevertheless a very fair statement of its actual resources, as it corresponds with that rendered by Mr. Malet in his report of 1837, on the separate estates of Bhadurwa and Wantrane. This petty state is burdened with the payment of a tribute to his Highness the Guicowar, which amounts to the large sum of 19,076 rupees per annum, and there is a balance of Rs. 1,38,545. 6, to be provided for.

3. There are not many precedents on record in point, but the case most nearly approaching the present is that of Bheemsingjee of Barreea, in fixing whose future provision it was desired by Government that the annuity be regulated according to the then financial condition of that state, which as observed, was rather embarrassed.

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against Hurree
Lall.

4. The family of the late Thacoor, Jallumsing, now surviving, and to be provided for, consists of his mother, Tukutranee, and two widows; Sahib Koowurba, who set up a spurious child in the lifetime of her husband, having lately died; the former lady lives with Tukutranee, and Benjeebah with her father, but all three reside in the town of Bhadurwa.

5. Tukutranee, I am informed, is in possession of a jointure settled upon her at the time of her marriage with Purtabsing, consisting of about 125 beegas of land, which with some "wechan and guranee" land, will yield her an independent revenue of about 500 rupees per annum. Having no children of her own, this property will merge, and finally become the property of Thacoor Sirdarsing.

6. Adverting to these circumstances, and the resources of the estate already set forth, I should consider that the sum of 300 rupees (three hundred), per annum was quite as much as Sirdarsing, consistently with public engagements, could afford to pay; of this sum I would allot 150 rupees to Tukutranee, and 75 rupees to each of the widows; the total expense not exceeding 25 rupees a month. This, with the jointure referred to appears amply sufficient for all legitimate wants; since, according to my view of the case, the former position occupied by this lady in Bhadurwa, as manager of the estate during her son's lifetime, need not be considered in fixing her nemnook; and provided she is secured in the possession of the income which would have appertained to her as widow of Purtab Sing, there can be no just cause for complaint or disappointment.

I have, &c.

(signed) A. Remington,

First Assist^t Pol^l Comm^r's Office, Tillukwara,
20 May 1842.

First Assis^t Pol^l Commissioner.

Postscript.—Since writing the above, I chanced to refer to Mr. Malet's report on the affairs of Bhadurwa, drawn up in the year 1836; among the accompaniments of which was a statement exhibiting the estimated disbursements of that petty state for Sumvut 1893, in which the nemnook of Tukutranee was 369 rupees; 100 in cash, 269 in land; the first item being headed "Amount fixed by Mr. Willoughby;" whose opinion, the circumstances being exactly similar, may be said to favour the above proposition.

(signed)

A. Remington,

First Assist^t Pol^l Commissioner.

(A true copy.)

(signed) T. Ogilvy,

Second Assist^t Pol^l Comm^r and Resident.

No. 3794.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. Anderson.

I THINK, considering the circumstances of this case, the provision suggested by Mr. Remington is too small. I think 300 rupees per annum should be allowed to Tukutranee, and 150 rupees to each of the widows of the deceased chief, to revert to the state on their decease.

(signed)

G. Arthur.

G. W. Anderson.

No. 3795.

From the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the Political Commissioner for Guzerat.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 529, dated the 18th ultimo, forwarding copy of a communication from your Assistant, Mr. Remington, of the 20th of the preceding month, submitting his opinion on the provision to be made to the family of the late Jallum Sing, the chief of Bhaderwa.

2. In

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that taking into consideration the circumstances of this case, the Honourable the Governor in Council is of opinion that the provision suggested by Mr. Remington, for the support of the late chief's family, is too small.

Charges of Bribery
against Hurree
Lall.

3. The Governor in Council considers that the sum of 300 rupees per annum should be allowed to Tukutranee, and 150 rupees to each of the two widows of the deceased chief, to revert to the state on their demise.

I have, &c.
(signed) *L. R. Reid,*
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 26 July 1842.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 31 January 1843.

No. 467.

PETITION from *Edur Coonvurbaee Ranee*, the Mother of Jallam Sing, the deceased Raja of Bhaderwa, to the Honourable Colonel Sir *G. Arthur*, K.C.H., President and Governor in Council,

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT your memorialist having presented her memorial, dated 5th September 1842, to the Honourable Court of Directors, regarding the rights of her adopted son, Bappoo Sahib, to the Suwasthan of Bhaderwa, and entertains great hope to receive a favourable answer thereof, but she regrets to bring to the notice of your Honourable Board of the imposition which Sirdarsing has begun to exercise upon her, which she trusts your Honourable Board will have the goodness to cause him to put a stop to.

That Sirdarsing sent a message to your memorialist that she should leave the house and kutcheree in which she is now living, and that the revenue of the ground, which is now continued to her, will be recovered by him; he has also ordered the coolies or cultivators, who take the ground in contract, not to pay to your memorialist; and that if they do, they shall be compelled to pay the double of the amount to him. This she wrote to her agent at Baroda, to bring to the notice of the Resident, but he could not do. Your memorialist have, therefore, presumed to bring the case to the notice of your Honour in Council, with the view to avoid the blame from your Government for any harsh measure, which will undoubtedly be taken by your memorialist if Sirdarsing will continue such an imposition on her, which not only brings her life in danger, but also corrupts her character. Your memorialist, therefore, submissively begs your Honourable Board to order the authority at Rewa Caunta to make such an arrangement as to cause Sirdarsing to discontinue the act of oppression, until she receives a favourable answer to her application to Honourable the Court of Directors. Any more delay to the compliance with this will, no doubt, bring your memorialist's life on the eve of imminent danger.

And your Petitioner, &c., &c.

(signed) *Edur Koowurbaee.*

Savasthan Bhadurwa,
30 Sept. 1842.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Honourable Mr. Anderson.

No. 468.

THIS lady should be informed that Government cannot admit of any delay in carrying out the decision which has been passed in this case, but that the Resident at Baroda will be instructed to take measures to prevent any oppression being exercised towards her by Sirdarsing. The Resident to be addressed accordingly.

(signed) *G. Arthur.*
T. M'Mahon.
G. W. Anderson.

Charges of Bribery
against Hume
Lall.

No. 256 of 1843.

No. 469.

From the Secretary to Government of Bombay, to *W. L. Boyd*, Esq., Political Commissioner for Guzerat, and Resident at Baroda.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you copy of a petition from Edur Koover Bae, the adoptive mother of the late Jalumsing Thakoor of Bhaderwa, and to request that you will be pleased to adopt measures to prevent any oppression being exercised towards that lady by Sirdarsing.

2. The petitioner has been informed that Government cannot admit of any delay in carrying out the decision which has been passed in regard to the right of succession to Bhaderwa.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 30 January 1843.

No. 470.

No. 257.

RESOLUTION of Government in the Political Department.

Resolved, THAT a copy of the above petition from Edur Kooverbaee be transferred to the Persian Department, that an answer may be thence returned to the effect that Government cannot admit of any delay in carrying out the decision which has been passed in regard to the right of succession to the talooka of Bhaderwa, but that the Resident at Baroda has been instructed to take measures to prevent any oppression being exercised towards her by Sirdarsing.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 30 January 1843.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 10 May 1843.

No. 1808.

From *Calleedas Jusbhoy* and *Deweydas Vullubdass*, Vukil of Ranee Edur Koovur Bae, Widow, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,

OUR mistress, Ranee Edur Kooverbaee, widow of the late Raja Purtaubsing, and adoptive mother of Jalumsing, Raja of Bhaderwa, also deceased, presented to your Honourable Government several petitions, but that lady has not been so fortunate as to receive any favourable answer to any one of them.

2. As the agent of Edur Koover Bae, we have now a most painful duty to perform, as we see that there is no claim left to my mistress but to expose the whole of the circumstances under which the local authorities in Guzerat have been imposed upon by their native establishment in this unfortunate affair.

3. On the death of Raja Purtaub Sing without issue, he left two widows, Ranee Edur Koover and Sooring Koover. The former Ranee, with the consent of the Maha Ranee, the mother of Raja Purtaub Sing, adopted, according to the Hindoo law, Jalumsing, a member of the family. This adoption was made with the sanction of Anund Rao Guicowar, whose feudatory the late chief was, on the payment of a nuzerana of 5,000 rupees, and Jalumsing was accordingly confirmed as heir to the Bhaderwa state.

4. The second wife of Purtaubsing, Sooring Koover Bae, in the interim, proceeded to the house of her father, and there procuring a boy of low extraction, and giving him the name of Sirdarsing, set him up as her adopted son, and a claimant to the Bhaderwa estate. This improper proceeding having been represented to the Guicowar, his Highness caused a deed to be executed by the father of Sirdarsing, relinquishing all claim on his part to the Bhaderwa estate.

5. Some

5. Sometime after, in consequence of some family dispute, the Maha Ranee separated from our mistress, and joining the father of Sirdarsing, gave countenance and support to the pretensions of that boy.

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6. The Maha Ranee accordingly went to Baroda, and did her best to induce his Highness the Guicowar, to acknowledge Sirdarsing's title to the Bhaderwa estate, but his Highness at once rejected the claim, refused to disturb Jalumsing's right, which had been by him publicly sanctioned. Subsequently, when the management of the Guicowar's feudatories and tributaries was transferred to the British Government, the Maha Ranee endeavoured by similar means to procure the recognition of Sirdarsing by the Company's authorities, but here also she was unsuccessful. That lady, therefore, refused to accept the maintenance which had been offered to her by the Resident at Baroda, out of the revenue of the Bhaderwar estate, and persuaded Sirdar Sing, by violent means, to obtain possession of the estate. He accordingly raised a body of armed men, and went into open rebellion, in consequence of which he was outlawed by the British Government.

7. After this Sirdarsing attacked the village Wankaneer, in the Bhaderwa estate, and killed several British sepoy; a large reward was, for this act, offered for his apprehension, but he escaped, and afterwards kept for a considerable time the country in a disturbed state; at length he made his submission, and on promising to refrain from such acts, and lead a quiet life, he was allowed by the Resident to take up his residence at Wankaneer.

8. Sirdar Sing again became turbulent, and by corrupting the people about the Resident, he induced them to prevail upon that officer to make over to him for life the village of Wankaneer, on the score that such an arrangement was expedient for the peace and tranquillity of the country.

9. By this time Jalumsing died without issue, and his wife adopted Bappoo Sahib, according to the usage of the country. Shortly after this, Mr. Remington, the Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, paid a visit to Bhaderwa, and after inquiring of the Thakoor Mahajum of that place, recognised Bappoo Sahib as the lawful successor to that estate.

10. In the meantime Sirdarsing went to Baroda, and giving bribes to Meer Surpaz Allee and Bhawoo Shastree (a son of Gungadhur Shastree), engaged one Heeralall, a person in the employment of Mr. Boyd, and giving him also bribes, induced him to explain the case to that gentleman in a wrong light. We have the power of proving that some of the establishment of the Resident at Baroda also received bribes to a large amount from Sirdarsing; and we have therefore been commanded by our mistress to bring these circumstances to the notice of Government, that an inquiry may be ordered to be instituted in this affair, when we will proceed to Baroda or to Rewa Caunta, with the necessaries in support of my assertion.

11. It is also in our power to prove that for the purpose of giving the bribes above stated, Sirdarsing borrowed of a merchant at Baroda the sum of 14,000 rupees, and from another 2,000, and that with the revenue of the Bhaderwa state for Sumwut 1899, he paid on account of the former amount, in part, 3,000 rupees, paid to Government 4,000 rupees, and the remainder, amounting to 29,000, he also distributed amongst the above-mentioned individuals.

12. Should Government be so good as to order the Resident to institute an inquiry into our assertion, we pray that the Resident at Baroda may be requested not to let any of his establishment know of the intention of Government, since those concerned in this corrupt affair may be on their guard, and conceal all their papers and accounts connected with the case.

13. If Government should be pleased to adopt the above course, we beg that an intimation may be made to us, when we will proceed to such place as Government may choose, and point out all the papers connected with this affair, and also prove all that we have stated above.

14. By the corrupt means above exposed, Sirdarsing has succeeded to gain possession of the Bhaderwa state, without any right whatever to it, and against the usage of Hindoo chiefs and Hindoo law.

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15. We also beg that Government will cause the Bhaderwa state to be placed under attachment pending this investigation.

16. In conclusion, we respectfully solicit that Government will take the above circumstances into its gracious consideration, and order Mr. Boyd to institute the necessary inquiry into the above complaint, and on our proving it to the satisfaction of Government that justice may be done to our mistress.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Calleedas Jushboy,*
Deweydas Vullubdas,
Vakeels of Ranee Edur Koover Bace,
Widow.

Bombay, 7 April 1843.

No. 1809.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Anderson*; dated 26 April 1843.

THIS petition proceeds from the losing party in the case of the Bhaderwa succession, decided some time since.

They allege that persons on the Resident's establishment were on that occasion bribed, and assert their ability to prove the accusation.

The opportunity of doing so should be granted to them. They should be furnished with a letter to Mr. Boyd, who should be instructed to enter into a careful inquiry into the complaint, and submit the result for the information of Government.

(signed) *G. Arthur.*
G. W. Anderson.

No. 1810.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay to the Political Commissioner for Guzerat.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you copy of a petition from Calleedass Jushboy and Dewedass Vullubdass, vakeels of Ranee Edur Koovurbace, the adoptive mother of the late Jalumsing, Thakoor of Bhaderwa, dated the 7th ultimo, alleging that certain individuals of your establishment were bribed in the case of the late disputed succession to that estate, and their ability to prove the accusation.

2. I am therefore desired to request that you will be pleased to enter into a careful inquiry into this complaint, and submit the result for the information of Government.

A duplicate of this letter has been furnished to the petitioners for delivery to you.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 4 May 1843.

No. 959.

No. 1811.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay to *Caleedass Jushaboy* and *Devedass Vullubdass*, Vakeels of Rance Edur Koovurbace of Bhaderwa.

IN reply to your petition, dated the 7th ultimo, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you for delivery to the Political Commissioner for Guzerat a duplicate of my letter of this date to the address of that officer, instructing him to institute a careful inquiry into the charges of bribery preferred by you against some individuals of his establishment.

By order, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 4 May 1843.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 14 June 1843.

Extract para. 10 of a Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors; dated
4 January 1843.

No. 2524.

THE child who was brought forward by one of the widows of the late thakoor Zalim Sing, of Bhaderwa, was we have no doubt spurious, and we think it was sufficiently shown by Mr. Boyd, in his letter of 27 November 1841, that Sirdar Sing, Zalim Sing's adoptive brother, had a valid claim to the succession, in the absence of direct heirs, by birth or adoption, to the late Zalim Sing.

No. 1329 of 1843.

No. 2531.

From the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay to the Political
Commissioner for Guzerat and Resident at Baroda.

Sir,

WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin,* regarding the disputed succession to the Bhaderwa estate, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you an extract, paragraph 10, of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 4th January last, No. 1, containing their sentiments on the subject.

* See below.

I have, &c.
(signed) L. R. Reid,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 12 June 1843.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 21 July 1843.

No. 77 of 1843.

No. 3127.

From the Political Commissioner for Guzerat and Resident at Baroda, to the
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, No. 958; and in reply, to enclose, for the consideration of Government, a despatch from Mr. Remington, to whom I entrusted the investigation of the complaint.

2. I perfectly agree with Mr. Remington in the view he has taken of the case, and have instructed that gentleman to assure the petitioners that a careful hearing would be afforded them, but that the *onus probandi* rests with them.

3. The fact is, as Mr. Remington conceives, that the object of the petitioner is in reality to eject Sirdar Sing from the estate; and their hopes of doing so lie in their being able to prove that bribery took place in effecting the arrangement; be that as it may, there is no doubt that Sirdar Sing is the only person who had any claim to the position he is now in, as recognised by Government.

4. I am anxious that the charge of bribery should be fully investigated, and am most ready to do so; but when we find so much *prima facie* opposed in fact to the statements advanced, and when the complainants can furnish no better reasons for the unwarrantable refusal on their part to produce the evidence promised in their petition without the personal superintendence of a British officer, in searching houses, upon no grounds but their own simple demand, I confess I do not feel justified in listening to their request.

5. With regard to Meer Seerafraj Ali, who is mentioned as having taken a part, I can only say that individual has never, directly or indirectly, alluded to the subject to me, at any period whatever, and as for my acting joint native agent,

* From the Political Commissioner for Guzerat, dated 27 November, No. 1091 B. of 1841. Reply to, dated 23 April, No. 1090 of 1842.

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agent, Hurree Lal, whatever he may (if guilty of bribery) have led the parties to believe, and which remains to be proved, I can say, even as a karkoon, he had little or nothing to do in the affair, as Government will perceive that my report recommending Sirdar Sing's nomination to the lapsed moiety of the estate is entirely drawn up from previous English records, with which this individual has nothing to do.

Baroda Residency,
25 May 1843.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Boyd*,
Pol^l Comm^r and Resident.

No. 156 of 1843.

From the First Assistant Political Commissioner to the Political Commissioner
and Resident, Baroda.

Sir,

1. WITH reference to the instructions contained in your endorsement on Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letter, of the 4th instant, No. 958, I have the honour to report, that the duplicate letter furnished to the vakeels was presented to me on the 15th idem, and, on inquiring of them as to the proof they possess of the frauds committed by the parties indicated in their petition, was informed in reply, that unless I consented to proceed to Bhaderwa in person, they would be unable to enter upon the inquiry, or, as I understand them, to obtain the evidence necessary to convict the parties of whose conduct they complain.

2. I do not feel disposed to accede to their request; as, in the first place, it would be hardly fair towards the accused, who are all Baroda people, to carry on the inquiry at a distance, while it would be scarcely proper for the officer deputed to prosecute it, to aid in the production of proof in the way they propose, of searching the houses of merchants, and other people residing at Bhaderwah; and, in the second place, it is not unreasonable to expect that they should now be ready to furnish what is requisite to make out their case. No one, I consider, should place a charge of infamy against others upon paper, unless he is in a condition to prove it by witnesses; or having preferred such a charge, withhold the proof necessary to substantiate it.

3. Annexed is a translation of their statement made to me, and the meaning of the word "cheez" was explained to imply papers and documents, which, however, the vakeels are not possessed of (as, indeed, appears from the 13th para. of their petition, in which it is stated that they will proceed to such place as Government may choose, and then point out, &c.), and which, therefore, I am expected to search for.

4. Before proceeding in the manner desired by them, I must beg the favour of being furnished with the necessary instructions how to act.

5. It will not, I trust, be considered premature, if, in the present state of the question I venture to offer a few observations in regard to certain assertions made in the petition. It is stated in the 9th para., that "shortly after Jalum-sing's death, Mr. Remington, the Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, paid a visit to Bhaderwah, and after inquiring of the thakoor of that place, recognised Bapoo Sahib," &c. This is altogether incorrect, as they must well know, and quite at variance with the fact of the estate having been placed under the sole management of the late thakoor's karbarees, aided for a time by a karkoon of mine, with whom it remained last year by order of Government. They ought to have stated, and this was all that could be said, that in reporting on the subject of the disputed succession, I recommended that Tukut Rannee be allowed to adopt, and to that extent favoured her claim; but the very disingenuous way in which a fact so notorious is thus mis-stated, to serve their own purpose, is not calculated to prepossess me in favour of the truth of their other allegations.

6. From the accompanying statement of my karkoon, it appears that the revenue of Bhaderwa and Wankancer for the year Sumvut 1899 (A. D. 1842-43), amounts to about 24,000 rupees, of which 10,650 rupees has been already paid on account of tribute, and, as Dajeeba believes, out of the money realised as
revenue.

revenue. This mehta has been stationed at Bhaderwa a considerable time, and ever since Sirdarsing's succession to the gaddee has been employed by me exclusively in that State for the purpose of securing the punctual payment of his Highness's tribute, he consequently possesses the means of forming a correct opinion on this point, which happens to be in direct opposition to petitioner's account, that only 4,000 rupees out of the revenue for the current year has been paid to Sirkar, and if the former be correct, the charge preferred against certain persons of having received the difference, cannot be borne out.

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7. Of course, I do not commit myself to a positive opinion on this point, on the evidence merely of a karkoon, and without hearing the other side; but his statement, at all events, is not improbable, and remains to be contradicted.

8. In the 15th para. of their petition, the vakeels request Government "to cause Badurwah to be placed under attachment pending the investigation." There can be no doubt from this and other expressions, that petitioner's design is to unseat Sirdarsing, by adducing proof of his having bribed certain individuals, and as a preliminary, therefore, they call for his suspension. It is, however, most essential that those individuals should be disabused on that point, and at once informed, that whatever the result of the investigation may be (and it is only delayed because evidence is withheld, and their own refusal to proceed in a regular and legitimate way to prove their assertions), the title of Sirdarsing is not to be called in question, nor can it be in any way affected by the inquiry they desire.

9. Between the briber and the bribed, the tempter and his victim, there is little moral distinction, and I should certainly feel disposed, on proof of such practice having been committed in this case, to recommend that something more than mere displeasure be announced to the principal; but whatever the amount of Sirdarsing's offence on this head may be proved to be, there are strong political reasons against removing him on that account from the estate; and precedents, too, show clear enough how careful Government have been at all times in respecting the possessions of those in authority.

10. I consider, in the first place, that Sirdarsing now rules in Bhaderwa by as good and indisputable title as any other chief subordinate to this agency. It cannot be urged that he was raised to the gaddee with any degree of precipitancy; two whole years elapsed from the death of Jalumsing before his claim was recognised, and in the meantime every consideration was given to the case that its merits required. To unseat him, then, at this day, on any such pretence, would tend to unsettle the minds of the people of the country, always on the look-out for flaws in the title of incumbents, to a great extent, and give rise to innumerable latent claims that are only not brought forward because of the conviction entertained of our general policy being to maintain the authority of those in possession.

11. From a feeling of this kind, I myself, in reporting on the Bhaderwa estate, recommended that Tukutranee, so long in power, should be allowed the privilege of adopting, formerly conceded to Purtaub's mother, and thus preserve the estate from the presence of an interloper; and precisely the same reasons apply and hold good in respect to Sirdarsing, now in authority; and as it clearly appears to me, that it would be most impolitic to let it even be supposed that the thakoor, represented in the 14th para. of this petition, "to have gained by corrupt means possession of Bhaderwa against the usage of Hindoo chiefs and Hindoo law" can be removed, I would respectfully suggest that an intimation be made to that effect to petitioner forthwith.

12. The following is the precedent precisely in point for the course I venture to recommend, and is contained in an extract from a letter of Mr. Chief Secretary Reid, dated 20th July 1838, to the address of Mr. Sutherland: "With reference to Prutabsing's (the late pretender to the Rajpeepla State) representation that, through bribery he was deprived of his alleged right to the gaddee of Rajpeepla, and that he never submitted to the decision passed against him in 1820, I am instructed to transmit for your information, the accompanying extract of a letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 31st December 1829, on the case of Laka Meya, from which you will perceive that

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they are averse to the re-opening of a question of succession, where once decided," &c.

13. As it is, Government have already stated in Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letter of the 30th January last, in reply to Tukutranee's petition, that no delay can be admitted in carrying out the decision which has been passed in regard to the right of succession to Bhaderwah, and an intimation to the like effect that it cannot be disturbed, seems called for.

I have, &c.

(signed) A. Remington,
First Assist^t Pol^l Commissioner.

First Assist^t Pol^l Com^r's Office, Baroda,
23 May 1843.

TRANSLATION of a Statement of the undersigned Vakeels of Ranees Edur Koovur Bae, Widow, dated 15th May 1843, and taken before A. Remington, Esq., First Assistant Political Commissioner.

Question. THE petition presented by you on the 7th April last, to the Bombay Government, on behalf of Edur Koover Ranees, has been handed over to me by the Political Commissioner, to inquire into; and as you have this day made your appearance, I request you will furnish me with proof in support of the different allegations it contains?—*Answer.* We will produce our proof when you arrive at Badurwah; the principal thing (moodanee cheez) is at Bhaderwa; we will give in a statement to you at Bhaderwa, and when you have considered it, we will repair with you to the place, and produce it (the cheez).

(signed) Kalleedass Jusbaee Vakeel.
Sha Davedass Vullubdass.

(signed) A. Remington,
First Assist^t Pol^l Commissioner.

May 18, 1843. Examination Resumed.

Question. You have stated in the petition above alluded to, that Sirdarsing borrowed the sum of 14,000 rupees from the sowkar; but state the name of that sowkar?—*Answer.* As you have put this question to us in the presence of a karkoon, we cannot state the merchant's name, but we are willing to give up his name if you will proceed to Badurwah.

(signed) Kalleedass Jusbaee Vakeel.
Sha Davedass Vullubdass.

TRANSLATION of a Statement of *Dajee Bullal*, Caste, Brahmin; Resident of Baroda; Occupation, served at Bhaderwa as a Mehta; aged about 45 years; taken before the First Assistant Political Commissioner on the 22d May 1843.

Question. How long have you been stationed at Bhaderwa for duty?—*Answer.* I have been employed at Bhaderwa from the date of Sirdarsing's succession to the gadce, by order of Government, which is about a twelvemonth.

Two persons named Kalleedass Jusbaee, and Davedass Vullubdass, have petitioned Government, under date 7th April, on behalf of Ranees Edur Koowur; and in the course of their statement mentioned that Sirdarsing, for the purpose of giving bribes to certain persons therein described, borrowed from a merchant, name not stated, the sum of 14,000 rupees, and from another, whose name is also omitted, 2,000 rupees; and that on account of the former agreement, he paid in part 3,000 rupees from the revenue of Sumbut 1899 (that is, 1842-43), and from the same source 4,000 rupees to Government; and that the remainder, which is supposed to mean the revenue, amounting to 29,000 rupees, was distributed among the individuals said to have taken the bribes; and with reference to this you are therefore asked what you know in regard to the revenue being appropriated in the manner described, and to the discharge of the tribute?—The revenue derived from the united estates of Bhaderwah and Wankaneer may amount this year to about 24,000 rupees, of which 19,000 rupees, on an average, has been collected; out of this sum 10,650 rupees has been paid to Sirkar in discharge of the tribute, and 3,000 rupees to a sowkar, I do not know his name, in payment of money owing on account of balance of tribute due by Wankaneer; 2,000 rupees has been paid for the wages of seebundees. The thakoor appropriated 2,000 rupees to his own expenses, and 1,000 rupees on account of a pilgrimage he made to Shree Dhakoor, which makes a total of expenditure amounting to 18,650 rupees; I am aware of all this. In regard to the sum of 10,650 rupees said to have been paid on account of tribute, I have to observe, that in consequence of orders issued to realise the amount, I called upon the thakoor's people to pay up the instalments, and was always in reply promised, that as soon as the people had disposed of their crops, and received the price of them, that the money should

should be paid; the draft when given to me were forwarded on to Sirkar; I conceive from this, that the money paid as tribute was realised from the revenue of the estate. I know nothing more than I have stated.

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Among the items enumerated by you is one of 3,000 rupees paid to a sowkar on account of the Wankaneer tribute; and the petitioner alleges that 3,000 rupees was the amount repaid to a sowkar. You are, therefore, asked whether the sowkar belongs to Wankaneer, or keeps a shop at Baroda; and also whether you are certain that this amount was paid on account of tribute?—I do not know the name of the sowkar; but I was told by the karbaree Kallidas that Mohsul being imposed on account of the balance due from Wankaneer, a sum was borrowed to meet it, and the same paid to Sirkar. The karbaree did not mention who the sowkar was, nor what was his name, nor where he resided. In this manner I knew that the money was paid on that account to the sowkar.

(signed) *Dajee Bullal.*

(signed) *A. Remington,*
First Assist^t Pol^l Commissioner.

(True translation).

(signed) *A. Remington,*
First Assist^t Pol^l Commissioner.

(True copies).

(signed) *A. Remington,*
First Assist^t Pol^l Commissioner.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Anderson*, and the Honourable Mr. *Crawford* dated 30 June 1843.

1. IT is very probable either that the charge of bribery is false, or that the party preferring it will be unable to substantiate it.

2. Still it is highly desirable that every opportunity should be afforded to the complainant, and I think it would have been better had Mr. Remington proceeded to Bhaderwa, that place being only 12 miles from Baroda.

3. He should, I think, be now directed to do so whenever his other duties will permit.

4. We cannot decide what course should be pursued in the event of bribery being established, though it by no means follows that should it be established, Sirdarsing's claims to succeed to Bhaderwa, which have been recognised by Government, will thereby be affected.

5. The object of the inquiry is merely to ascertain whether bribery was resorted to, and if so, whether any persons in the service of Government are implicated.

(signed) *G. Arthur.*
G. W. Anderson.
J. H. Crawford.

No. 1646 of 1843.

No. 3129.

From the Chief Secretary to the Government to the Political Commissioner for Guzerat and Resident at Baroda.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter with enclosures, No. 77, dated the 25th of May last, relative to the charge of bribery preferred against certain members of your establishment by "Calleedass Jushbhoj and Daviedass Vullubdass," vakeels of Edur Coover Bae, the adoptive mother of the late Jallumsing Thacoer of Bhaderwa.

2. In reply, I am instructed to inform you, that although this charge may be false or the persons preferring it may be unable to substantiate it, still the Honourable the Governor in Council considers it highly desirable that every opportunity should be afforded to the complainants to prove their assertions.

3. The Governor in Council is of opinion, that it would have been better that your Assistant, Mr. Remington, should have proceeded to Bhaderwa when solicited

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by the complaining parties to do so, and I am desired to request that you will be pleased now to instruct that officer to do so whenever his other duties may permit.

4. With reference to the 3d para. of your letter, I am desired to observe, that the Governor in Council will postpone for future consideration what course should be adopted in the event of bribery being established, but at present it does not by any means follow that in such a case the validity of the claim of Sirdarsing to succeed to Bhaderwa, which has been recognised by Government, will thereby be affected.

5. The object of the inquiry ordered by Government to be instituted in regard to this charge, is with the view of ascertaining whether or not bribery was actually resorted to in this case, and if so, whether any persons in the service of Government are implicated.

I have, &c.
(signed) *L. R. Reid.*
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 19 July 1843.

No. 4704.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 2 November 1843.

From the Political Commissioner and Resident, Baroda, to the Secretary to the Government.

Sir,

I BEG to submit for the consideration of Government, a letter from my First Assistant, Mr. Remington, and in the remarks therein offered I coincide.

2. It is quite impossible for me to recommend that Mr. Remington should proceed to Bhaderwah under any circumstances, for a considerable period, and even then the search of the houses, on the grounds stated, I am entirely opposed to.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Boyd,*
Pol^l Com^r and Resident.

Baroda Residency,
30 Sept. 1843.

No. 284 of 1843.

From the First Assistant Political Commissioner to *W. S. Boyd, Esq.*, Political Commissioner and Resident, Baroda.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, under date 28 July last, with accompaniments from Mr. Chief Secretary Reid, in which you are desired to instruct me to repair to Bhaderwa, as required by the petitioners acting for the Baee, whenever my other duties will permit, and to forward, for such instructions as you may deem fit, translation of a further communication received from the vakeels, on the subject of the inquiry they demand.

2. Up to the present time, the state of the weather, and the season of the year, have alike prevented me from proceeding to Bhaderwah, and for some weeks to come it will be impossible to take up a residence on the banks of the Mahce, which, if the inquiry, as is probable, should be prolonged, would be unavoidable, and the vakeels, as you will perceive, are not inclined to enter upon it at any other place.

3. Ever since the receipt of your last letter, I have, in the course of my different interviews with the petitioners, urged them to produce their evidence here without further delay; and as the complaint affects the character of persons residing in the city, much of it, it is presumed, must be procurable in Baroda, where certainly it would be more convenient for those persons to meet it; for as none of them are in the public service, they would, I imagine, be rather unwilling to proceed any distance to attend the investigation.

4. In the petition now handed up it is very plainly intimated that these vakeels
are

are not, after all, possessed of any evidence in their own hands to substantiate the accusation, either here or at Bhaderwah; but that they entirely depend upon my obtaining it by searching the houses of certain parties, whose names are now given up. Surely this is a clear admission that the charge was preferred on mere suspicion, and if so, it is destitute of grounds that would justify such extreme measures being resorted to as the searching the residence of private individuals. Even in the most extreme case, it would be incumbent to show, on some evidence more satisfactory than mere assertion, that the exercise of the authority which these people wish to employ, is clearly warranted; and, unless that be done, I should feel reluctant to commit a trespass of so novel and distasteful a kind, and so entirely opposed to whatever has taken place before, and which, in a country circumstanced as this is, should for obvious reasons be avoided. Besides, it is not likely that a process of the kind could be confined to Bhaderwah; it would very possibly be extended to Baroda, where the accused reside.

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5. Under these circumstances I must therefore beg the favour of further instructions, before taking upon myself the responsibility such a proceeding involves, and which is contrary to my own judgment of what the merits of the case, as now exhibited, call for.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. Remington,*
First Assist^t Pol^t Com^rs Office, Baroda.

First Assist^t Pol^t Com^rs Office, Baroda,
3 September 1843.

TRANSLATION of a Petition from *Kaleedass Jushabhee* and *Daveedass Vullubdass*, Vakeels, on the part of Endur Koonvur Bae Ranee of Badurwah, addressed to A. Remington, Esq. First Assistant Political Commissioner in Charge of the Rewa Caunta; dated 16 September 1843.

On the 7th April 1843, we addressed a petition to the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay on the subject of our rights, whereupon we obtained a letter from Government to the address of the Political Commissioner in Guzerat, dated the 4th May 1843, which letter we presented to you on the 15th of that month, the contents of it we also verbally communicated to you. However, what we revealed to you to be kept as secret, you have made public, and our opponents on hearing it have been put on their guard; we have waited here 4½ months, and petitioned you four different times, requesting you to come to Bhaderwah, but you have not complied with our request, and the articles mentioned in the petition have not been seen according to our wishes; your only saying is, that we should write the matter in a more explicit manner, and produce proof in support of our representation.

In reply, we beg that you will kindly accompany us to Bhaderwah without your karbarees, and attach the houses of the individuals named underneath: Rurma Surdar Sing's house; Mehta Lullo Bhaee Soonderjee's house; Mehta Doolub Runsor's house; Seth Toolseedass Wullubdass' house. We shall point out the houses of these four persons, which you must attach, and seize all the dufturs, chopras, papers, &c., that may be found there. These account books we shall examine in your own presence, and from them show you the items noted in our petition, because our opponents on hearing that we have brought the matter to your notice, have removed their account books, &c., from their own houses, and have secreted or deposited them elsewhere. But on our going to Bhaderwah, we shall inquire and obtain information as to the houses where they have been placed, and point them out to you; these houses you must place under attachment, seizing all the papers which may be discovered in them. From these documents we shall be prepared to exhibit proof of the correctness of our statement, after which you may do what you think proper. We are now become quite helpless, and petition again the fifth time, and beg to state, that in accordance with our representation to the Bombay Government, we shall be able to substantiate our statements if you give us your presence at Badurwah. But should your intention be not to take any notice of what we say, in that case give us permission, and we shall go away.

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Be good enough to keep this memorandum in your possession, and let not the contents of it be known to your karbarees, because its object will then be lost; therefore keep this quiet, without making it known to any one. What more shall we write?

(signed) *Kalledass Jushbhaee,*
Daveedass Wullubdass,
Vakeels on the part of Edur Kovur Bae,
Ranee of Bhaderwa.

(signed) *A. Remington,*
First Assistant Political Commissioner.

No. 4705.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Anderson* and the Honourable Mr. *Crawford*.

MR. BOYD may be informed, that Government desire that he will attend to the order already issued, that the charge of bribery against Heralal shall be promptly and impartially investigated, and that he will instruct Mr. Remington to proceed forthwith to Bhaderwah for that purpose. In the mode of conducting the inquiry, Mr. Remington must of course exercise his own discretion.

(signed) *G. Arthur.*
G. W. Anderson.
J. H. Crawford.

No. 4706.

No. 2554 of 1843.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay to the Political Commissioner for Guzerat.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 30th ultimo, forwarding copy of a communication from your Assistant, Mr. Remington, in regard to the charge of bribery preferred against Heeralall, late native agent of the Baroda Residency, and some other members of your establishment, by the vakeels of Edur Koover Bae, the adoptive mother of the late Jalum Sing, thakoor of Bhaderwa.

2. In reply, I am instructed to inform you, that the Honourable the Governor in Council desires that you will attend to the order already issued to you, namely, that the charge of bribery against Heeralall shall be promptly and impartially investigated. You will therefore be pleased to instruct Mr. Remington to proceed forthwith to Bhaderwa, for this purpose.

3. With regard to the mode in which the inquiry should be conducted, the Governor in Council leaves this to the discretion of Mr. Remington.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 20 October 1843.

No. 5378.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 22 November 1843.

Petition from *Hinder Kowarbhoy Ranee*, Savaston of Bhaderwah, to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay,

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT your Lordship's poor petitioner, with due submission, most respectfully beg leave to implore this grievance before your Lordship for full information and kind consideration; that your Lordship's petitioner had before represented a petition, dated 30th September 1842, to your Lordship, against *Surdarsing thakoor*,

thakoor of Bhaderwa, who had by force taken the houses, fields, right, &c., of your Lordship petitioner, and your Lordship had taken the cases therein contained into kind consideration, and sent the answer to your Lordship petitioner, on the 30th January 1843, informing that the complaint made by your Lordship petitioner had sent the answer to the Resident at Baroda, who will investigate the circumstances contained in the petition, by these kind information had sent the wakils and agent to the Resident at Baroda, to inform that your Lordship petitioner had received the answer from the Government, that the Resident at Baroda had received the answer from Government to investigate the circumstances, and the Resident at Baroda gave answer to the wakeel to go with Mr. Remington, esq., Assistant Political Commissioner, who will investigate the circumstances, and your Lordship petitioner's wakeel went to Mr. Remington, esq., and delivered also some petitions regarding the same matter; but Mr. Remington, esq., did not take the case into his consideration according to the instructions received from the Government, and reported or is to report to the Government about these matter, and do know what therefore your Lordship petitioner now enclose a petition, written in Guzerattee, to be translated with English to your Lordship, to take into kind consideration, and send the instruction to the Resident at Baroda to investigate the circumstance therein written in Guzerattee, because Mr. Remington had not investigated the circumstances; accordingly the instructions received from the Government are according to the petition before sent to your Lordship, therefore most humbly crave the merciful and pity kind of your Lordship to take this cases into kind considerations, and give a strict order to the Resident at Baroda to investigate the circumstances, and to deliver your Lordship petitioner's houses, fields, money, &c. Surdarsing thakoor of Bhaderwa, has taken by force from your Lordship petitioner; and, for so doing, your Lordship petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray for your Lordship's long life and prosperity.

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Her x mark.

Hinder Kooverbhoy Ranee,
Savastan of Bhaderwa.

Baroda, 24 July 1843.

No. 122 of 1843.

No. 5379.

From the Political Commissioner for Guzerat and Resident at Baroda to the
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,

WITH reference to Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letter, dated the 30th of January last, No. 256, I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, the accompanying report in original, from my First Assistant, Mr. Remington, under date the 21st instant, No. 225, on the petition of Edur Koowur Bae.

Baroda Residency,
27 July 1843.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Boyd,*
Pol. Commr. and Resident.

No. 225 of 1843.

From the First Assistant Political Commissioner to the Political Commissioner
and Resident, Baroda.

Sir,

1. I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 6 February last, No. 86, with accompaniment from Mr. Secretary Willoughby, under date the previous 30th January, forwarding copy of a petition from Edur Koovur Bae, of Bhaderwa, in which, among other matters, she complains of the resumption of her land by the present Thakoor Sirdarsing.

2. Having made inquiries into the subject of her grievance, so far as regards the remainder, the late decision of the Honourable Court on the subject of the succession renders any comments on that point unnecessary. I beg permission to submit the results to your notice, having little hope or expectation that any

decision I could pass would give satisfaction to a person depending upon so many counsellors for advice, and especially in the present state of her feelings towards her defendant the thakoor.

3. This lady claims 151 (one hundred and fifty-one) begas of land as sheera, inclusive of what is broken up by her household ploughs; Sirdarsing demurs to this, and states that 60 begas belongs to the Suwustan, and was lately in the possession of his predecessor, Jalumsing. He however admits the Bae's right to 30 beegas as sheera land, which was conferred upon her by his late father, her husband, Purtaubsing, on the occasion of his marriage, according to the custom among this class; also a field, comprising 45 beegas, which formerly belonged to Raneejee, a wife of a thakoor of Bhaderwa, and aunt to Tukutranee, is conceded to her, together with an additional 18 begas standing in the name of Benjeebah, all of which she now enjoys.

4. Of the land then claimed as sheera, viz., 151 begas, Sirdarsing allows 93 to be the property of the Bae; and, in proof that nothing more belongs to her, cites an agreement made by Jalumsing, in the year Sumvut 1885 (A.D. 1827-28), with the late Political Agent, for the purpose of placing his estate under our management, in which, after describing its resources, and giving a full detail of the expenditure and liabilities, the different portions of land belonging to the female members of her family are entered, according to which Tukutranee was only entitled to 93 begas; the original paper is recorded in our office, and distinctly shows that her landed property was so described, and rated at 269 rupees yearly. This item corresponds, and was probably quoted by Mr. Malet, in his report of the year 1836 on the affairs of Badurwah, wherein the nemnook assigned to Tukutranee, as framed by Mr. Willoughby, is stated, under the head of land, to be 269 rupees. The thakoor seems therefore fully borne out in his objection to allow the excess claimed by this lady.

5. A wholesale claim is set up by petitioner to 155 beegas, under the name of "wachan" and "gerania." To this Sirdarsing replies, that if the land was purchased or mortgaged in the name of the Suresthan, it must be considered the property of the State, by whomsoever the transaction was conducted, and he challenges his adversary to produce proof of her exclusive ownership. A rejoinder is put in on the part of the Bae, setting forth that, shortly after Sirdarsing's accession to the gadee, her papers and dufters were forcibly carried off by the people of the latter, and among them the khuts or deeds relating to the sale and mortgage of this land. Sirdarsing, in explanation, states that the revenue accounts of the year being withheld, he was obliged to procure them in the manner described.

6. Be that as it may, I am disposed to agree with Sirdarsing, that land transferred by the Bae, when in authority, must be construed to pertain to the State, being mortgaged for its sole benefit. The following particulars would appear to make good this position.

7. Forty-three beegas of land, which belonged as sheera to the female ancestors of Sirdarsing were it is said mortgaged on their death, for the purpose of raising money to defray the funeral expenses, and being subsequently redeemed by Tukutranee, are claimed by her. From the inquiries instituted into this item, it appears that there were three separate transactions, and as many mortgagees, namely, Turwaree Nurbaram, Keerpashunkur Veeneram, and Gosae Wullubgheer:

1. Nurbaram's son, Doolubram, states that 18 begas of land was mortgaged to his father in the year Sumvut 1869, for 335 rupees, and afterwards redeemed, in Jalumsing's time, by his karbaree.

2. The son of Keerpashunkur states, that his father became the mortgagee of another 18 beegas, which was paid off by Tukutranee's karbaree, Lulloo Bhaee, in Sumvut 1893.

3. According to Wullubgheer, he received, in mortgage, seven beegas of land, in Purtaubsing's time, which was released during the administration of his successor, Jalumsing, by the payment of 175 rupees.

8. From this abstract of the evidence tendered on this point, it is clear that the different mortgages were executed by Purtaubsing, and released after his death,

death, when Jalumsing was thakoor. One witness, an adherent of the Bae's, declares that the money was received from Tukutranee; but the karbaree, through whom the money is admitted to have been paid, was employed by the State; and being the individual, viz. Lulloobhaee, who acted on the two other occasions, it would be necessary to adduce further proof than the assertion of one witness to make out Tukutranee's claims to this land. Besides, it is not very likely, on the face of it, that this lady would be expected to incur an expense of the kind, which it was the duty of the State and the thakoor, as the widower, to defray; while in those days, that is, when Purtaub ruled in Badurwah, the petitioner possessed not the influence she subsequently acquired during the administration of her son, but was subordinate to her mother-in-law, Maharanee.

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9. Another claim is advanced to a field comprising 12 beegas, named Seemarue, which is situated in the village of Baidra. It was formerly held in mortgage by one Kallidass Oodow, who sublet it to Dyaljee, from whom it was taken away by Tukut Ranee, but before its redemption. The original deed is produced, which shows that the transaction took place in the year Sumvut 1867, and that the land was mortgaged by Purtaubsing for 48 rupees. This document being still in the possession of the second mortgagee, would seem to make out his statement as to the mode of the resumption of the land. At all events, the wording of the deed shows that the transfer was made by the thakoor, and not his wife, and that therefore it was mortgaged for the use of the Savustan.

10. Petitioner claims (4) four coombas of land, situated in the limits of Mangsee village, on the grounds of her having performed the funeral ceremonies of a deceased person, named Mehroo, who died without heirs. Sirdarsing asserts that the expenses were paid out of the estate left by deceased, and that nothing whatever was expended on that account; and that, whether or not, his estate would lapse to the Sawusthan. In this I perfectly agree; for even supposing that Tukutranee went out of her way, and in her individual capacity paid the alleged expenses, it is clear that such proceeding would create no title in her favour, as it has been decided over and over again that the mere performance of funeral ceremonies does not confer any title upon the person who undertakes them, but that it belongs to some one as a matter of right and duty, whose interest cannot be affected by the interference of any unauthorised party.

11. Another field of four coombas is said to have been bestowed upon the Bae, and is claimed by her as a free gift, received from one Jussa Bhaee, who held it under its owner, Rasabhaee. The son of the late Jubhaee states, that the field belonged originally to his maternal uncle, Meetabhaee, who mortgaged it to Jusabhaee; and that, on his death, his father claimed and took possession of it, when he was forcibly dispossessed by Purtaub Sing, thakoor. Another field, measuring 15 koombas, is represented to have been attached by the State, on account of revenue claims; but no proof is exhibited by Tukutranee to establish her right to it.

12. Sixty-six beegas of land, situated in Baidrah, was formerly mortgaged to one Jeebawa, but redeemed by Jalumsing. A dispute, commencing from the time of my predecessor, has taken place in regard to this land between the thakoor and the mortgagee, in the course of which a copy of the deed has been produced, showing it to have been written in Maharana's time, whose name it bears, and who, after the death of Purtaubsing, managed for a season the affairs of Badurwah. The petition complaining of the thakoor's conduct, in forcibly possessing himself of the deed, before the money was paid, particularly specifies Jalumsing by name, as the offending party; and the transaction having taken place when Maharana was in power, evidently shows that petitioner has no sort of pretension to put forth to it.

13. Seven coombas of land are claimed as a redeemed mortgage. It, however, appears that this land was resumed by the thakoor in consequence of it having been mortgaged to some people of Poecha, though only bestowed on its owner while employed by the State, and as a remuneration for his services.

14. A title of enam is set up to five coombas, being the free gift of the wife of one Makusa Chundabhee, but on whom bestowed is not stated, neither are

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proofs adduced of any such disposition having ever been made, and thus much for the "wachan," and "geranee" lands.

15. Thirty-five beegas of land are claimed by the Bae on account of Jalumsing's daughter, Roopallee, to whom, it is asserted, the thakoor her father bestowed it as a marriage portion. Sirdarsing contends that such a provision has never been made on any former occasions, and instances the case of Dulputsing, his grandfather, whose five sisters were married in Katteewar, without having received any portion of land as a jointure. This young lady is still, the thakoor says, unmarried, and consequently no provision of the kind could have been made for her use. This seems reasonable.

16. From the above statement you will, I think, be satisfied that petitioner advances claim to land over and above what as an individual female of the family she can lay just pretension to. To the extent assigned to her in her own son's memo. adverted to, Sirdarsing fully admits her title, as also to certain fields purchased in her own name, but he objects, and very reasonably, to the appropriation by her of land which was mortgaged for State purposes, though possibly at a period when her influence in the State was paramount. The deeds produced, some in original, and others through copies, still not disputed, distinctly show that the transactions to which they refer took place for the most part in Purtaub's time, and were for his benefit; the exception to that, viz., the mortgage executed by Maharanee during her administration, only makes it the stronger against the Bae, as showing her claim to extend to land belonging to the Suwastan, which if decided in her favour would leave little for the use of the thakoor, whose liabilities to his Highness the Guicowar in the way of tribute are, in proportion to his receipts, exceeding heavy.

17. I may add, that petitioner has put in, through her agent, a durkasht for the examination of several witnesses, principally cultivators, all of whom have not been summoned; but from the statement of those who have been examined, it does not appear that they are able to distinguish between what strictly belongs to the Bae and the Sirkaree, and which during the lifetime of her son, Jalumsing, she principally managed. I have therefore not troubled them at this season to come to Baroda.

First Assist. Pol. Commr's. Office,
Baroda, 21 July 1843.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Remington*,
First Assist. Pol. Commissioner.

Relative to 9th Paragraph.

TRANSLATION of a Guzeratte Bond.

ON Srawun Sood 2d, Sumbut 1867 (name of the lender not mentioned), is written by Runa Purtabsingjee Dilputsingjee of Bhadurwah, that a field of four beegahs is placed in mortgage with you; the name of that field is Adabah Assoodreea Walloo Patree, and lies to the south from the field of Runa Bhowan, to the west of the field Ruona, belonging to Rugha, to the north of the Pusaceta field belonging to Davee Essaure; and to the east from the main road. A field thus situated is mortgaged with you for 48 rupees, without interest, and I am not to receive the produce of the fields; when the money is paid then the field becomes free. It has been mortgaged through Adabah; if any one should interfere in this, the proper owner will be answerable to the same. What is written above is correct. Father's word must be maintained. The period of mortgage is for eight years.

(signed) *Runa Purtabsingjee*,
Dulputsingjee.

Witnesses.

1. Kolaree Purshotum.
1. Moodee Peetamber.
1. Sulloomeeah Jusabhaee.
1. Chaora Roopa.
1. Soonee Bugwan.
1. Shah Bhugwan Tricumdass.

1. Looanee Bugwan.
1. Meyan Gunela.
1. Sulloo Meeah Bhaeejee.
1. Sulloo Meea Bhaeejee.
1. Sulloobae Soonderjaee.

(True translation.)

(signed) *A. Remington*,
First Assist. Pol. Commissioner.

Relative to 12th Para.

TRANSLATION of a Guzerattee Letter from *Baroth Jalumbhaee Jeehawa*, of the Village of Baidra Zuba Bhadurwa, to the Address of A. Malet, Esq. First Assistant Political Commissioner; dated 14 November 1836.

After Compliments.

IN Sumvut 1881 (A.D. 1825), Runa Jalumsing of Bhadurwa, borrowed from me the sum of 2,525 rupees, and gave a written bond for the same; according to which it was agreed that the amount should be paid off within the period of 10 years. Four fields were assigned for its liquidation, comprising 62 begas of land in the limits of Baedra, the revenue of which was estimated at 125 rupees, another sum of 125 rupees was assigned out of the vera, collected from Wankaneer Koonbeas making in all 250 rupees, to be paid annually. I enjoyed the rent of the land for four years, but in consequence of the disturbances created by Sirdar Sing, the vera was not paid. I appealed to the thakoor on this point, who promised to assign another sum in lieu of it. Wankaneer was subsequently made over to Sirdarsing, and I cultivated the Bacilra fields for two years more. In Sumbut 1891, I went to visit my father-in-law at Beejapoor, and the produce of these fields were kept back from me, and also for the following year. I request that the same may be now restored, because under rule of the British Government, we Baroths cannot pass people nor obtain our rights by force. I have, therefore, produced the original bond, on examining which be pleased to cause my money to be paid.

(A true translation.)

(signed) A. Remington,
First Assist. Pol. Commissioner.

Relative to 12th Para.

TRANSLATION of a Guzerattee Bond.

ON Sood 2d, of Bhadurwah, Sumbut 1881, Baroth Jeebowa Daloobhaee, inhabitant of Buheedra, the lender of money, is written to by Maha Koowurbaee, the borrower, residing in Bhaderwa, to the effect that, with my own hand I write this to say that I have to pay to you the sum of 2,525 rupees, to be liquidated by 10 instalments, fixed as follows:

											Rs.
In 1881	Maghshood 2d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	251
„ 1882	- ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252
„ 1883	- ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252
„ 1884	- ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252
„ 1885	- ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252
„ 1886	- ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252
„ 1887	- ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252
„ 1888	- ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	253
„ 1889	- ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	254
„ 1890	- ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255
											<u>Rs. 2,525</u>

In this manner the sum of 2,525 rupees will be paid to you, and in liquidation of which I shall pay you 125 rupees from the kumbec veera of Wankaneer, and from the four fields in the limits of Baheedra you will be paid as follows:

One field of 16 begahs belonging to Mackwanah.

One field of 12 begahs belonging to Dholiah, in which lies a footpath.

One field of 18 begahs belonging to Chaorole, on the road to Mama Deo, and given to Rowneeth.

One field of 16 begahs belonging to Sambah, in Seera, and cultivated by Putel Deojee Wassunt.

Thus out of the produce of the land of 62 beegahs, a sum of 125 rupees will be paid to you in all; 252½ rupees will be paid to you annually; you must not charge me any interest for the above money, and I will not ask you for the produce of the field; when the whole sum is paid off to you, then the land will become free. Baroth Kunoo Wassun and Sullooneea Joopabhaee are securities, and will abide as above written. What is written above is correct.

(signed) Bae Shree Maha Kowur Bae.
Baroth Hunoo Wassan.
Sullooneea Goossabhaee.

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Witnesses:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Chhasuttre Hurreebhaee Doolabhaee. | 1. Dunesb Sookram Jooljaram. |
| 1. Mehta Lulloobhaee Soonderbhaee. | 1. Veerajee Lalla Narrainjee. |
| 1. Vyd Krippa Sunkur. | 1. Praboot Prannoth Bhuwanee Shunkur. |
| 1. Rana Kahonbhaee. | 1. Gossaeen Narrainjee Ootumgeer. |
| 1. Shah Peetamber Dhunjee. | 1. Baroth Papubhaee Bhowanjee. |

(A true translation.)

(signed) A. Remington,
First Assist. Pol. Commissioner.

No. 5380.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Anderson* and the Honourable Mr. *Crawford*.

THE opinions recorded by Mr. Remington on each of the claims preferred by this lady seem fair and reasonable, and should be concurred in by Government.

Petitioner should be informed that after a careful and attentive consideration, Government has confirmed Mr. Remington's award in each case, and that she must abide by it.

13 September 1844.

(signed) G. *Arthur*.
G. W. *Anderson*.
J. H. *Crawford*.

No. 5381.

No. 2890 of 1843.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the Political Commissioner for Guzerat and Resident at Baroda.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 122, dated the 27th of July last, forwarding a communication from your First Assistant, Mr. Remington, of the 21st idem, reporting on a petition from Ranee Edur Koover Bae, of Bhaderwa, dated the 30th September 1842.

In reply, I am desired to inform you, that the opinions recorded by Mr. Remington on each of the claims preferred by this lady seem fair and reasonable, and are concurred in by the Honourable the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. P. *Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 17 Nov. 1843.

No. 2891 of 1843.

No. 5382.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to *Ranee Edur Koover Bae*, Mother of Jalunsing, late Thakoor, Bhaderwa.

In reply to your petition, dated the 24th of July last, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to inform you, that after a careful and attentive consideration, Government has confirmed the award made by Mr. Remington, First Assistant to the Political Commissioner for Guzerat, on each of the claims preferred by you against Sirdarsing, the present thakoor of Bhaderwa.

By order, &c.

(signed) J. P. *Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 17 Nov. 1843.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 14 February 1844.

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No. 246 A. of 1843.

No. 2827.

From the Political Commissioner for Guzerat and Resident at Baroda, to
J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, Mr. Remington's report upon the petition presented to Government by the wakeels of Eudur Koowur Bae, as called for in your letter of the 20th October last, No. 2554.

2. This complaint appears to me not only groundless, but in fact an accusation wilfully false; in a word, a deliberate conspiracy to upset the succession of Sirdar Sing, by an attempt to convict him of giving, and the Residency Establishment of receiving, bribes.

3. The unusual degree of indulgence and assistance which has been shown to these individuals in aiding them to produce their alleged proofs has been attended with no other results than showing that they never had any foundation for their assertions, and it ended in their taking advantage of the access to certain accounts afforded them, by inserting spurious papers, fabricated for the purpose of supporting their charges.

4. I entirely agree with Mr. Remington in his remarks on this case; I look upon the affair as a conspiracy got up by the Bae and her unprincipled wakeels; and I consider that in justice to the thacoor, and to all concerned, that the case should undergo a thorough investigation, and the guilty punished.

5. It is quite clear to me that the Bae must be removed from Badurwah, which is perhaps the most severe punishment we would choose to inflict upon herself; but I must solicit that on conviction an example be made of these wakeels, or we shall have similar stories got up on every occasion in which Government decide upon claims, however just and manifest.

6. Mr. Remington's report and its accompaniments are so full, that I feel it unnecessary to add to my request that Government be pleased to order the charge of conspiracy to be investigated against the individuals in question.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Boyd*,
Pol. Commr. and Resident.

Baroda Residency,
22 Dec. 1843.

No. 371 of 1843.

From the First Assistant Political Commissioner to *W. S. Boyd*, Esq., Political Commissioner and Resident, Baroda.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report my proceedings in the case of the petition presented to Government by the wakeels of Eudur Koowur Bae, containing charges against certain officers of the Residency Establishment for taking bribes on the occasion of a change in the administration of Bhadurwah, consequent on the death of Thakoor Jallum Sing, who, under the authority of Government, was succeeded by Sirdar Sing, the chief of Wankaneer.

2. On quitting Baroda, I proceeded to Bhadurwha, and immediately putting myself in connexion with the petitioners, called for the proof of their statement; this, though they promised to do, they never did, and it does not appear that they ever held in their own possession any proof whatever; but going on mere suspicion, and in the avowed hope of deriving some advantage to their client's cause by this indirect mode of appeal, accused certain parties of bribery, and to afford them a chance of proving the truth of their accusation, they called for the accounts and papers belonging to the individuals indicated in their paper of the 16th September; extract of which is annexed.

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3. Feeling, after the correspondence that had taken place on the subject of the petition, that no option was left, I issued summonses to the different parties to produce their books, and in the course of a few hours, a large collection of chopras, romalls, and papers were obtained, and made over to my custody. Possessed of these, I was at last in hopes that petitioners would no longer hesitate to exhibit what they had to show themselves, or at all events would start something which, on reference to the books and papers procured on their own requisition, would establish the genuineness of their charge; nothing, however, was so little in their power as this; and to make any way at all in the inquiry, it was necessary to shift the onus of proof on the other party, and convict them, if convicted they could be, out of their own papers, by allowing the vakeels full access to the different chopras, in order that they might seize upon any item susceptible of a doubt, whereon to establish a charge, which up to the present time, it was plain had been only assumed.

4. Accordingly, they were permitted to inspect the accounts, and the owners were examined in regard to them, but nothing tangible was elicited calculated to show that these individuals had been the channel through whom the bribes were paid or the business relative to such transaction carried on. Letters of various sorts, and private papers belonging to the different karbharies, were made over to petitioners to read, and all passed muster without a challenge, there being nothing in any one of them connected with the affair of the petition; a few opium contractors alone expressed an unwillingness to have their accounts inspected, and as the vakeels were unable to state that they contained anything to their purpose, it did not seem worth while to violate their scruples.

5. The thacoor's own accounts exhibit a great expenditure since his accession to the Bhadurwah gadee, in April 1842. Sirdar Sing explains this by saying, that when he mounted the gadee, he had debts on account of Wankaneer to clear off; that Tukhuranee having appropriated the revenue of Bhadurwah, left him to pay the tribute in part for that year; that his grandmother's death caused him expense, and various family arrangements, each entailing the outlay of money to effect, added to his expenditure. His statement about the house at Bhadurwah is correct; the greater and best part of the Havelly is still in the occupation of the Baee, and he has not yet been able to prepare for the reception of all his family, who still reside at Wankaneer. It is also proper to add, that the amount of tribute paid by Sirdar Sing during Sumvut 1888-89, the accounts of which the vakeels examined, is very little under the sum of 31,000 rupees.

6. These, and other causes, are assigned by the thacoor for the expenses remarked upon; and having produced his books, an opportunity was offered the vakeels to satisfy themselves on this head; they were however unable to detect anything to his disadvantage, and though they were prepared with a list of sums expended and borrowed by the thacoor, they could bring forward no proof to establish, or even test its accuracy; at last they were compelled to confess, that unless they were permitted to take copies of Sirdar Sing's accounts, it was useless to pursue the inquiry, and they therefore begged permission to be allowed to transcribe the whole of them, that having everything before them, they might then proceed to question any individual they thought proper, who had had transactions with the Durbar, and in this way discover, if they could, how far the books could be depended upon.

7. To this sweeping process Sirdar Sing naturally objected. He said, and what is true of all these people, that his Durbar was not confined to Sircar business or affairs of State; that it had its commercial character also to sustain; and that he himself, or his karbharies acting for him, was a man of business, having dealings with various kinds of people, whose affairs ought not unnecessarily to be exposed to the public gaze. He was not willing, therefore, that the whole state of his affairs should be revealed in the manner wished by his adversaries, whose designs against him were no secret; as long as there was occasion to inspect his duffurs, to refer to any item they might contain, they were ready for examination, and any use could be made of them in a fair and open way; but the process required was quite unusual, and so uncalled for by anything that had been exhibited against him, that he begged that so great a deviation from our rules might not take place in his case.

8. This

8. This appeared to be only fair and just; and I therefore told the vakeels that as long as any reasonable pretence could be urged, the books should not be given back, but that an unlimited use of them in the way they required, could not be sanctioned, especially after their conduct in the affair of the yadees found in Nurotum Bhugwan's house. Translation of the yadee is annexed; and from the evidence taken on the point you will, I think, be satisfied that they were placed by Vakeel Davidass Gomashta, a meechand, on the occasion of the visit paid to Nurotum's house. Oomed Sepoy distinctly says, that he saw the gomashta throw the paper among a heap of others collected in an apartment of the house. Both Soobanjee and my havildar saw a paper under Ameechand's arms on his entering the house, which was not forthcoming on a subsequent search of his person, and they all state that the two last witnesses were removed in an insidious way from the house, on a pretext which the most interested person, viz. the owner of it, did not state, and that during their absence, Ameechand was alone in the room. Taking these facts into consideration, and Ameechand's connexion with Daveedass, as gomashta, not being overlooked, there can be very little doubt, I think, as to how they came to be found there.

9. This yadee (for one is a duplicate of the other) contains a list of the sums paid to the establishment, and the names of each individual who received a bribe is recorded. If genuine, it is passing strange that a paper of this nature and dangerous character should have been preserved for so long a time, and still stranger that it should have been lodged with a sowcar, whom a very little would have doubtless tempted to deliver it up, or divulged its contents. Had the yadee fallen in the vakeel's possession in an honest way, the matter might have borne a different interpretation, though for Sirdar Sing to keep a document of this nature, the preservation of which could answer no purpose, and which it was so manifest his interest to destroy, is almost sufficient to prove it spurious, even if the evidence on that head was less satisfactory than it really is.

10. My belief in the probity of petitioners is considerably shaken by this incident; and all idea of their acting in the honest conviction of bribery having been practised, is utterly banished.

11. As it is, they have had every opportunity offered them of proving their charges; and much greater indulgence in this respect has been allowed, than would have been granted under ordinary circumstances. To assume a charge, and then apply for a process which is only granted on sworn information, is a proceeding unknown to any law, and consequently never practised, for it involves a principle utterly incompatible with social or civil security. If a man pretends to prefer a charge, of which he does not allow me to know more than that he persists in making it, it is impossible to say what he may be prompted to do; and the act of the vakeels in this instance is rather an apt illustration of the argument I venture to enforce.

12. It was fairly to be presumed that persons who professed such intimate knowledge with the thacoor's accounts as to be able to detail every item of expenditure, and not only so, but the exact sums borrowed for his occasions from the sackars, would be provided with some data from which this information was drawn. Yet how different from this was the actual course of examination pursued. Instead of procuring from the witnesses an admission as to a particular sum, and then opposing that statement by the production of a deed or witness, they inquire as to a particular sum in the accounts, and are quite abroad when the witness answers. I made sure that evidence of some kind would be produced at Bhadurwah, and that their objection to bring it forward anywhere else was the reason for its being reserved until my visit to that place, but it is quite an unheard of thing to prefer charges, and then ask defendant to exhibit proofs to convict himself, yet such has been the course petitioners have pursued in this instance.

13. You will observe that the vakeels assert that bribery was practised by both sides, and that in that respect their own hands are not purer than the thacoor's whom they desire to oust because he overbid them. They promised to produce proof of their assertion; but though repeatedly urged on that point,

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they neglected to do so; and after waiting over two days for the express purpose of receiving the evidence, they declined to bring it forward, as they said, for the present. A severe attack of fever, contracted at Bhadurwah, at length compelled me to move my camp.

14. What notice Government may think proper to take of the conspiracy entered into by the Bae and her vakeels, to injure and disgrace public servants, for the purpose of gaining their own ends, it is not for me to anticipate; but I may be permitted perhaps to say, that as long as this lady is allowed to reside at Bhadurwah, I am very apprehensive that her resentment and ambition will render her a dangerous neighbour to the thacoor, and as by her present position she possesses some share of authority in the place, her pretensions are not likely to slumber, which her partisans will support with their usual industry and assurance. Her continuing there enables her to encourage and increase the number of those partisans, and thus conduct intrigues, to which she has discovered so strong a propensity. If permitted to fix her residence there, she must be content to live in a private station, otherwise a violent woman, so ill affected to the ruling thacoor, with the power, or at all events inclination to disturb his administration, ought not to be allowed to remain there any longer. The late tragedies enacted at Shinore, afford an awful warning of the necessity of taking every precaution in these cases of disputed succession.

First Assist. Pol. Commr's
Circuit-office, Saolear,
20 Dec. 1843.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Remington*,
First Assist. Pol. Commissioner.

Further Question put to the Vakeels on the 29th November 1843, at Bhadurwah.

Question. On the sixteenth (16) of September last, you gave in a yadee; you are requested to state whether you abide by that statement, or have anything else to urge, because as I have arrived here the necessary inquiry will be made; if you have any proofs in your possession now is the proper time to produce them?—*Answer.* As far as regards that part of the business, we have nothing further to say, but to-morrow we will produce the evidence necessary to prove the sum paid by us to the carkoons.

(signed) *Kalleedass Jusbhac.*
Daveedass Wullubdass.
(signed) *A Remington*,
First Assistant Political Commissioner.

TRANSLATION of Extract of a Petition from *Kallidass Jusbhac* and *Davidass Wullubdass*, on the part of Eudur Koonveur Bae Ranee of Bhadurwah, addressed to A. Remington, Esq. First Assistant Political Commissioner in Charge of the Rewa Caunta; dated 16th September 1843.

ON the 7th April 1843 we addressed a petition to the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay, on the subject of our rights. Your only saying is, that we should write the matter in a more explicit manner, and produce proof in support of our representations.

In reply, we beg that you will kindly accompany us to Bhadurwah without your karbharees, and attach the houses of the individuals named underneath:

1. Runna Sirdar Sing's house.
1. Mehta Lulloobhee Soonderjee's house.
1. Mehta Doolub Runchore's house.
1. Sett Toolseedass Wullubdass' house.

We shall point out the houses of these four persons, which you must attach and seize all the dufturs, chopras, papers, &c. that may be found there. These account books we shall examine in your own presence, and from them show you the items noted in our petition, because our opponents on hearing that we have brought the matter to your notice, have removed their account books, &c. from their own houses, and have secreted or deposited them elsewhere; but on our going to Bhadurwah, we shall inquire and obtain information as to the houses where they have been placed, and point them out to you; these houses you must place under attachment, seizing all the papers which may be discovered in them. From these documents we shall be prepared to exhibit proof of the correctness of our statements, after which you may do what you think proper. We shall be able to substantiate our statements if you give us your presence at Bhadurwah.

(signed) *Kalleedass Jusbhac*,
Davidass Wullubdass,
Vakeels on the part of Indur Koowur
Bae Ranee of Bhadurwah.

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TRANSLATION of a Memorandum presented by *Kallidass Jushbhaee* and *Davidass Wullubdass*,
Vakeels on the part of Eudur Koowurbaee Ranees of Bhadurwah, to A. Remington,
Esq. first Assistant Political Commissioner.

RECEIPTS for Sumvut 1898-99 (A.D. 1842-43).

By Amount borrowed by Rana Sirdarsing from different People; viz.:-

	Rs.	a.	p.
From the sahookars of Baroda, in Jeth Soodh 1898, on note of hand, as mentioned in the petition - - - - -	2,000	-	-
From ditto, in Aso Vudh, 1898 - - - - -	14,000	-	-
From ditto, in Srawun, 1899, on the mortgage of three villages - - - - -	20,000	-	-
	34,000	-	-
From ditto, in Jeth 1899, on a note of hand bearing interest - -	3,000	-	-
From different people of Bhadurwah, Wankaneer and Khanpoor, in Jeth 1899 - - - - -	3,400	-	-
From the sawhookars of Baroda, in Ashar 1899, on a note of hand, the particulars of which will hereafter be communicated - - - -	1,000	-	-
Amount of deposit from the revenue of Wankaneer, 1896-97 - -	3,300	-	-
Amount of balance of revenue for 1898 recovered - 4,000 - -	4,000	-	-
Amount of revenue for 1899, as stated in the petition - - - - -	20,000	-	-
Ditto subsequently received - - - - -	13,000	-	-
	33,000	-	-
Amount raised by Chandla from different individuals, in 1898-99 - - - - -	5,000	-	-
Amount of land revenue belonging to Baee Tukhut Ranee, &c. - - - - -	1,225	-	-
Amount of Sirkaree land sold - - - - -	500	-	-
	43,725	-	-
TOTAL - - - Rs.	90,425	-	-

DISBURSEMENTS:

	Rs.	a.	p.
To amount paid to sowkars of Baroda in part liquidation of the money borrowed from them - - - - -	14,000	-	-
Amount of tribute paid - - - - -	20,000	-	-
Travel expense to Dakoree - - - - -	500	-	-
Building new house and cutchery - - - - -	500	-	-
Bhojun Khurch and Sebundy - - - - -	2,500	-	-
	3,500	-	-
	37,500	-	-
Amount paid in bribery to the mota and chota office establishments - - - - -	29,000	-	-
Balance in hand - - - - -	23,925	-	-
	52,925	-	-
TOTAL - - - Rs.	90,425	-	-

The above is our statement. You will therefore kindly accompany us to Bhadurwah without the knowledge of your karbharees, and search the houses of such people as we may point out to you, and seize all the dufters, papers, &c. which may be found therein, from which we shall prove the truth of our statement. If your carbharies come to know of this, nothing will be ascertained. Keep this paper quietly near you. Besides the above we shall produce other proofs at Bhadurwah.

Dated 28 September 1843.

(signed) *Kalleedass Jushbhaee*,
Davidass Wullubdass,
Vakeels of Edur Koowur
Tukutranees, of Bhadurwah.

P.S.—Names of the individuals from whom the above sum of 43,400 rupees was borrowed, are as follows:

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	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Gundadbur Shastri - - - - -	2,000	-	-
Nurbheram Gunesh - - - - -	34,000	-	-
Kandass Wagjee - - - - -	3,000	-	-
Duwaee Wiswarath Meetaram, four partners - - - - -	3,4000	-	-
Lalbhaee of Hurjeewun, of Sinore - - - - -	1,000	-	-
	<i>Rs.</i>	43,400	- -

Dated 29 November 1843.

(signed) *Kalledass Jushbaee,*
Davidass Wullubdass,
Vakeels of Ranee Koowurbace.

TRANSLATION of a Report presented by Sheristedar *Nurbheram Khooshalbhace*, addressed to A. Remington, Esq., First Assistant Political Commissioner; dated 1 December 1843.

A. C.

YOU desired me to serve summonses on the under-mentioned individuals, and to bring the chopras, &c. found in their houses, and agreeably thereto, accompanied by Eudur Koonwur Bace's vakeel Davidass; I went to the different houses, and now produce their chopras, as follows:

Thakoor Sirdarsing, on being asked for his accounts, stated them to be in the possession of his karbaries Doolubjee, from whom one bundle has been procured.

I searched for papers in Lulloobhace's house, and at the request of the vakeels' attached and took away the following: 18 chopras, covered with leather; one chopra of Bhut Roopram Khemram; one ditto of Gosaen Hurreechurun; four ditto of Bania Virujlalanikjee; seven bundles of papers; one bundle of loose papers.

From the house of Doolubjee Runchode the following was taken: one bundle of loose papers.

From the house of Toolseedass Sett the following was taken: one bundle of loose papers.

From the house of Dyaljee Ramdass the following was taken: 15 chopras, covered with leather.

From the house of Gonsaen Gopal Gheer the following was taken:—First duftur: three chopras, with leather covers; four ditto, with simple paper covers; one bundle of loose papers. The above papers and chopras were wrapt up in a cloth.

Second duftur:—Two chopras, with leather covers; 10 ditto, with paper covers, and some loose papers wrapt up in a cloth.

Third duftur:—Two chopras, with leather covers; one ditto, without cover.

Fourth duftur:—Four chopras, with leather covers; three ditto, without covers; one bundle of loose papers; one chopra of accounts for Sumvut 1896.

From the house of Mooljee Hurreebhae the following was taken: one bag, containing 25 chopras.

From Nurotum Bhugwandass' house the following were taken: 16 chopras, with leather covers; one ditto, without cover; two papers purporting to be a list of the bribes paid, amounting to the sum of *Rs.* 19,428. 8, and an account of the money received and disbursed for that purpose.

The owner of the house declares that such papers never belonged to him, but that some one placed them there. Sirdarsing's sepoy, Oomed, declares that he was sitting outside, and while I and Davidass were up stairs, the gomashtha of the latter, Ameechund, was alone in the inner apartment, and that he saw him place a paper among a heap of others piled up; when I went up stairs Ameechund was by the door of the inner apartment, standing inside, and I saw that he had a paper in his hand, which was not discovered on his being subsequently searched for it. From what Oomed says, I imagine these papers were placed there by Ameechund.

From Bhut Ranchunder Nurbheram's house eight chopras were taken.

The above chopras and papers are now presented.

(signed) *Nurbheram Khooshalbhace,*
Sheristedar.

Dated 1 December 1843.

A STATEMENT of the MONIES Borrowed and Disbursed by *Rana Sirdar Singjee*, at the time of his Accession to the Gadee, in Sumvut 1898.

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RECEIPTS:		Rs.	a.	p.
To amount of money borrowed from Gungadbur Shastree, on the mortgage of the Wanta land of Sumuleea, on Jeth Soodh 12th	- -	2,000	-	-
Ditto - ditto from Nurbheram Gumnesh and two other partners, on Asso Wudh 5th	- - - - -	14,000	-	-
To amount of Wankaneer, balance of 1897	- - - - -	3,430	-	-
	Rs.	19,430	-	-
DISBURSEMENTS:		Rs.	a.	p.
To amount paid to Hurree Lall	- - - - -	5,051	-	-
Ditto - ditto to Rajshree Baba Furkeea	- - - - -	4,800	-	-
Ditto - ditto to Mehta Anund Raeebhace	- - - - -	1,500	-	-
Ditto - ditto to Mehta Nurbherambhace	- - - - -	1,100	-	-
Ditto - ditto to Bukshee Purbhoodass, of Nandode	- - - - -	250	-	-
Ditto - ditto to Karkoon Tautia	- - - - -	300	-	-
Ditto - ditto to Karkoon Dajeeba	- - - - -	150	-	-
Ditto - ditto to Wamun Rao	- - - - -	500	-	-
Ditto - ditto to Karkoon Hurba	- - - - -	150	-	-
Ditto - ditto to Naik of peons, Luxumun, and to the peons of both offices	- - - - -	150	-	-
Ditto - ditto to Hurry Lallbhace	- - - - -	2,000	-	-
Ditto - ditto to Mehta Nerbheram	- - - - -	400	-	-
Ditto - ditto to Karkoon Sucaram	- - - - -	300	-	-
Ditto - ditto to Hurree Lall, for some great man	- - - - -	1,700	-	-
Ditto - ditto for Fruits	- - - - -	7	10	-
Ditto - ditto to Naik	- - - - -	1	-	-
Ditto - ditto to Residency Puttawalah, on Sirdar Sing's meeting the Resident	- - - - -	3	4	-
Ditto - ditto to Hurry Lall, to be given to Mr. Antone	- - - - -	1,000	-	-
Ditto - ditto for purchase of Shawl, &c.	- - - - -	65	10	-
	Rs.	19,428	8	-

Note.—This, as well as its duplicate, was found in the house of Nurotum Bhugwandass.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Gosain Peetambur Ghur Gopal Gheer*; Caste, Gousain; Resident of Bhadurwah; occupation, Merchant; aged about 36 Years; taken before A. Remington, Esq., First Assistant Political Commissioner.

Question by Petitioners.] HAVE you any mercantile transactions with Thacoor Sirdar Sing; if so, from what date, and up to what period?—*Answer.* I had formerly no transaction with Sirdar Sing; but in Sumvut 1899 (A.D. 1842-43) I lent him the sum of 875 rupees.

You say that there were formerly no pecuniary transactions between you and Thacoor Sirdar Sing; this is, however, vague; had you formerly, or have you now, any transactions of that nature with Karbharee Kalleedas, his father, Lulloobhacee Dulubjee, or with any other person employed in the Durbar; if so, state the nature of them?—Of the karbharees mentioned, I had some transaction with Lulloobhacee in the year Sumvut 1893, but not with any of the others; and in respect to those of the first named, the chopras and accounts from the commencement to the present day are now present.

In the Company (Searee) account for the year Sumvut 1899, there appears a credit of 100 rupees, on Kartik Shood 8; from whence was this money received?—My practice is to draw on the balance of the Company account for private expenses, or on my private funds; if from the former, to credit hereafter in that account the sum drawn, but I do not keep a separate account of private expenses, and therefore have them not to produce; this is known throughout Bhadurwah.

On referring to the accounts brought down to Sumvut 1899, there appears a balance due of Rs. 430. 1, though you state that money drawn from that fund is always replaced; state, then, by whom this balance is due, and on what account?—The khata and daily book, in which entries are made on account of individuals, are just now at Wankaneer; it would be necessary, therefore, to refer to them.

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Is the account of your private shop kept separate?—I have produced the account of my private shop; the Company account and daily book are at Wankaneer.

You say you lent Sirdar Sing the sum of 875 rupees, on what account was that?—On the Company account, and it is entered therein.

On looking at the books of Sumvut 1899, there appears another account in the name of Lulloobhaee Soonderjee, what is the meaning of that?—I borrowed from Lulloobhaee the sum of 125 rupees in Ashadmas, to pay to Kallian Vaneedass of Bhadurwah, and having repaid the same in the month of Kartick, entered the transaction in a separate account.

(signed) *Petambur Ghur Gopal Gheer.*

Dated 1 December 1843.

(signed) *A. Remington,*
First Assist. Pol. Commissioner.

Question. On looking at the Company accounts produced, the accounts of yourself, and Lulloobhaee are separate; but do the alleged entries in Lulloobhaee's account correspond with those in his own book?—*Answer.* I do not know.

How long have you been connected in partnership with Lulloobhaee?—From the year Sumvut 1893.

Does Lulloobhaee keep his account of the partnership from your book, or after his own fashion?—From my book.

There is an entry of 875 rupees paid to Sirdar Sing, in the daily book of the partnership account, which appears to be the fourth share of 3,501 rupees; who were the other contributors?—This money was paid out of the partnership account; Kallidass knows the particulars of the deed; I paid the money at his direction.

(signed) *Gosain Petamber Gheer Gopal Gheer.*

Dated 2 December 1843.

(signed) *A. Remington,*
First Assist. Pol. Commissioner.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Mooljee Hurrybhaee*; Caste, Banian; resident, Bhadurwah; occupation, Merchant; aged about 47 Years; taken before A. Remington, Esq., First Assistant Political Commissioner.

Question. By Petitioners.] Does Sirdar Sing owe you any money?—*Answer.* No.

You say you have no claim upon the thakoore; but have you any upon Lulloobhaee, Kalleedass, or Doolubjee; if so, from what years?—I have claims upon the three above named persons; my transactions with Lulloobhaee, date 10 years ago; those with Kalleedass commenced last year, Sumvut 1899; and the only business that I ever had with Doolubjee was his purchasing from me eight annas of gool. Their accounts are in the chopras now produced. I have not adjusted my claim with Lulloobhaee since the year Sumvut 1897; the amount of debt contracted with me by Kalleedass amounted in Sumvut 1899 to the sum of Rs. 213. 4, of which 28 rupees has been paid, and Rs. 1. 8, received by my son, remains to be credited. The item of Rs. 165. 4, posted on Posh Vud 11, was on account of cloth procured from Ahmedabad, on account of Kalleedass.

(signed) *Mooljee Hurreebhaee.*

Dated 1 December 1843.

(signed) *A. Remington,*
First Assist. Pol. Commissioner.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Dyaljee Ramdass*; Caste, Banian; resident, Bhadurwah; occupation, Nestee; aged about 45 Years; taken before A. Remington, Esq., First Assistant Political Commissioner.

Question. HAVE you any claim upon Thacoore Sirdar Sing?—*Answer.* No.

But have you any claim upon Lulloobhaee, Kalleedass, or Doolubjee?—I have done business with Lulloobhaee for many years. I have no separate account with Kalleedass. Doolubjee opened an account with me in Sumvut 1899; the balance is Rs. 6. 8 in my favour. The chopra is now produced.

(signed) *Dyaljee Ramdass.*

Dated 1 December 1843.

(signed) *A. Remington,*
First Assist. Pol. Commissioner.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Nurotum Bhugwandass*; Caste, Banian; resident, Bhadurwah; occupation, Merchant; aged about 45 Years; taken before A. Remington, Esq., First Assistant Political Commissioner.

Question. By Petitioners.] HAVE you any business transaction with Thacoor Sirdar Sing?
—*Answer.* No.

You state that you have none with the thacoor personally; but have you any with Karbharees Lulloobhaee, Kalleedass, and Doolubjee, or anyone else connected with the Durbar?—I have done business with Tukut Raneer for five or six years, and also with Lulloobhaee for a similar period. I have been connected with Jeebhaee Chasutio for 20 or 25 years. Kalleedass opened an account with me three years ago, and Doolubjee in 1899 (1842-43). The accounts are produced.

Did you give Nisha for Mangshee village on the year Sumvut 1898, 1899 and 1900; and have you the accounts?—Yes; I stood security for 1898 and 1899, and the accounts are at hand. I did not continue the engagement in 1900. In 1898 I did not have any transaction with the people. In 1899 my security was for the sum of Rs. 1,123. 4. 4, and I paid 2,300 rupees; having still a claim for the surplus. The agreement was made with Kalleedass Lulloobhaee.

Question. By Sirkar.] You were informed on the 29th November that an investigation was about to take place, in which your chopras or account-books being needed, were to be produced; a sepoy and karkoon having gone to your house have brought the books; but besides them, two separate yadees were discovered, as the petitioners assert, which have also been produced. They are now shown to you; look at them, and say what you know regarding them, and how did you come by them?—Having looked at these yadees, I have to say that I know nothing whatever about them. They were thrown into my house by Ameechund, who accompanied the karkoon.

Who is this Ameechund, and what relation does he bear the complainants?—Ameechund is a wance and the gomasta of Vakeel Davidass. This Ameechund was present when the carcoon came to my house.

(signed) *Nurotum Bhugwan.*

Dated 1 December 1843.

(signed) *A. Remington,*
First Assist. Pol. Commissioner.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Ramchunder Nurbheram*, Resident of Bhadurwa, taken before A. Remington, Esq., First Assistant Political Commissioner.

Question. By Petitioner.]—IN the books for Sumvut 1898, there is an account of Kalleedass; does the books of that person correspond?—*Answer.* I do not know.

How does Kalleedass adjust his account with you?—From my books. He never, on any occasion, brought his own account.

Have you any bonds in the name of Kalleedass?—Our dealings are in the shape of account currents. No bonds have passed between us.

But in the event of Kalleedass taking objection to any item, what separate proof have you to show that it is correct?—I should refer to my books.

(signed) *Ramchunder Nurbheram.*

Dated 5 December 1843.

(signed) *A. Remington,*
First Assist. Pol. Commissioner.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Kalleedass Lulloobhaee*, Caste, Banian; resident, Bhadurwa; occupation, Service; aged about 31 years; taken before A. Remington, Esq., First Assistant Political Commissioner.

Question. By Petitioner.] ARE the accounts you now produce those in which Sirkar or public transactions are entered, or do they contain those of a private nature only?—*Answer.* They are private accounts.

Are there any entries in them connected with Sirdar Sing?—If any money has been received on his account it has been duly credited, or if expenses have been incurred, they have been debited.

Are there any entries to show money borrowed by Sirdar Sing?—No.

In the daily book, on Veshakh Shood 9th, Sumvut 1898, there appears a credit of five rupees, paid as chandlo money (fees on marriage), by Jemadar Aled Bukar; how is the money credited in the account?—In Sumvut 1897, my son, Cullian, was married; and at that time the Jemadar was absent somewhere on service. He returned in 1898, and paid the chandlo, which was credited accordingly.

The sum of 15 rupees is credited on account of revenue of Lusoondra; was that Sircars or did it belong to you?—I have taken some land in mortgage from Patell Jeebaee. I receive the revenue of it every year out of the village funds, and this sum of 15 rupees is credited on that account.

Is the mortgage bond among the other papers of your duftur?—This bond was lost with others which were removed in 1886, during Sirdar Sing's rebellion.

Charges of Bribery
against Hurree
Lall.

You have credited five rupees on account of chandlo money in the Jemadar's account, but it ought to have been entered under the head of chandlo; why then did you enter it in the Jemadar's account?—This sum forms part of an item of 11 rupees; and the particulars are noted.

What is the meaning of the sum of one rupee, credited immediately under the chandlo?—When my son was married, the people of Pooecha promised to pay me a fee, and which, on being received, was credited.

And what is the meaning of two rupees paid to Baba Sahib for kunkootree (marriage invitation)?—When Bukshee Purbhoodass Brahmin, went out with the invitation, he left the sum of two rupees, which was credited; and when it was returned, a corresponding debit was made; nothing was given to Baba.

In Sum. 1898, Magh Mas. there is an entry in your name of 375 rupees; what is the meaning of that?—Seventy-four rupees were paid by a Gosain who purchased my house; 301 rupees were borrowed on account current from Bunsadars, of Omrut, my brother-in-law; another sum of 121, making 500 rupees, were paid to Kooshal Wyde, in part of what I owe him.

In the same daily book, on Mag Wud 30, there is an entry of 110 rupees, expended on your account; what is this?—It was paid to Tooljaram, of Vankaneer, and his name is entered in the daily book.

In the June accounts, on Jaist Wud 14, there is an entry of 70 rupees expended on account of ghee, for the use of the thacoor; what could he want with so much?—It was bought to be used on the thacoor's inauguration. The agreement was drawn out in my name, and I paid the money. Many people assembled, and it was procured to feed them.

(signed) *Kulleedass Lulloobhoy.*

Dated 5 December 1843.

(signed) *A. Remington,*
First Assist. Pol. Commissioner.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Doolubjee Runchodedass*, taken before A. Remington, Esq., First Assistant Political Commissioner.

Question. You have produced from Sirdar Sing's records a talabund, or schedule, for the year Sumvut 1898. In this there is an item of 2,001 rupees entered as a credit, being money borrowed from Bheema Shunkur Gungadhur Shastree; show how this money has been expended?—*Answer.* One thousand rupees were paid, on account of tribute, to Kandass Waghjee, on Jaist Shood 12, which, minus a commission of one anna six pies, was credited. Seven hundred rupees were given to the thacoor in three items, for his personal expenses. Forty rupees were allowed the Shastree, as munotee. The balance, or 261 rupees, were expended by Kalleedass and myself on our private accounts. Besides the above 2,000 rupees, other expenses were incurred by Kalleedass and self, making, with that sum, Rs. 3,008. 1. 6; the balance of which, or Rs. 41. 6. 3, is entered in the papers now produced.

(signed) *Doolubjee Runchodedass.*

Dated 5 December 1843.

(signed) *A. Remington,*
First Assist. Pol. Commissioner.

Question. On looking at your accounts for Sumvut 1898 and 1899, it appears that debts to the amount of Rs. 56,337. 9. 6 were contracted; what was the object, and on what account was the money obtained?—*Answer.* Barring interest, and munotee, money was borrowed to the extent of Rs. 54,279. 2. 6, the expenditure of which will appear from the account produced.

Besides the above sum for 1898 and 1899, was any further debt contracted?—No.

On looking at the accounts of Sumvut 1898, it appears that Rs. 1,578. 10 was paid by Beechur Dewy in the month of Ashwin, after which come accounts for the month of Vishak, but as the latter month has precedence in the calendar, how do you explain that?—The money was paid through different individuals, and credited as paid.

(signed) *Doolubjee Runchodedass.*

Dated 6 December 1843.

(signed) *A. Remington,*
First Assist. Pol. Commissioner.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Sirdar Sing Purtaub Sing*, Thacoor of Bhadurwah, taken before A. Remington, Esq., First Assistant Political Commissioner.

Question. By Petitioner.] HAVE you kept back any accounts besides those produced by your karbharee Doolub?—*Answer.* No.

How do you collect the revenue of Bhadurwah and Wankaneer, and in what manner are the accounts of cultivation kept?—The accounts of Wankaneer are separate; those of Bhadurwah are now produced.

It

It is necessary to look at the daily book of debit and credit, the account current, and nisa khata, and the rough or kacha khurda; and though you have held the administration for 18 months you only produce loose papers; how is this?—I have not yet succeeded in obtaining the old accounts to enable me to prepare them in a proper manner. As I have kept them, so are they produced.

Charges of Bribery
against Hurree
Lall.

Did you borrow the sum of 2,000 rupees from any sowkar at Baroda; if so, who was the sowkar, and state in what year, in which month, and what was the date of the transaction; and also whether you made any deposit, and the nature of it?—If I did contract a debt of this kind, it will appear from the accounts; I cannot speak from memory.

Did you borrow the sum of 14,000 rupees, and if so, state the name of the sowkar, the day and month when the debt was contracted?—Any entry connected with money borrowed will be found in the accounts produced; I cannot speak from memory.

Did you borrow the sum of 20,000 rupees from any sowkar, if so, state his name, the day and month when the debt was contracted?—I cannot answer from recollection, but refer you to the duftur.

Did you borrow the sum of 3,000 rupees from any sowkar; if so, state the name, and the day and month when the debt was contracted?—I do not recollect.

Did you borrow from different people, in and about the Suwustan, 3,400 or 3,500 rupees; if so, state their name, the month and day?—If the karbarees did, they know; I cannot tell.

Did you borrow the sum of 1,000 from a sowkar at Shinore?—To the best of my recollection, I did not.

Are the accounts of the people belonging to Wankancer, and other villages, among those presented by Doolub to day; if not produce them, from 1896?—The tulatee who collects the revenue keeps the accounts, and they are in his possession. The Sirkar accounts are made up from them, and they are now before you.

Dated 5 December 1843.

(signed) *Sirdar Sing Purtaubsing.*

(signed) *A. Remington,*
First Assist. Pol. Commissioner.

Question. You were asked on the 5th instant whether you had borrowed any money from the sowkar, and if so from whom, and the date thereof; to which you made reply, that you could not speak from recollection, but that everything would appear on reference to the duftur; consequently we have inspected your duftur for 1898 and 1899, and have ascertained that the sum of Rs. 56,343. 9. 6 has been borrowed from sowkars; did you pass bonds to those sowkars or sign their khata in testimony thereof, or can it be that your karbharee, unknown to you, borrowed so large a sum of money?—*Answer.* The money was borrowed by my karbharees, with my consent, and writings were passed for the amount.

And is the sum of Rs. 56,343. 9. 6 really due by you to the sowkars?—Yes, deducting what may have been paid of this money.

What necessity was there for contracting so large a debt within the period of 18 months; reply to this in detail, fully and satisfactorily?—The Wankaner gadee belonged to me; I contracted money to pay the amount of tribute due by me; I was therefore without any money at all. On ascending the gadee of Bhadurwah, Tukutranee would not make over to me any of the property (daugma) belonging to the state, and I had to furnish everything for myself, inclusive of a house to live in, suitable to my rank. My father's mother, Mahranee, died, and I had to perform the funeral ceremonies on that occasion. I had to visit the shrine of Dakoor, and expended money on that account. I have married four wives, and had to reduce the mortgage on their lands and adorn them with jewels, according to their rank. Tukhutrane appropriated the revenue of Bhadurwa and left me to pay the balance of tanka. There was the expense too of my inauguration; sowkars had to be paid; I had to entertain a greater number of sebundeas, as the people were disaffected. Having succeeded in obtaining my right, I made a present to my karbharees. In consequence of the cholera, many people died, and the revenue was diminished, though the tribute in full had to be paid to Sirkar. I had to make advance to the people on account of these calamities: such was the necessity of borrowing money.

Was the expense of Mahkoowur's funeral paid out of the above sum, or was it a separate debt contracted on that account.

Answered by Doolubjee—Makoowur Bacc's funeral was performed by borrowing money from different persons, and appropriating part of the revenue as received to that purpose. After the above sum was borrowed, the scwkar was paid with a part of it; the people who had advanced different sums were repaid from the revenue. The annual ceremony will have to be performed on memory of the Bacc.

You have entered the revenue for 1899, at Rs. 28,384. 4. 6; has anything more than this been collected?—Nothing has been collected or received by me but what is stated in the Tallabund.

(signed) *Sirdar Sing.*

Dated 9 December 1843.

(signed) *A. Remington,*
First Assist. Pol. Commissioner.

Charges of Bribery
against Hurree
Lall.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Juvare Nurseedass, Dyalljee Ramdass, Kewul Manuckjee, Gheerdur Hurryhbaee, Dwarka Cowurjee, Jugjeewan Premjee*, and *Motee Veethullass*, residents of Bhadurwa; occupation, Opium Farmers; taken before A. Remington, Esquire, First Assistant Political Commissioner.

Question. By Petitioner.] How much did you pay last year, in Sumvut 1899, for the opium contract?—*Answer.* We seven partners paid 1,501 rupees for it; besides this we paid a nuzerana to the thacoor of 200 rupees, and 50 rupees to the karbharees, as sookree.

Produce the contract account for 1899?—We are sowkars, and are therefore unwilling to exhibit our accounts, lest our character should suffer. We cannot comply.

Note.—The demand for the books was not pressed.

(signed)	<i>Juvare Nurseedass.</i>	<i>Dwarka Koowurjee.</i>
	<i>Dyaljee Ramdass.</i>	<i>Jugjeewan Premjee.</i>
	<i>Kewul Manuckjee.</i>	<i>Motee Veethuldass.</i>
	<i>Gherdhur Hurreebhaee.</i>	

Dated 9 December 1843.

(signed) *A. Remington,*
First Assist. Pol. Commissioner.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Soobanjee Antojee*; Caste, Mahratta; resident, Baroda; occupation, Service; aged about 30 years; taken before A. Remington, Esquire, First Assistant Political Commissioner.

Question. WHEN the Sirkar's carcoon went to Nurotum Bhugwandass' house for the account, two yadees were found; what do you know about them?—*Answer.* Sirkar's carcoon Nurbhe, and Vakeel Davidass, went to Nurotum Bhugwandass' house, and I and Havildar Luximon Sing accompanied them. We went to the inner room, and whent here, Davedass told me and the havildar to move lest we should touch the pot and pans; we went out accordingly. Nurbheram and Daveedass and their gomashtha, whose name I do not know, and the man of the house, were in the inner apartment. A Mussulman sepoy of Bhadurwa, whose name I do not know, prepared a hooka, and gave it to me to smoke. Daveedass' gomasta then called me inside; I went accordingly; at that time Nurbheram Daveedass and the man of the house were up stairs, the gomasta was alone down below; shortly afterwards Nurbheram and the other came down; Daveedass began to look at the papers that were found below; the man of the house was sitting by. He took up a paper, and said that it did not belong to him.

When Daveedass directed you to go outside, had his gomasta any paper in his possession, and in the event of your seeing it, was any paper like it found upon him when Nurbheram ordered him to be searched, on the man of the house declaring that it was none of his?—When I and the havildar went outside the house, the gomashtha had some paper like waste or unwritten paper under his arm, which when the havildar searched him, in consequence of the dispute about the paper, could not be found. Three small papers were discovered in his turband; when I saw the paper in the possession of the gomasta; a cloth was round his shoulders.

Question. By Petitioner.] If the gomashtha was covered in the way you represent, how could you see the paper under his arm? *Answer.* The paper peeped out, which enabled me to see it; I did not observe him throw it anywhere.

How far was the sepoy who gave you the hooka sitting off?—He was on the verandah outside, and his face towards the east.

The mark of ×
Soobanjee Antojee.

Dated 9 December 1843.

(signed) *A. Remington,*
First Assist. Pol. Commissioner.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Oomed Sultan*; Caste, Mussulman; resident, Bhadurwa; occupation, Service; aged about 35 years; taken before A. Remington, Esquire, First Assistant Political Commissioner.

Question. WHEN the Sirkar's carcoon went to search Nurotum's house, they found two yadees; what do know about them?—*Answer.* When the carcoon and Daveedass Vakeel went to Nurotum's house, the thacoor desired me to accompany them, and observe what took place. I followed them; one house belonging to Nurotum was searched; the havildar and Soobanjee Puttawala went into the other house with the carcoon; Daveedass Gomasta Ameechund went also. Daveedass told the havildar and sepoy to go out, lest they should touch the Wanee's pots and pans; they went outside accordingly. The Sirkar's carcoon and the vakeel went up stairs to search the house; I went and procured some fire, and sat down at the east side, to see what was going on. Daveedass Gomashtha Ameechund was alone in the inner apartment, and threw some paper among those, which, being found in the house, were piled up; he looked about him on every side, and seeing me, was abashed. He came outside and told the havildar and sepoy, as Sirkar carcoon had gone up stairs, they should

should go in; they had a smoke at the hookah, and went in. Shortly after, the carkoon and vakeel came down; there was a dispute about the paper. I told the carkoon from outside, that Ameechund had put the paper there.

Charges of Bribery
against Hurree
Lall.

When the search was made in the first house of Nurotum Bhugwandass, did Daveedass' father come there, and was any consultation carried on by Daveedass, his father, and Ameechund on the outside?—Yes, there was.

Question. By Petitioner.] Do you know what that consultation was?—The two sepoys in Sirkar service who were sent outside were present; they were talking together; in consequence of their expulsion from the house, I suspected something, and watched the more narrowly.

But if you saw the paper deposited in the manner you state, why did you not inform Sirkar's sepoys of it?—The sepoys had before, prevented any one speaking to them, and therefore I would not subject myself to any reproach on that account.

The mark of Oomed Sultan ×

Dated 9 December 1843.

(signed) A. Remington,
First Assist. Pol. Commissioner.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Luximon Sing Gunga Sing*, Havildar of the Baroda Residency, doing duty with the First Assistant Political Commissioner; caste, Purobia; resident of Camp Baroda; aged about 35 years; taken before A. Remington, Esquire, First Assistant Political Commissioner.

Question. Did you accompany Sirkar's carkoon to search the house of Nurotum Bhugwandass; state what took place?—*Answer.* I went with Sirkar carkoon to Nurotum's house; complainants vakeel Davidass and Ameechund, and a puttawala, in the service of the Shinore Thacoor, named Soobanjee, went also. Nurotum Bhugwan has two houses; when the first house was searched, I observed that Ameechund had some papers under his arm; I thought it might be unwritten or waste paper; some friend of Daveedass came up, and he and Ameechund had some conversation outside. When we entered the second house, the papers that were found there were taken out and placed in the middle of the room; Daveedass then told me and Soobanjee to go out, lest we should touch the Waneea's pots and pans; I said that "they made" no objection "when I went to the other Bramin and Waneea's houses, and further, that the man of the house had no objection, and what therefore was it to them?" I and Soobanjee, however, went outside. Rana Sirdar Sing's sepoy, whose name I do not know, was sitting there; he gave me a hooka. Ameechund, the gomashtha of Daveedass, who was inside, called for me, and said as the carkoons have gone up stairs, I must come in; I and Soobanjee went in accordingly; Ameechund was alone in the room. The carkoon Daveedass, and the man of the house, were up stairs; on coming down stairs, they began to inspect the papers; amongst them were two new papers, which the man of the house declared did not belong to him, but had been placed there by some one. These papers were not among those which the carkoon and Davidass had placed there, for I was in the room at the time. By order of the carkoon, I searched Ameechund, but could not find the papers which I had seen under his arm. From this, and what Sirdar Sing's sepoy said, I am convinced Ameechund had placed the paper there himself.

(signed) *Luximon Sing Gunga Sing*, Havildar.

Dated 18 December 1843.

(signed) A. Remington,
First Assist. Pol. Commissioner.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Ameechund Roopchund*, Gomasta of Daveedass Vakeel; caste, Banian; resident of Oomrut, but now residing in Bhadurwah; occupation, Service; aged about 33 years; taken before A. Remington, Esquire, First Assistant Political Commissioner.

Question. It has been said, that when Nurotum Bhugwandass' house was searched, two papers were discovered; what do you know about them?—*Answer.* I know nothing about them; Daveedass accompanied Sirkar Carkoon, and asked me, as Kalleedass was sick, to go with him, and to see that no papers were taken outside; I stood outside Nurotum's house, and heard there some dispute about a paper going on inside.

(signed) *Ameechund Roopchund*.

Dated 9 December 1843.

(signed) A. Remington,
First Assist. Pol. Commissioner.

(True translation.)

(signed) A. Remington,
First Assist. Pol. Commissioner.

Charges of Bribery
against Hurree
Lall.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by his Excellency the
Commander-in-Chief.

No. 828.

I BEG to be favoured with Mr. Anderson's opinion.

(signed)

*George Arthur.
T. M'Mahon.*

22 January 1844.

No. 829.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Anderson*, subscribed to by the Board.

THERE is certainly not a shade of proof of the charges preferred against
Hurreelal, or any of the establishment of the Baroda Residency.

It is evident that the object of the Bacc and these vakeels has been to disturb
the decision that has been come to in respect to succession. I do not know how
a charge of conspiracy can be tried against these vakeels; but I quite think that
the Bacc should be required to take up her residence in some place other than
Bhadurwah.

(signed)

*G. W. Anderson.
George Arthur.
T. M'Mahon.
J. H. Crawford.*

26 January 1844.

No. 830.

No. 472 of 1844.

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *A. Remington*,
Esq., First Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat, in Charge,
Baroda.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Boyd's letter, with enclosure,
dated the 22d December last, relative to the charge of bribery preferred against
Heera Lall, late native agent to the Baroda Residency, and certain other
members of the Residency establishment, by "Calleedass Jusbhoy and Davidass
Wullubdass," wukeels of Edur Koowur Bacc, the adoptive mother of the late
Jallum Sing, thacore of Bhadurwa.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that from the documents accompanying
Mr. Boyd's letter, it does not appear to the Honourable the Governor in Council,
that there is even a shadow of proof in regard to the charge preferred against
Heera Lall, or any of the members of the Residency establishment.

3. It is evident that the object of the Bacc and her vakeels has been to
disturb the decision of Government in regard to the succession to the Bhaderwa
State; but the Governor in Council is not aware how a charge of conspiracy can
be sustained against these vakeels.

4. I am at the same time instructed to state that Government entirely con-
curs with Mr. Boyd in opinion that the Bacc should be required to take up her
residence in some other place than Bhadurwa.

I have, &c.

(signed)

J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
13 February 1844.

(True extract.)

(signed)

E. H. Townsend,

Secretary to Government.

Charges of Bribery against Carcoons of the Rewa Caunta Agency.

Charges of Bribery
against Carcoons of
the Rewa Caunta
Agency.

EXTRACT Political Letter from Bombay, dated 30 January (No. 19) 1846.

Para. 3. THE proceedings which form collection Nos. 2 and 3, relate to a charge of bribery and corruption, which was preferred in two petitions addressed to Government in February 1845, against the carcoons of the Rewa Caunta Agency, by two inhabitants of the Saolec pergunnah, named Moolchund Soonder Sett Mujmoodar and Chabeen Khan Hustikan. These representations were, on receipt, referred for the report of Mr. Ogilvy, and from that officer's reply, to which we beg to refer, we are of opinion that these charges are altogether groundless. We have however informed Mr. Ogilvy that we have observed with regret from his report, that it has hitherto been customary for the native establishment of the Political Agent in the Rewa Caunta, to receive supplies gratis from persons having business with that officer; we have therefore directed that this objectionable practice be for the future strictly prohibited, and that all persons on the Political Agent's establishment be warned, that under no circumstances are they to receive supplies of any kind except for payment.

EXTRACT Political Letter to Bombay, dated 29 July (No. 19) 1846.

Para. 14. IN the Rewa Caunta, the most important subject brought before us on this occasion, is the inquiry by Mr. Ogilvy into a charge of bribery and corruption brought against Anundroy, his principal native officer; and another carcoon, named Wamunrow, by Chabeenkhan, one of the sharers of the village of Pundoo. In your opinion, and Mr. Ogilvy's, those charges were groundless; but the fact was elicited, that the native establishment of the Political Agent was in the habit of receiving supplies gratis from persons having business with that officer, and you have very properly peremptorily prohibited a practice so objectionable. We must observe also, that we do not think that the inquiry was sufficiently searching, or that its result was so conclusive in disproof even of the graver accusations, as Mr. Ogilvy considers it. The Thanadar Jadewroy, who, if there was bribery, was evidently a party to it, not only was not put on his defence, but was not even interrogated with any strictness.

Rewa Caunta.

EXTRACT Political Letter from Bombay, dated 15 November (No. 161) 1848.

Para. 13. As connected with the 64th para. of the despatch from this Government, dated the 21st August (No. 58) of 1844, and para. 3 of our present despatch, we next beg to forward, in collection No. 3, copy of a letter from the late Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, dated the 20th April last, in which that officer solicited the instructions of Government as to what notice should be taken of the conduct of the four carcoons stationed in the Rajpeepla districts, who, he stated, had neglected the duties entrusted to them, and aided and abetted the Raja in intercepting the revenues of that State, and practising deception on Government.

14. In reply, we have (as suggested by the Honourable Mr. Willoughby, in a minute recorded by that gentleman, under date the 23d ultimo) informed Mr. Ogilvy that if he have cause to doubt the honesty or efficiency of these carcoons, both of which facts appear to have been established in Mr. Mansfield's report, he should immediately discharge them, and appoint in their place other trustworthy persons, unconnected with any member of his establishment, until it has been decided what final arrangements shall be adopted for the future administration of Rajpeepla.

Charges of Bribery
against Carcoons of
the Rewa Caunta
Agency.

EXTRACT Political Letter from Bombay, dated 31 August (No. 86)

Para. 8. IN the 13th and 14th paras. of our despatch, dated the 15th November, No. 161 of 1848, we informed your Honourable Court that, for the reasons therein assigned, we had vested the Political Agent in the Rewa Kaunta, with a discretionary authority to discharge from their situations the four carcoons stationed in the Rajpeepla districts, in the event of his deeming this measure advisable. From the proceedings which form collection No. 7, accompanying this despatch, your Honourable Court will observe that the Political Agent has considered it expedient to carry this measure into effect, but that under the circumstances stated by that officer, we have authorised his giving each of these persons a certificate of the nature mentioned in our Chief Secretary's letter to his address, dated the 24th May last, and the 5th ultimo.

EXTRACT Political Letter to Bombay, dated 20 February (No. 7) 1850.

Rewa Caunta.

Para. 8. MR. MANSFIELD, we observe, discharged the four carcoons who were supposed to have by their remissness kept Government in ignorance of the Rajah's breach of his engagement respecting the revenues. Mr. Ogilvy seems to think that these persons were less blameable in this respect than was supposed. To one, however, and that one the most active of them, he thinks, with Mr. Mansfield, that suspicions of bribery attach so strongly as to preclude his re-employment. You have nevertheless authorised the same certificate to be given to this individual as to the others, which we think objectionable. We observe that suspicions of corruption have also arisen against the carcoon, Narrian Rao, subsequently employed in Rajpeepla; and although these have not been substantiated, his future conduct ought to be watched.

No. 6383.

EXTRACT Bombay Political Consultation, 9 July 1845.

MEMORIAL from *Runna Sirdarsingjee Pratapsingjee*, the Chieftain of Baderwa, in the Department of Rewa Caunta, under the Residency of Baroda, to the Honourable Sir George Arthur, Bart., Governor and President in Council, Bombay,

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT your memorialist highly regrets to bring to the notice of your Honourable Board a subject of corruption, staining the character of certain native functionaries in the Rewa Caunta Department, and humbly trusts that the British Government, watchful as it is to detect and check corruption and fraud, wheresoever they may be found, will be induced to take the subject into their serious consideration.

That, in the year A.D. 1842, the British Government was pleased to transfer the authority and title of the Baderwa State to your memorialist, from the hands of his stepmother, by name Tuckut Rancee. That the revenues of the year when your memorialist was so invested with power had partly been realized and disposed of by his predecessor, and the residue for that year, according to a statement drawn out in concert with Mr. Remington, then at the head of the department, was left to be realized by your memorialist.

That, among other items forming the residue was a sum of 700 rupees (seven hundred) standing against the farm of opium, as being the unpaid part of the amount for which the farm was stipulated by certain parties. That these parties having avowed before Mr. Remington that the claim against them was just and correct, orders were issued to the karkoon of Baderwa to recover the amount on account of your memorialist, and to take his receipt thereof. Instructions were at the same time sent to your memorialist, in which the correctness of the claim has been attested by Mr. Remington.

That in the meantime the two karbharies in the Rewa Caunta Department, by name Anundroy and Wamonrow, having intrigued with the opium farmers above adverted to, and having received from them a bribe of 300 rupees (three hundred), made a plausible contrivance of evading the claim in question. According to their advice, the opium farmers made a false representation to

Mr.

Mr. Remington, to the effect that they had already paid off the balance against them to a sowcar, on account of Tuckut Rane, the predecessor of your memorialist, and that they were bound to do so as per a previous engagement between them and the sowcar.

Charges of Bribery
against Caroons of
the Rewa Caunta
Agency.

That, in order to ensure success to this plan of fraud and corruption, the two native functionaries above-mentioned backed the opium farmers, and misrepresented facts to Mr. Remington, the consequence of which was, as may naturally be expected, a loss of 700 rupees (seven hundred) to your memorialist, with also a constant threat with which the two karbharies treat him.

Under such circumstances, your memorialist most respectfully, and in great earnest, prays that your Excellency will be pleased to direct a strict inquiry, being made into the matter, and that, pending the result of such an inquiry, the two karbharies who received the bribe, as above stated, shall be suspended from their duties, lest their official influence might prevent an evidence being forthcoming.

It is also hoped, that in conviction of the charge now advanced against the two individuals, your Honourable Board will not fail to visit them with such an exemplary castigation as your Honourable Board may deem expedient and necessary for the cause of truth and the general weal.

And your Excellency's humble memorialist will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

(signed) *Runa Sirdarsingjee Pratapsingjee,*
Chieftain of Bhaderwa.

Bhaderwa, 5 February 1845.

No. 2174 of 1845.—Political Department.

REFERRED for the report of the assistant in charge of the Baroda Residency.

By order, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 5 May 1845.

No. 517 A. of 1845.—Political Department.

No. 6384-

THE Acting First Assistant Political Commissioner and Resident at Baroda, in charge, requests that the First Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat, in charge of Rewa Caunta, will have the goodness to submit his report on this petition, for the information of Government.

Baroda Residency,
10 May 1845.

(signed) *T. Ogilvy,*
Acting First Assist. Pol. Commissioner
and Resident in Charge.

No. 246 of 1845.—Political Department.

RANNA SURDARSING, Thakore of Bhaderwa, having replied to a reference made to him on the subject that he did not present a petition to Government, and that he knows nothing regarding it, this petition is accordingly returned without report, agreeably to the instructions contained in Mr. Secretary Townsend's circular, dated the 7th instant, No. 2821.

Baroda Residency,
18 June 1845.

(signed) *T. Ogilvy,*
Acting First Assist. Pol. Commissioner
and Resident in Charge.

Charges of Bribery
against Caroons of
the Rewa Caunta
Agency.

No. 3207 of 1845.

From *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Secretary to Government, to *T. Ogilvy*, Esq.,
Assistant Resident at Baroda.

No. 6385.

Sir,

With reference to your report, dated the 18th ultimo, No. 246, on a petition purporting to proceed from Ranna Sirdarsingjee Pratapsingjee, chieftain of Bhaderwa, accusing the native functionaries therein alluded to with acts of bribery and corruption, I am directed to inform you, that under the circumstances stated by you, the Honourable the Governor in Council has resolved not to take any further notice of this representation.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle,
7 July 1845.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Secretary to Government.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Chief Secretary.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 2 July 1845.

No. 6224.

No. 3138 of 1845.—Political Department.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

THE assistant in charge of the office of the Political Commissioner for Guzerat and Resident at Baroda, is requested to return the original petition from Moolchund Soonderlall Mujmoodar, of Saolee, dated the 10th February last, which that officer has omitted to forward to Government with his report on this subject, dated the 5th instant, No. 221.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Bombay Castle, 30 June 1845. Secretary to Government.

No. 7168.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 13 August 1845.

PETITION from *Moolchund Soonderlall Muzumdar*, Inhabitant of Sowlee, in the Reywakanta Department, to the Honourable Sir George Arthur, Bart., Governor and President in Council, &c., Bombay,

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT your Excellency's petitioner extremely regrets to say that he has been deceived to the extent of 1,000 rupees, owing to the breach of faith committed by the karbharies on the establishment of Rewakaunta, as it will be evident from the following circumstances.

That the wuttundar of the village of Pandoo, in the district of Sowlee, by name Khanjada Chubbunkhan Husteykhan, having been desired by the karbharies to undertake the farm of revenue of the said village, and to give a security for the same, applied to your petitioner, being a sowcar, to offer himself to be security for the farm, which he said the karbharies had agreed to keep in his hands for a period of seven years. That your petitioner being aware of the wretched condition of the village and its consequent incapability to yield the amount fixed by Government, at first refused to comply with the wuttundar's request, pleading the risk of losing his money; but the wuttundar urging that the farm was promised to be retained by him for seven years, during which period, added he, by cultivating the village to the utmost of its capability, he would be able to recover the capital that might be invested in the cultivation, and to repair the losses to be incurred for the first few years in

making.

making up the deficiency of the Government revenue; your petitioner was induced by such a reasoning to consent to be security, upon the express condition that the farm should be granted for seven years.

Charges of Bribery
against Carpoons of
the Rewa Caunta
Agency.

That Anundroy, the principal karbharee, and his colleagues, Wamunrao and Jadhrowry, who were all met together in the house of the former, agreed to the aforesaid term, and desired your petitioner, as well as the wuttundar, to attend the office of the Reywa Caunta Department. Accordingly your petitioner and the wuttundar did, when Anundroy and Wamunrao entered the room of their superior, and, coming back in a short time, said to your petitioner and the wuttundar that the security was accepted by Mr. Remington, but that the period of the farm was directed to be limited to only four years. Hearing these words, your petitioner and the wuttundar felt greatly disappointed; but were yet persuaded by the cunning of the karbharies to try their chance at any risk. At the same time the security paper was drawn, signed, and delivered, in which the period was limited to four years. However, your petitioner, and the wuttundar requested a copy of the paper thus executed, and also a counter security from the karbharies, when they gave an evasive answer, by saying that it was not the custom of their office to grant either. Your petitioner having insisted upon the necessity of some voucher from the karbharies, Anundroy told his colleague, Jadhrowry, to pass a memorandum, which is still in the possession of the wuttundar, attesting the fact that the farm was agreed upon to be continued for four years.

That, in addition to such a pledge, Anundroy took an oath in the presence of all that attended the office, that he should never violate the faith he has given by letting out the farm to any one else before the expiration of four years.

That after such a speech your petitioner and the wuttundar returned home, and the latter applied himself very strenuously to all the purposes of cultivation, which, at the end of two years, covered an extensive tract of land, a circumstance which cheered your petitioner, not only in satisfying the claims of Government, but also in advancing certain sums of money to the wuttundar, to be laid out in the cultivation and other purposes connected with the farm. The total debt he thus advanced to Khanjada Chubenkhan amounted, at the end of two years, to about 1,000 rupees.

That in the meantime another sowcar, by name Lallbhoy, who is an opponent of your petitioner, and who is an adherent of Anundroy, intrigued with the karbharies, and prevailed upon them to break their faith as pledged to your petitioner and his wuttundar, by giving out the farm to another party, thus depriving your petitioner of the certain means of recovering his debt against the wuttundar, Khanjada Chubbenkhan, who being himself a ruined man, is most probably an insolvent debtor, as he declared to be in answer to a demand made upon him by the karbharies for paying off the debt of your petitioner.

Under such circumstances your Excellency's petitioner, ruined as he is, most humbly prays that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to grant him redress by directing an investigation being carefully made into the matter herein advanced, and by exposing to shame the public traitors that often deprive the poor ryots of not only the fruit of their labour, but of their just rights and claims to, and under whose sway, replete with more corruption, the very spirit of speculation and improvement is destroyed in its germ, for want of faith and security.

And your Excellency's Petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(signed) *Moolchund Soonderlall Muzumdar.*

Sowlee, 10 February 1845.

No. 1086 of 1845.—Political Department.

REFERRED for the report of the assistant in charge of the Baroda Residency.

By order, &c.

Bombay Castle,
3 March 1845.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Chief Secretary.

Charges of Bribery
against Carkoons of
the Rewa Caunta
Agency.

No. 245 A. of 1845.—Political Department.

THE Acting First Assistant Political Commissioner and Resident at Baroda in charge, requests that the First Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat, in charge of Rewakaunta, will have the goodness to submit his report on this petition for the information of Government.

Baroda Residency,
10 March 1845.

(signed) T. Ogilvy,
Acting First Assist. Pol. Commissioner,
and Resident in Charge.

No. 7168 A.

PETITION from *Khanjada Chublung Hustakhan*, Wuttundar of the Village of Pandoo, in the District of Saolee, to the Honourable Sir Gorge Arthur, Bart., Governor and President in Council, &c. &c. &c., Bombay,

Most respectfully sheweth,

THAT your Excellency's petitioner being obliged, by the highly oppressive conduct of two native karkoons on the establishment of Rewakaunta, most humbly begs leave to submit the following case for the consideration of your Honourable Board, and hopes that your Excellency will be pleased to grant him redress.

That the duties of the village of Pandoo, and the collection of the revenues thereof, are from time immemorial conducted either by your petitioner or by another branch of his family, and this commission depends upon the question of security; that is to say, the party that will furnish Government with a better security for the payment of the revenue of each year, is entrusted with the general management of the village for that year and onwards, so long as the security stands good and satisfactory.

That from the year A. D. 1839 to 1842 the village in question was entrusted for the realisation of its revenue to the other branch of your petitioner's family, which will be denominated the opposite party. That at the end of the above period the village, instead of being brought into a flourishing condition, was so far devastated that its staple produce, the cultivation of sugar-cane, was reduced and limited to only nine beghas of land, consequently the revenues failed to the extent of about 2,000 rupees. Seeing this, the karkoons in the Rewa Kaunta Department, namely, Annundrow and Wammenrow, desired your petitioner to undertake the duties of realising the revenue, or, in other words, the farm of the village in question; that your petitioner urged the necessity of their farming out the village for at least seven years, in order that the loss, owing to the deficiency of the revenue, which must on the outset be incurred under the wretched state of the village at that time, might be repaired by the latter years, when your Excellency's petitioner aspired to improve the resources of the land by extending the cultivation of sugar-cane to about 50 beghas. The above-mentioned two karkoons, with their third colleague, by name Jadhrowrow, who had then met in Annundrow's house, carried on a private consultation for some time, and afterwards they made a dishonest proposal to your petitioner, namely, that provided a sum of 100 rupees be paid them as a premium annually by your petitioner, the village in question should be farmed out to him for seven years. That finding no other means of sustenance, such a nefarious proposal was at length most reluctantly acceded to by your petitioner, on condition that the sowcar who would stand security for the payment on your petitioner's behalf, must have a reciprocal security on behalf of the karkharies for continuing and holding out the farm to your petitioner for seven years. They, the karkoons, agreed to it, and desired your petitioner to attend the office of the Rewa Kaunta Department.

That accordingly your petitioner, together with his sowcar, Moolchund Soonderlall, and another sowcar, by name Dulloobhoy Dherbhoy, and two other individuals, attended the office of Mr. Remington, who was then at the head of the department; when the two karkoons entered the room of their superior, and returning in a few minutes, addressed to your petitioner, before a number of persons, in the following manner:

"Mr. Remington has accepted the security, Moolchund Soonderlall, and he promises to continue the farm to your petitioner for a period of four years, till which time the farm will be faithfully left in the hands of your petitioner."

That

That your petitioner could not help acceding even to this proposal, but said that a writing to the effect must be passed to him by the karbharies, lest they, in future, might combine with a certain enemy of your petitioner's sowcar (who is a friend of Anundrow), by name Muzzumdar Lallbhay*, and attempt to break their word, by giving out the farm to the opposite party, or the other branch of your petitioner's family. To this Anundrow replied, that it was not the custom of his department to pass a writing to a farmer; but that his colleague, Jadhowrow, would pass him one; and he at the same time swore, in the name of the Most High, that he would not break his word as pledged for continuing the farm to your petitioner for four years. The document executed by Jadhowrow, and attesting the fact now stated, is still in the possession of your petitioner.

That the paper which your petitioner's sowcar was required to pass as security for the payment of the revenue to Government, acknowledges the circumstance of the farm being given out to your petitioner for four years. A copy of this paper was demanded by your petitioner, but the karbharee did not choose to comply with the request.

That after such an arrangement, relying on the words of the karbharies, your petitioner returned home, and commenced upon the improvement of the resources of the village. Having invested his capital, as well even the few joys and trinkets of his family in extending the cultivation, especially of sugar-cane, to about 50 beghas, in the hope of reaping the fruit of his labour, at the end of two years, he, with a great deal of labour, converted the land in a most flourishing condition, so that it fairly promised a good crop for the third year.

That the debt he was necessarily led to contract from his sowcar, Moolchund Soonderlall, for the improvement of the village, as well as for making up the deficiency in the amount of revenue during the two previous years, now amounted to about 1,000 rupees.

That the revenue of the village was duly paid into the Government Treasury for the first two years, although in doing so your petitioner was involved in a debt to the extent of 1,000 rupees, as stated before. That a sum of 150 rupees was, in two parts (viz. 50 and 100), paid to the karbharies as a bonus for themselves above the stipulated amount of revenue, in the presence of certain persons, and thus the accounts of the first two years were adjusted, excepting only a sum of 50 rupees, which remained due to the karbharies on account of their bonus for the second year, at the rate of 100 rupees annually.

That notwithstanding such a regular adjustment of the public revenue, and such a flourishing condition of the village as above stated, the karbharies, at the end of the second year, violated their faith; the reason of which your petitioner is at a loss to know, and they gave back the farm to the other branch of your petitioner's family.

That remonstrances were made to the superior authority, but in vain. Such a perfidious conduct of the karbharies occasioned a great loss to your Excellency's petitioner; that notwithstanding the sum of 150 rupees extorted from your petitioner by Annundrow and Wamunrao, in the shape of annual bonus, as above alluded to, they at length committed a breach of faith, and by resuming the farm from the hand of your petitioner, involved him in a debt for which his sowcar greatly presses him, as being now deprived of the fruit of his labour.

Under such circumstances your Excellency's petitioner most submissively implores that your Excellency will be pleased to direct that the subject, now brought to your Excellency's notice, may be fairly examined, and that the damage sustained by your petitioner, as above described, through the treacherous and perfidious conduct of the two karbharies in the Rewa Caunta Department, may be repaired and made good by the persons who occasioned it.

And your Excellency's Petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Khanjada Chubbun Hustakhan,

Wuttundar of the Village of Pandoo.

Pandoo,

7 February 1845.

* Lallbhoy was disqualified of serving either the British or the Guicowar Government.

Charges of Bribery
against Caroons of
the Rewa Caunta
Agency.

No. 1084 of 1845.—Political Department.

REFERRED for the report of the assistant in charge of the Baroda Residency.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle,
3 November 1845.

No. 245 B. of 1845.—Political Department.

THE Acting First Assistant Political Commissioner and Resident in Charge, requests that the First Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat, in charge of Rewa Kanta, will have the goodness to submit his report on the petition, for the information of Government.

Baroda Residency,
10 March 1845.

(signed) *T. Ogilvy*,
Acting First Assist. Pol. Commissioner
and Resident in Charge.

No. 221 of 1845.—Political Department.

No. 7169. From *Thomas Ogilvy*, Esq., Acting First Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat, and Resident in Charge, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of Government, my report on the petition of Moolchund Soonderlall, mujmoodar of Saolee, forwarded for report under date the 3d March last, No. 1086, and on the petition of Chubunkhan Hustekhan, of the village of Pandoo, purgunnah Saolee, forwarded for report on the same date, No. 1084.

2. Annexed are translations of the depositions taken for the prosecution and defence.

3. The petitioner, Chubeenkhan, is a sixth sharer of a moiety of Pandoo, a village given, subject to the payment of jumwabundy, to the progenitor of those sharers, many years ago, by Mahomed Bejra, son of the Soobah of Ahmedabad, on the part of Delhi. He asserts that this moiety of the village was leased to him for four years, by Mr. Remington, from Sumvut 1899 (A.D. 1842-43), to Sumvut 1902 (A.D. 1845-46), and that through the corruption of the office karkoons it was taken from him at the last jumwabundy, and given to the other sharers. In support of his claim to a four years' lease he produces a neesha khut, or security bond, signed by Mr. Remington, in which four years are specified, and a memorandum written by the thanadar, Jadow Roy, to the same purport. He accuses Anundroy, head karkoon in the Rewakaunta office, of having exacted from him a promise to pay him 100 rupees a year, in consideration of his having procured him the lease; of having appropriated to his own use 50 rupees out of a Government payment of 520 rupees, made in February 1843; of having received from him and Dulloo Barote a bribe of 75 rupees, at his house in Baroda; of having obliged Chubeenkhan to pay his servant two rupees; and of having received supplies of provisions gratis from the khanzadas, when he accompanied Mr. Remington's camp to Pandoo, in January 1843.

Petitioner, Moolchund Muzmoodar, claims to have been made nishadar for four years, and supports the accusations made by the other petitioner.

4. I beg to premise that the jumwabundy was fixed in 1826-27, and that the wuttundars, or sharers or proprietors, are responsible for the payment of that amount, but are left in the undisturbed enjoyment of all that the village yields beyond that sum. They produce a monied man generally every year, who signs a bond or nisha, agreeing to pay the instalments of revenue as they fall due, on the security of the produce of the village. The nishadar, however, has

no

no right to interfere in the realization of the revenue so long as his constituents satisfy his just demands.

Charges of Bribery
against Carkoons of
the Rewa Caunta
Agency.

5. With regard to the bond signed by the Nishadar Moolchund, on which Chubunkhan claims to have been granted a four years' lease, I beg to observe that the instalments of only one year are specified; and though in the last line it is written that these payments would be continued for four years by the nishadar, this does not imply that the other sharers were to be excluded. When, owing to disputes among the sharers, Mr. Malet excluded Chubunkhan from the management in 1838, he required that person to give up his claim in writing, and Mr. Remington would in like manner have required the other sharers to relinquish their claims in writing had he intended to exclude them. Moreover, it appears that the year after the lease was given, a fresh nisha or bond was taken at the jummabundy of 1843-44, which is fatal to the supposition that a lease was given, which would have rendered that unnecessary.

6. In regard to the charges of corruption preferred against the Rewakaunta karkoons, the following is a summary of the evidence.

7. Prosecutor, Chubeenkhan, deposes, he promised to pay 100 rupees yearly to Anundroy, karkoon, in consideration of his procuring for him a four years' lease of his moiety of the village of Pandoo; that out of a sum of 520 rupees paid by him in February 1842-43, to Jadowray Thanadar, 50 rupees were kept back on Anundroy's account; that in April 1842-43 he received a receipt, not the original, but one in Jadowroy Thanadar's handwriting; that the details of this payment are entered in his, Tullatee's, books, in the handwriting of Jadowroy Thanadar; states he was informed by Jadowroy that 50 rupees had been kept for Annundroy, but did not ask Annundroy whether he had received the money or not; subsequently states that he went with Dulloo Barote to inquire at Annundroy's house at Baroda, when Annundroy acknowledged having received the money, that one day in the Dewallee of Sumvut 1900 (November 1843-44); he went to the lodgings of Moolchund at Baroda, about noon, and requested from him a loan of 100 rupees; that Deaneedass Wullundass of Bhaderwa wrote a bond in his name for 107 rupees, to which Dulloo Barote stood security: that he and Dulloo Barote went to Anundroy's house next morning, where in the upper story he paid 75 rupees into Anundroy's hands, as he was seated on a swing; that on the following morning he and Dulloo went to Wamun Rao Karkoon's house, where Dulloo Barote paid rupees into Wamun Rao's hands, as he stood a little within his doorway; states subsequently that he paid the 75 rupees to Annundroy down stairs; states that when Mr. Remington's camp came to Pandoo in 1843-44, he gave, at Anundroy's request, two rupees to his Coonbee servant, and that he supplied Anundroy with provisions gratis, and appeals to the accounts of Nurrotum Rungjee Modee of Pandoo in proof of this; deposes that soon after he attended at Baroda on this inquiry, a person named Hurree Wullur, residing opposite where he lodged at Baroda, came to him three consecutive nights, and endeavoured to effect an arrangement between him and Anundroy. Prosecutor, Moolchund Soonderlall Muzmoodar, signed the nisha bond for petitioner, Chubeenkhan, on an understanding that the lease was to run for four years; that at Annundroy's desire, Jadowroy Thanadar supplied them with a memorandum to that effect; confirms Chubeenkhan's statement in regard to the bond for 107 rupees, and the purpose for which 100 rupees were borrowed; was told by Chubeenkhan and the Barote that they had paid the money to the karbarees; also that Annundroy had appropriated 50 rupees out of a Government payment of 520 rupees.

Dulloo Durbhaee Barote confirms the above statement in regard to the four years' lease; the misappropriation of 50 rupees out of a jummabundy payment, also the particulars regarding a bond on which 100 rupees were borrowed by Chubunkhan, states that the evening the money was borrowed he and Chubunkhan went to Annundroy's house, but not finding an opportunity, they went again next morning, when Chubunkhan paid Anundroy 75 rupees below stairs, on a swing; confirms Chubeenkhan's statement, regarding the payment to Wamun Rao Anundroy, allowed in his house at Baroda to Chubeenkhan and him, that he had received the 50 rupees.

Duveedass Wulluvdass. Wrote the bond for Chubunkhan, and confirms the other witnesses' statement regarding it.

Charges of Bribery
against Carkeons of
the Rewa Caunta
Agency.

Wullur Eshwur of Lambra, a hamlet of Pandoo, Is Chubeenkhan Tullatee. States that Chubeenkhan paid 520 rupees to Jadowroy on the 16th February 1843, on account of the jumabundy; that Chubeenkhan desired him to exclude 50 rupees, on which Jadowroy made an entry less that sum 10 or 15 days after the payment; again states that when a receipt for 50 rupees short was received two months after the payment, Jadowroy then entered the details in the accounts; also that Chubeenkhan, after questioning Jadowroy, desired him, the tullatee, to make an entry to show in the books to the effect that 50 rupees had been paid to Annundroy; states that there is an entry in the books for 1843-44 of 15 rupees paid to Modee Nurrotum through Kullal Gunesh, on account of the camp people.

Jadowroy Maduroy Thandar keeps no account; never granted a receipt for a sum less than received. Wrote a portion of Tullatee's accounts to show him the way; small sums, received from Pandoo, were kept for a time, and then transmitted together. Sometimes the original banker's receipts, sometimes receipts in his own handwriting, including several small original ones, were granted. Payments on account of several villages were sometimes transmitted to the banker together. At Moolchund's request, gave him a memorandum of the nisha arrangement, specifying four years.

Nurrotum Rungjee Modee. Supplied provisions to the persons attending at Mr. Remington's camp in 1843-44, at the desire of Chubeenkhan and Munnookhan; received from those persons Rs.14. 12, on this account; has no details to show the persons supplied.

Hurreevullub Jugjeevun, of Baroda. About a month before the Hoolie (March), two persons whom I did not know came and requested me to be the medium of an accommodation between Anundroy and Chubeenkhan, called Chubeenkhan to his door, and mentioned this; next day was sent for by one of those persons, who broached the same subject. Mentioned this to Chubeenkhan several days after. Again, some days after, the koolie Choonelal Wanee requested me to meet the same person, who again endeavoured to effect an accommodation, and gave his name as Lulloo, a Wanee; mentioned this to Chubeenkhan that day.

Shaik Jewa Rehmoos. Saw Chubeenkhan and Hurree Vullub, conversing together in my house, but do not know what about.

Lulloo Nuthoo of Baroda. Had no conversation with Hurree Wullub.

Copied out the English petition of Chubeenkhan, at the desire of Baba Phurkey.

Chubunkhan's bond for 107 rupees is produced, in which the money is stated to have been borrowed to pay to Anundroy and Wamun Rao; an extract from the account books produced by Chubeenkhan, in which there is an entry stating that 50 rupees out of 520 rupees had been paid to Jadowroy on account of Anundroy, is produced; also a receipt from Jadowroy Thanadar, from which 50 rupees are alleged to have been excluded; also entries from the accounts of Modee Nurrotum, purporting to be a detail of articles supplied to Mr. Remington's camp people.

Document pro-
duced.

Defence.

8. Anundroy Kulleanroy declares. With regard to 50 rupees said to have been deducted on his account out of a Government payment of 520 rupees, represents that the jumabundy is paid direct into the banker's hands, and not through the agency office; and that at the time in question he was with Mr. Remington's camp at Jambooghora. Denies that he ever received anything from Chubeenkhan, or made any stipulation with him. Respecting the bond dated the 13th November 1843, on which 100 rupees are alleged to have been borrowed, and 75 of this paid to him, endeavours to show that Chubeenkhan was not then at Baroda, by stating that Chubeenkhan and others failing to obey a summons to the jumabundy, dated the 26th October 1843, an order for the imposition of mohsuls was issued on the 9th, and must have reached on the 12th November, and that he perfectly recollects that he did not arrive till many days after that date, for the nisha bond was not signed till the 24th November. Refers to Mr. Remington's report, dated the 20th December 1843, No. 371, for the character of Devedass, who penned the bond in question, and as he who presented a false petition to the Bombay Government, accusing the office people of having received bribes from the thakore of Bhaderwa.

Points out the discrepancy in the witnesses' statements as to the place where the 75 rupees were alleged to have been paid. Denies having received any supplies gratis from the khanzas of Pandoo, or having desired Chubeenkhan to pay his servant two rupees. Observes that the accusation has been pre-

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ferred in resentment for having been made to agree to refund 285 rupees, which he had anticipated out of the revenues of the current year. As to the alleged attempt at compromise, points to the discrepancies among the witnesses, for the refutation of the charge. Denies that any lease was given for four years, and details the measures Mr. Remington took to reconcile the sharers, and induce them to write to promote the prosperity of the village. Did not desire Jadowroy Thanadar to give the nesha (memorandum) produced.

Wamunrao Mahdeo. Denies having received anything from Chubeenkhan, and declares that at the time he is alleged to have been given a bribe, standing near his door below stairs, he was ill and confined to bed above stairs. Calls the hospital assistant Succaram, to prove this. Declares that no lease was granted to Chubeenkhan. Succaram Bhewjee, hospital assistant, states that about the 18th October 1843, Wamun Rao was taken seriously ill and confined to bed, and that he could hardly descend his stairs till a few days before he resumed his duties.

9. With regard to the charge that Anundroy received 50 rupees out of a Government payment of 520 rupees made to Jadowroy Thanadar in February 1843, it rests entirely on the assertions of Chubeenkhan and his tulatee, Wallub Eshwur, that a particular payment of that amount was made at all, for there is nothing in the accounts produced by them to prove it. No dependence can be placed on the deposition of Wullub Eshwur, for he contradicts himself more than once. He says that he did not receive coin, and again that he did; that a few days after the alleged payment Chubeenkhan directed that 50 rupees should be excluded; and again, that when he became aware two months after that 50 rupees had been excluded from a receipt, he directed his tulatee to make an entry in the books to the effect that 50 rupees had been paid to Anundroy. The receipt granted by Jadowroy to Chubeenkhan in April included several payments, and nothing can be learnt from it. Jadowroy denies that 520 rupees were paid to him, and there is nothing to prove that they were so; but supposing that they were so paid, it would remain to trace them to Anundroy. Chubeenkhan first states that he did not ask Anundroy if he had received them; but again that Anundroy acknowledged to have, and Dulloo Barote that he had received the money. Thus I think that this charge falls to the ground.

Remarks on the
charges :
First charge.

10. Respecting the charge that Anundroy received a bribe of 75 rupees, Chubeenkhan at one time asserts he paid the money above, at another below stairs; the bond on which 100 rupees are alleged to have been borrowed appears to me evidently a fabricated document, for the money is specified in it as having been raised to bribe the karbarees, a fact not likely to be recorded in a secret transaction of this kind; further, the writer of the bond, Deveedass Wullubdass, when engaged on the part of Eudur Kover in prosecuting the Residency karkoons and others before Mr. Remington, as reported by that gentleman under date the 24th December 1843, No. 371, was found to have introduced, through his goomashta, among the papers of Nurrotum Bhugwan, of Bhaderwa, two fabricated and criminating documents. Thus the evidence in this case is defective and suspicious, and cannot sustain the charge. As to the alleged payment of 25 rupees to Wamun Rao, karkoon, even if his defence may not be considered conclusive, the parties preferring the accusation are shown to be untrustworthy.

Second charge.

11. With regard to the accusation against the karkoons, that they received supplies gratis at Pandoo, from Chubeenkhan and others, it certainly appears that supplies were given to some persons, but they are not traced to the karkoons, for no account can be produced wherein their names are entered as having received the supplies. Further, Nunookhan, one of the khanzadas belonging to the moiety of the village, explains that these supplies were given, agreeably to the Mewassee rules of hospitality, to persons from other villages attending at the Political Assistant's camp. From my own knowledge of the habits of Mewasees, I believe this to be a correct statement.

Third charge.

12. That Chubeenkhan paid two rupees to Anundroy's servant, rests solely on his assertion, and that cannot be depended on.

Fourth charge.

13. As to the alleged attempt at a compromise between Amundroy and Chubeenkhan, at Baroda, after the inquiry commenced, the evidence completely

Fifth charge.

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breaks down; and I will only point to the statement of Lulloo Nuthoo, who says he copied out Chubeenkhan's English petition, at the desire of Baba Phurkey, formerly head karkoon on the Rewa Kanta establishment, to show that the whole case was got up at Baroda, and not at Pandoo.

14. In consequence of the loose manner in which the tribute was received and transmitted, and receipts granted by the thanadar, as disclosed by this inquiry, I have issued instructions to the thanadars of Saolee and Rewa Kanta, Proper, directing them to have nothing whatever to do with the collection of tribute from the people individually; that they must forward immediately to the potedar all payments made by the neshadars, making entries to that effect in the books which they are instructed to keep; also to hand over to the neshadars the original receipts when received from the potedar, making corresponding entries in their books. The mode of proceeding of Jadowroy Thanadar, as shown in this case, has been most irregular, but no fraud is charged against him. It will be my duty to watch that greater regularity is observed in future.

15. Disputes between the petitioner, Chubeenkhan, and his co-sharers, have led to these charges and vexatious proceedings, and I am glad to be able to say that I have, after some trouble, persuaded these parties to allow their quarrels to be arranged by a punchayet.

16. On a full view of the case, I think that Government will agree with me that the character of the karkoons, Annundroy and Wamunrao, has not suffered by these accusations.

17. The parties who have given evidence against the karkoons in this case, may be considered worthy of prosecution for conspiracy; but I hardly think it advisable to frame a charge of that kind against them, since it is a difficult one to substantiate.

I have, &c.

(signed) T. Ogilvy,

Acting First Assist. Pol. Commissioner,
and Resident in Charge.

Baroda Residency, 5 June 1845.

No. 1.

Kanzada Chubunkhan deposes on Oath, 18 March 1845, before the Acting First Assistant Political Commissioner.

Is one of four proprietors of a half share of the village of Pandoo. It is usual for one of the sharers, who has the means, to give nisha for the half share and assume charge of the village, and promote cultivation; the other sharers enjoying only their rent-free land. We four sharers jointly managed the village up to Sumbut 1895 (A.D. 1838-39). In consequence of disputes among the sharers, I withdrew from the nisha, leaving the other three nishadars. This went on till 1898 (A.D. 1841-42), three years. The village began to decline, when in 1899 (A.D. 1842-43), they could not furnish nisha. On that Jadew Roy summoned me to Baroda, and there at Anund Roy's house I was asked to accept the nisha; I promised to furnish the nisha, if extended to seven years, as the village had declined. Annund Roy promised four years, and I went to Muzmoondar Noolchund Soonderlal, and requested him to give nisha for me. I took him to Anund Roy, who arranged for a four years' lease. I and the muzmoondar then went to the office, when Anund Roy spoke to Mr. Remington, and a four year arrangement was made; the muzmoondar gave nisha for that period. Going to the village, I increased the sugar-cane cultivation from 9 to 25 beegas, and made good the Government demand. In this manner I continued the management for two years. In 1901 (A.D. 1844-45), I and the muzmoondar came to Baroda on the jumwabundy. However, the other sharers managed to get the nisha, and arrange it through the dessace of Neriod without consulting me. I questioned Anund Roy as to his reasons for breaking through the four years' lease. He merely replied that I should not get the village. I requested Annund Roy to give me a written lease for four years; this was demurred at; but at length Wamun Rao and Annund Roy made the Thanadar Jadow Roy write a paper promising four years. This paper is with my Nishadar Muzmoondar Moolchund. I paid one share of the village jumwabundy, 2,250 rupees. Also I had agreed to pay 100 rupees a year to Annund Roy, as long as the village remained with me. In 1899 (A.D. 1842-43), I paid him 50 rupees. In 1900 (A.D. 1843-44) 75 rupees, and 25 rupees to Wamun Row. The first year I sent about 500 rupees to Jadow Roy, thanadar, and he furnished me with a receipt for 50 rupees less. Jadow Roy told me he gave those rupees to Annund Roy. I have an entry to this effect in my accounts. The next year I drew 107 rupees from the muzmoondar, and received, after deducting commission, 100 rupees. I and Barrote Dulloo, of Sowlee, went to Annund Roy's house, and in the upper story, in the morning, I paid 75 rupees to Annund Roy with my own hands. Next day, in the morning, I and Barrote Dulloo went to Ramun Row's house; I

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stood at the door, and the Barrote entered, and paid 25 rupees to Wamun Row; I cannot state the date of this transaction, but I and the muzmoodar have entries in our books. I did not ask Annund Roy if he had received the 50 rupees from Jadew Roy. Last year, when Mr. Remington's camp came to Pandoo, offered a coonbee, servant of Annund Roy, one rupee; but as Annund Roy became angry I paid him two rupees under a bur tree, near the chowra, when the camp was moving. During the two days of the stay of the camp, I supplied Annund Roy with food, and received no payment from him. I paid the modee, and the entries are in his books. I do not know why the village was not continued to me. Perhaps the Neriod Dessaie may have given something.

One day at the lodging of Moolchund, at Baroda, in the Deewalee month of Sumbut 1900, at 12 o'clock, a wanee of Bhaderwa came to drink water; I then requested the money from Moolchund; he asked why I wanted it, and I answered, to pay 75 rupees to Annund Roy, and 25 rupees to Wamun Row. On that, at my request, Moolchund caused the Bhaderwa wanee to write out the bond; there was present besides, Barotee Dulloo, who stood security. Soon after that, when the wanee had gone, I received the money from the muzmoodar; I have produced one of my account books; the other is with Wance Wulloo, at Pandoo. Narrain Boodur is the modee from whom I gave the food. When the nisha arrangement was made I and my deceased brother, Nuthoo Khan, agreed to pay Annund Row 100 rupees a year. I gave Wamun Row a present of my own accord to facilitate my business; the 50 rupees receipt may be with the muzmoodar or Barote.

I beg further to represent, that I gave 520 rupees to Jadew Roy to pay to Government on the 2d Mag Wud, Sumbut 1899 (16 February 1843), and he gave me a receipt in Cheitr two months after for a sum of 50 rupees less than that amount; moreover, he has made entries in my tullatie's books, and omitted to include these 50 rupees. When I ascertained that the above receipt was for 50 rupees too little, I questioned him why, and why he granted the receipt so late; moreover, that whereas other receipts were given from the parek, but this one from him. On that he replied, that he has paid 50 rupees to Annund Roy, which was the reason; and his writing a receipt for me did me no harm, since the money had been accounted for to him; I have separately produced the receipt given me by Jadew Roy. Several days after I was sent for to Baroda, in order that the subject of my petition might be inquired into. Late one night Hurree Wulloo, I do not know his father's name, who resides opposite my lodging, at the house of Jeeva Sepoy, by the Boottree Jampa, came and said that Annund Roy sent to say he would redeem my jewels for me and place the village into my hands, and that I should go and give a different account of what I had petitioned about. I replied, that I would not do so, for that my petition had come from Bombay, and that I could not speak falsely lest the political authority should punish me. The wanee then left me, and next night, after bed time, Hurree Wulloo came to my lodging, and said that Annund Roy swore by Ambajee that he would arrange my business, and that I should, therefore, give in a different statement regarding my petition. I gave the same reply as before, so the wanee left me. On the third day after he again came to me by night, and commenced endeavouring to effect a compromise on the part of Annund Roy, but I would not listen to him; so he went away. Hurree Wulloo is my modee in Baroda, and therefore Annund Roy, in consequence of my acquaintance with him, sent him to me; Hurree Wulloo asked me to go to Annund Roy, but I refused. The wanee came to me three times in the manner I have stated. Jeeva, sepoy of the house, was by, and heard Hurree Wulloo, and recommended me to go, but I refused to go to Annund Roy's.

Jadew Roy, thanadar, keeps an account of the sums he collects for the village, for I have seen it; and he has accounts of all the collections. You would learn all by sending for them.

19 April 1845.

Question. You state that Jadew Roy took 50 rupees out of the jumabundy payment to give to Annund Roy; but do you know whether the 50 rupees reached Annund Roy?—

Answer. When I came to the jumabundy to Baroda the following year 1900 (A. D. 1843-44), I and Dulloo Barote went to Annund Roy's house, and asked him whether he had received the 50 rupees that Jadew Roy had taken from him, and he said he had.

You have stated above that you did not ask Annundroy, and now you state you did ask him; what is the reason of this difference?—I do not know how I made a mistake in the first instance; however, what I have now stated is correct.

You have stated that out of the 100 rupees you took up, you paid 75 rupees to Annund Roy; in what place did you pay the money to Annund Roy?—A swing is suspended in the "chok" (court) in his house on which Annund Roy was seated. Then we paid him the money.

You have stated above that you paid him the money in the upper story where he was seated, and now you say in the "chok" (court) where he was seated on a swing; there is a difference in this?—There is a swing in the upper story, on which Annund Roy was seated, and there we paid him the money; I call that place the "chok," not the place below. I call the "chok" (court), the "medee" (upper story). As I deposed before, I paid the money in the upper story.

Mark of *Kanzada Chubun Khan* x.

Dated 19 April 1845.

(signed) *T. Ogilvy,*
Acting First Assist. Pol. Comm. and Resident.

Moolchund Soonderlall deposes on Oath, 14th March 1845, before the First Acting Assistant Political Commissioner.

ABOUT Kartik (November) 1899 (A. D. 1842-43), Kanazadar Chubun Khan came after having made some arrangement with Annund Roy, and requested me to give nisha, and I agreed, provided the lease were extended for several years; I then went with him to Annund Roy's house. Annund Roy told me to give nisha, on which I promised on the proviso of a long lease. Annund Roy afterwards went into the gentleman's office, and returned, saying that the lease should extend four years, but not longer; I stipulated for five years, without success. I was then taken before the gentleman, and required to sign the nisha. I did not examine the document at the time; but afterwards requested a copy, but was refused. However, Annund Roy made Jadew Roy write a memorandum to say that the arrangement was for four years. On that I entered on the management for two years. In 1901 (A. D. 1844-45), the son of the Neriod Dessae obtained the nisha, so that 1,000 rupees remained due to me, as Khanzada is unable to pay me. Annund Roy and Wamun Row were both present when the memorandum, which I produce, was written. Khanzada received various sums from me to pay the karbarees, and the entries are in my accounts. I suppose the nisha was given to the other talookdars in consequence of their having given the karbarees a larger sum. Produces the following documents:

1. The nisha bond given by Cheebun Khan.
2. Bond on which Cheebun Khan borrowed 107 rupees to bribe the karbarees.
3. Bond for 598½ rupees on account of arrears.
4. Security bond of thakoor of Bokral in favour of the Barote.
5. An extract showing Cheebun Khan's accounts.

Keep only accounts on loose paper. The bond for 107 rupees, was written at my lodging, in presence of Khanzada, by a Bhaderwa Wanee, Daveedass, at about 12 o'clock; I asked what the money was for, and Khanzada said, to pay to Annund Roy and Wamon Row.

9 April 1845.

Did not see the money paid to the karbaree, but was told by Khanzada and the Barote, that they had given it.

Was told by the same persons that Annund Roy had appropriated 50 rupees out of a Government payment of 520 rupees; I will endeavour to find the bond. The tullatee keeps the accounts, I do not; I and Khanzada used to sit by the tullatee when he wrote the accounts.

(signed) *Moolchund Soonderlall*.

Dated 9 April 1845.

(signed) *T. Ogilvy*,
Acting First Assist. Pol. Commissioner.

No. 3.

Dielloo Deerbhaee Barote deposes on Oath, the 27th March 1845, before the Acting First Assistant Political Commissioner.

WHILST Khanzada Chubun Khan kept aloof from the nisha, the village went to ruin. In 1899 (A. D. 1842-43), the other sharers could not furnish nisha, on which Annund Roy sent for Khanzada and desired him to furnish nisha; he replied, that the village produced 1,200 rupees less than the Government demand, and that therefore he could not undertake the responsibility, unless the arrangement were made to extend to five or seven years. Annund Roy desired him to procure some one to give nisha, when he would effect an arrangement; Khanzada then applied to Moolchund Muzmoodar, who refused, unless the arrangement should be made to continue for some time, as there was a deficiency in the produce of the village. Khanzada then took Moolchund to Annund Roy, who, after an interview with the Political Assistant, came, and said that he had assented to an arrangement for four years; on that, Moolchund signed a nisha agreement; he requested a copy of the document, but Annund Roy refused, but desired Jadew Roy to write a memorandum, which he gave him; Annund Roy then demanded a present from Khanzada, who promised him 100 rupees a year. Khanzada entered on the management of the village, and sent a sum of 520 rupees as part of the Government due, but received a receipt for 50 rupees less than that amount; Khanzada questioned Jadew Roy about this, and he replied that the money had been deducted to pay to Annund Roy. Next year, 1900 (A. D. 1843-44), when Khanzada and the other sharers came to Baroda, at the jumabundy, Annund Roy threatened Khanzada to give the management to his co-sharers, as he had failed to pay him according to agreement; next day Khanzada borrowed 100 rupees from Moolchund, and I and Khanzada went with the money to Annund Roy's house; could not get an opportunity that day, so the following morning we again took the money to Annund Roy's house, and paid into his open hands 75 rupees out of the 100 rupees.

rupees. Anund Roy asked the amount; Khanzada said 75 rupees; Anund Roy asked why he had not brought more, on which Khanzada said that he had to pay 25 rupees to another person; but would pay him more at another time. After that we went home, and after washing, went, I and Khanzada, to Wamun Row's house, and called him, when he came and stood at the door, when we paid him the money, and returned home. The management of the village then continued with Khanzada. In 1901 (A. D. 1844-45), the management was given to the other sharers. I know all this, as I am security for Khanzada, and am therefore a party concerned. We paid Annund Roy within his house, near the door, where he was seated on a swing. When I and Khanzada went to Baroda in 1900 (A. D. 1843-44), we went to Annund Roy's house to see him, and asked him if he had received the 50 rupees that Jadew Roy said he paid, and desired them to get him more. We paid Wamun Roy a little within the doorway. I paid him the money with my hands. This might have been about eight o'clock A. M.; when we went first to pay Anund Roy, it was about eight o'clock, P. M., and as there were other persons present, we did not then pay the money.

31 March 1845.

I do not recollect the date, but it was in the cold season, at the jumabundy. Muzmoodar Moolchund may have entries regarding this, as the money was borrowed from him. No money was paid to Jadew Roy. Khanzada gave a bond to Moolchund for the 100 rupees he borrowed from him; and Devedass Wancee of Baderwa, wrote it at Moolchund's lodging, in Sumbut 1900, in Kartik (November) Ured, at about noon. There were no witnesses to the document, but Devedass wrote the bond, and I am security. Soon after Devedass went away, Moolchund paid the money to Khanzada; I remember that the bond specifies that the money was to be paid to Annund Roy and Wamun Roy. Moolchund inquired why the money was borrowed; and in this way it may have been inserted in the bond. Wulow Wancee, who has come to reside at the Limbrea hamlet, keeps Khanzada's accounts. This Wancee gave the Khanzada an extract from his accounts regarding the 50 rupees.

19 March 1845.

Question. At what place did you pay Annund Roy the money, up stairs or below?—
Answer. As I wrote above, ascending a few stairs to a court in the veranda, of which Anund Roy was seated on a swing. We paid him the money there, not in the medee (upper story).

(signed) *Dulloo Deerbhaee Barote.*

Dated 19 March 1845.

(signed) *Thos. Ogilvy,*
Acting First Assistant Pol. Commissioner.

No. 4.

Daveedass Wulowdass, of Bhaderwa, deposes on Oath, the 29th March 1845, before the Acting First Assistant Political Commissioner.

I MAY have written a bond for Moolchund Muzmoodar; but I do not recollect. The bond shown to me is in my handwriting. I do not recollect the contents of the bond. Having read the bond, I declare that in Sumvut 1900 (A. D. 1843-44), in Kartik (November), I was going from camp to Baroda, when, being thirsty, I went to the lodging of Moolchund to drink. Chubun Khan, Dulloo Barote, and Moolchund were there. They requested me to write a bond; and I did so, at the dictation of Khanzada, at about noon. I do not know whether the money was paid to the parties mentioned in the bond. Moolchund asked Khanzada why he borrowed the money; and on his mentioning, he requested to know whether he objected to having the names specified in the bond. He assented, and Moolchund told me to write them.

(signed) *Daveedass Wulowdass.*

(signed) *T. Ogilvy,*
Acting First Assistant Pol. Commissioner.

No. 5.

Wullub Eshwur Wancee, residing at Limbrea Hamlet, of Pandoo, deposes on Oath, the 5th April 1845, before Acting First Assistant Political Commissioner.

Two of Khanzada's account books are with himself, and I now produce two, and entries on loose pieces of paper. In the account book of Sumbut 1900 (A. D. 1843-44), certain entries of collection, up to a total of Rs. 879. 12, are in the handwriting of Jadew Roy Thanadar. The following entries are in my handwriting, at the dictation of Jadew Roy. The total of 1,175 rupees; its detail is in Jadew Roy's handwriting. All the other entries are in my handwriting. Every two or three days Jadew Roy used to make me make entries; but I never received coin. In regard to a separate entry below of 50 rupees, stated to have been deducted from 520 rupees paid on account of jumabundy, and given to Anund Roy, Khanzada

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Khanzada told me not to include this sum in the account in the first instance, so Jadew Roy did not enter it; but I know that 520 rupees were paid to Jadew Roy on Mag Wud 2d (16 February 1843), on account of jumabundy; and about 10 or 15 days after, Khanzada desired me to make the entry in question. In regard to the details of the collection of 520 rupees, the sums received from individuals are entered, and on being added up, deducting expenses, would amount to 520 rupees. On the back of Khanzada's "khata" the entry was made, but the cover has been torn. I and Khanzada paid the money to Jadew Roy by little and little; these particulars are with Khanzada. I stated above that I did not receive any money; and with the exception of this item of 520 rupees, I did not, for Jadew Roy paid the jumabundy. I do not know whether any money was paid to Anund Roy.

The page of accounts of receipts and disbursements was written from the accounts and partly from the dictation of Khanzada. In the books of 1900 (A. D. 1843-44), an entry is made of 15 rupees as having been paid to Narrain Modee on account of the camp people, through the Kullal Gunesh.

9 April 1845.

Question. In the account books for 1899 (A. D. 1842-43), produced by you, some of the entries of Government payments are in Jadew Roy's handwriting; state his reason for writing in your account books?—*Answer.* Jadew Roy had by him the receipts on account of Government payments, and he said that as I did not write properly he would make the entries; on that he asked for the accounts, and made several entries in his own hand; after that the entries are written by me.

Did you say to Jadew Roy that you did not write well, and ask him to write for you, or did he do it of his own accord?—I did not ask him, but he did it of his own accord, in the manner I have stated, but was ready to write at his dictation.

Chubun Khan and you state that you sent 520 rupees on the Mag Wud 2d (16 February 1843) as a Government payment, but in the entries mentioned by you above, 470 rupees, including returned rupees, are entered; did you not then observe that 50 rupees too little were entered by Jadew Roy?—When the receipts came in the month of Cheitor (April), I observed, when Jadew Roy then made the entry, that he wrote down 50 rupees less than the amount of Government payment sent; I did not, however, say anything about it to Jadew Roy, but mentioned the circumstance to Cheeban Khan, that whereas 520 rupees have been sent, 50 rupees too little had been entered in the accounts and receipts received, short by that sum; Chubun Khan said he would question Jadew Roy and inform me; several days after Chubun Khan desired me to make an entry at the bottom regarding the 50 rupees.

(signed) *Wullub Eshwur Wanee.*

Dated 9 April 1845.

(signed) *T. Ogilvy,*
Acting First Assist. Pol. Comm. and Resident.

No. 6.

Jadew Roy Madew Roy declares, the 9th April 1845, before the Acting First Assistant Political Commissioner.

WHEN payments are made on account of jumabundy I am not in the habit of receiving the money, but transmit it by a horseman to the potedar, and then give the original, or a copy of the receipt, to the payer. In other villages besides Pandoo the people pay cash, which I afterwards transmit. I have written parts of the tullatee's accounts to show him how to keep them; receipts were always given for the full amount paid, never for less. I should observe, however, in regard to Pandoo, that small sums of 50 rupees or 100 were not immediately sent, but counted and kept by me, and afterwards transmitted. In the village are two divisions of six sharers each; Khanzada is one of the 12 sharers; Khanzada used to manage the village up to 1894 (A. D. 1837-38); in 1895 (1838-39) he declined it, and the other sharers undertook a four years' lease. This went on till 1898 (A. D. 1841-42), and Cheeban Khan had nothing to do with it. In 1899 (A. D. 1842-43) the other sharers could not furnish nisha; when Khanzada was applied to he agreed to undertake the nisha if extended to four years, as there was a deficiency in the village produce. This was agreed to, but with the stipulation that the other sharers should be included, if they could furnish nisha at any time. This arrangement was concluded verbally, and as the other sharers could not give nisha, Khanzada remained in the exclusive management. I was absent at Loonawara in June last, and do not know why Chubun Khan Khanzada was excluded from the management, but I think he ought to be included.

Question. Where is the account of your cash collections?—*Answer.* I used to make entries on loose pages, which I tore up when the receipts were received. The reason, under certain items in the accounts, larger sums are specified is, that receipts were received for sums including payments made on account of Nunnoo Khan's share; the sum standing out is that paid on account of Chubun Khan's share.

1 May 1845, on solemn Affirmation.

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Question. A MEMORANDUM of the Pandoo revenue is shown to you; state in whose hand-writing it is, and if in yours, when, where, and by whose orders it was written, and to whom it was given?—*Answer.* The yad of the revenue of 1899 is my handwriting; after the nisha paper of that year had been made out, Moolchund asked me for a memorandum of the nisha, as he had none; on that, from memory, I wrote this memorandum, and gave it to Moolchund. In it four years are specified, from 1899 to 1902 (A. D. 1843 to 1846), from the purport of the nisha paper; I do not remember when and where I wrote it.

A receipt for payments in 1899 is shown to you; state who wrote it, and if you did, say if you are in the habit of giving all receipts signed as this with your name; also when and to whom did you give this receipt?—The receipt is in my handwriting, and is signed by me; no uniform practice prevails in regard to granting receipts; sometimes the original receipts are given to the villagers, and copies retained in the records; sometimes, if they delay in applying for receipts, I keep the originals and give receipts, written by myself, containing several items at once. The receipt in question was given to Moolchund in Chetor (April), when he applied for it.

Where are Kandass Wagjee's receipts?—They are with Dyashunker Thanadar, of Pandoo, in his records.

You state that a single receipt for payments from several villages may have come at one time, and that therefore you gave a separate receipt for Pandoo; state, then, do you not send the payments made for particular villages, or how? and in what way do receipts come?—When payments come to me for several villages at once, they are sent in a lump to the parek, for which a single receipt is received.

Such being the case you ought to keep accounts; tell truly where they are?—As I have stated, I make entries of money paid to me on separate pieces of paper, and when receipts come I tear them up. This is the practice; I keep no accounts.

When did you write the entries in the tullatee's books?—When the receipts come from Kandass Wagjee.

(signed) *Jadew Roy Madeeo Roy.*

Dated 1 May 1845.

(signed) *T. Ogilvy,*
Acting First Assist. Pol. Comm. and Resident.

No 7.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition on solemn Affirmation, taken before T. Ogilvy, Esq., Acting First Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat, and Resident at Baroda in Charge, of *Nurrotum Rungjee Modee*, of Pandoo, on the 14th April 1845.

Question. WERE you the modee for the village expenses at Pandoo, in Sumbut 1900 (A. D. 1843-44), and if so, show your accounts. *Answer.* Khandzada Chubankhan and Noono are in the habit of procuring supplies from any modee they please, or they purchase them from Saudasul. When the Political Assistant's camp came to the village in Poush Sambut 1900 (January 1843-44), they caused me to supply the camp people with articles that came up to the value of 16 rupees. They (Khanzada and Nuno) agreed to pay me Rs. 14. 12, deducting Rs. 1. 4, but paid me 15 rupees through Gunesh Kullal. Besides this, I did not furnish any supplies on account of the village; I have produced the accounts of this.

Explain to whom and what articles did you supply?—I cannot find the rough paper containing those particulars.

In the account produced there is an entry that you supplied things to the gentleman?—The things were given to the persons attendant on the Political Assistant's camp, but I do not remember whether to those who put up without, or to those who put up within, the village; I supplied things according to the directions I received from Khanzada and Nunoo Khan, on Poush Shooah 5th and 6th (A. D. 10th and 11th January 1844), and was paid 15 rupees for the same from the above two Khanzadas. I received nothing from the persons to whom I gave the supplies.

You state that you received 15 rupees, then state why you have entered Rs. 14. 12?—I gave four anas' worth of opium to Khanzada Munookhan, so deducting the price of that, I entered Rs. 14. 12.

You state that you made out the account from a rough paper, but was that document an account book or loose piece of paper?—It was written on loose pieces of paper, from which I, after two or three days, made the entries in my books, shown in the gross.

(signed) *Nurrotum Rungjee Modee* of Pandoo.

Dated 14 April 1845.

(signed) *Thomas Ogilvy,*
Acting First Assist. Pol. Comm. and Resident.

Charges of Bribery
against Caroons of
the Rewa Gaunta
Agency.

No. 8.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition on solemn Affirmation, taken before T. Ogilvy, Esq., Acting First Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat, and Resident at Baroda in Charge, of *Hurree Wullow Jugjeevun*, on the 19th of April 1845.

Question. Do you know Khanzada Chubun Khan?—*Answer.* I know that person, for he has been my customer for the last three months; I did not know him before; he puts up opposite my shop.

Had you ever any conversation with Chubun Khan, and of what nature?—About a month before the Holee, a person who appeared to be a wanee, and another, apparently a potedar, one day, about 8 o'clock P. M., came and requested me to be the medium of Annund Roy and Chubun Khan coming to an understanding; but do not know, nor did they say, what was the question at issue. I said I would inquire of Chubun Khan and let them know. On that they sat down in my house, and I called Chubun Khan to my door and informed him. He replied, that when his business was settled he would listen. I mentioned this reply to the two individuals; they replied they would see about it, and return; they then went away; I know neither their names, or dwellings, or castes. The next day a boy came and called me, and said that his brother, who visited me the evening before, sent for me. On that I accompanied him to the "Geedeale Pole," where I met the person who appeared a wanee. We sat down on the "ota" (earthen seat) before the Pole, and that person said that Annund Roy would arrange the matter satisfactorily. Saying this he went away, and I returned home. I did not mention this till Chubun Khan came to purchase supplies; I told him I would inform him when his business was settled; afterwards, several days after the Holee, a wanee, named Choonelall, who resides in the Hakeemjee's "wara," came and said to me that the same person who called me before, now called for me to meet him before the "Motee Pole," at Hureebhaee Mehta's school. I went there and met that person, and we sat down on the opposite "ota." He told me that Annund Roy swore by Umbajee that he would redeem and return Chubun Khan's jewels, and make an arrangement regarding the village. I asked him his name, and he said it was Lulloo, a wanee of the Gudealee Pole. I replied that I distrusted the oath, and that if he would get a writing to that effect from Annund Roy, I would mention the matter to Chubun Khan. He said he would inquire and procure the writing. On that he went away, and I returned home. I mentioned this that day at noon to Chubun Khan at his lodging, and said I would send for him, when it was settled about the writing. After this no one sent for me. When I spoke of this to Chubun Khan there was present Jeewa sepoy, cooking. I cannot say whether he heard or not. Annund Roy's was the only name mentioned.

Dated 19 April 1845.

(signed) *Hurree Wullow Jugjeevun.*

(signed) *T. Ogilvy,*
Acting First Assist. Pol. Comm. and Resident.

No. 9.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition, on solemn Affirmation, taken before T. Ogilvy, Esq., Acting First Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzeret, and Resident at Baroda in Charge, of *Shaikh Jeewa Rehmo*, on the 19th April 1845.

Question. Did you hear any conversation between Hurree Wullow Wanee and Chubun Khan?—*Answer.* Hurree Wullow Wanee came and sat and conversed with Chubun Khan, but I do not know what they spoke about.

Dated 19 April 1845.

(signed) *Shaikh Jeewa Rehmo.*

(signed) *Thomas Ogilvy,*
Acting First Assist. Pol. Com. and Resident.

No. 10.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition, on solemn Affirmation, taken before T. Ogilvy, Esq., Acting First Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat, and Resident at Baroda in Charge, of *Lulloo Nuthoo Wanee*, of Baroda, on the 21st April 1845.

Question. Do you know Hurree Wullow, residing in the Nugur Wara of Baroda, and had you any conversation with him?—*Answer.* I have known him four years; I was formerly in the service of the bazaar master at Baroda, and consequently used to pass Hurree Wullow's house daily in going and coming, and used at times to get a drink of water at his house; I however had no conversation regarding any business.

Do you know Chubun Khan of Pandoo, and do you know anything about him?—I do not know Chubun Khan, but about last Poush (January), Baba Sahib Phurkey caused

me

me to make a copy of an English paper; I did not understand its contents. It was the rough copy of what appeared a petition, and I was desired to sign at the bottom the name of Khanzada Chuban Khan; I know nothing more. The paper shown to me to day is in my handwriting.

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against Caroons of
the Rewa Counta
Agency.

(signed) *Lulloo Nuthoo Wanee.*

Dated 21 April 1845.

(signed) *Thomas Ogilvy,*
Acting First Assist. Pol. Comm. and Resident.

No. 11.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition, on solemn Affirmation, taken before T. Ogilvy, Esq., Acting First Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat and Resident at Baroda in Charge, of *Chooneelall Jeeverbhaee* of Baroda, on the 21st April 1845.

Question. Do you know Hurree Wulluw Wanee, residing in the Nagur Wara?—*Answer.* Hurree Wulluw is modee of the Hakeemjee, and has a shop near that person's house, so as I am in the Hukeemjee's service I know him.

Did you ever tell Hurree Wulluw that some one sent for him?—No, I never told him so.

Do you know Lulloo Wanee?—I know Lulloo Nuthooabae, who resides in the city, for his father was in the service of Deriobhaee Guicowar.

Did Lulloo ever tell you to send Hurree Wulluw?—No, Lulloo never asked me, and did not tell Hurree Wulluw.

(signed) *Chooneelal Jeeverbhaee.*

Dated 21 April 1845.

(signed) *Thomas Ogilvy,*
Acting First Assist. Pol. Comm. and Resident.

No. 12.

TRANSLATION of a Memorandum written by *Jadew Roy Thanadar*, and given to *Khanzada*.

THE instalments of the half share of the village of Pandoo, amounting to Rs. 2,250. 8, due from Khanzada Chubun Khan, Nuchoo Khan, and the other sharers:—

							Rs.	a.	p.
1st on 2d	Magsur Shood	-	-	-	-	-	450	8	-
2d on 2d	Magshood	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
3d on 2d	Phalagoon Shood	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
4th on 2d	Chitr Shood	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
5th on 2d	Shawun Shood	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-

From Sumbut 1899 to Sumbut 1902, being four years.

No. 13.

TRANSLATION of a Bond given by *Khanzada Chuban Khan* to *Moolchund Sonderlall*, dated 7 Kartik Wud, Sumbut 1900 (A.D. 14 November 1843).

I HAVE received from you 107 rupees, with a deduction of the first month's interest and premium; from the month following, interest at 18 rupees per cent. per annum, making the monthly interest Rs. 1. 9. 9. This money has been borrowed to pay Anund Roy and Wamun Rao. I will repay it out of the first collections. Dulloobhaee Dheerbhaee Barote, of Sanlee, stands security for this money to cause it to be paid, or to pay it; till then, the security to be in force. The above is correct; I hold it sacred as a father's injunctions. Besides this, I have given you a bond for Rs. 598. 8. I have given this bond of my free will, and in possession of my faculties.

(signed) *Khan Chuban Khan,*
This lekhn, &c.

The mark of *Dulloobhaee Barote* +

Written by *Deveedass Killnoodass*, in presence of both parties.

No. 14.

EXTRACT from a Memorandum of Accounts produced by Khanzada Chuban Khan for 1899:—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Pough Soodh 4th	419	8	-
Magsir 2d	460	4	-
Without date	285	8	-
Without date, on account of bad rupees returned	9	12	-
Phalgon and Chitor	438	2	-
Paid by Moolchund direct, no date	400	-	-
Paid on account of deficiency levied as arrears, and by a putta or tax on cultivators of sugar-cane	173	8	-
Paid by Chuban Khan out of his private means	55	-	-
No date	8	14	-
TOTAL	2,250	8	-

Besides, paid to Jadew Roy, out of 520 rupees, for Anund Roy, 50 rupees; other items of expenditure, making 56 rupees; leaving arrears, Rs. 88. 9. 3: making in all, Rs. 2,445. 1. 3,

No. 15.

TRANSLATION of Receipt given by *Jadew Roy Maduoroy*, in his own handwriting, to *Khanzada Chuban Khan*, for Government payments, dated Chetr Soodh 15th, Sumbut 1899 (A.D. 14 April 1843).

BE it known to Moolchund Soonderlall of Sowlee: you have given nisha for the village of Pandoo, on account of which the villages have made payments, and the following receipt on that account have been received from Kandass Wagjee. Poush Shoodh 4th, Rs. 419. 8, out of an amount of 882 rupees; Magshood 5th, 90 rupees; Mag Wud 2, of 670½ rupees; on account of Chuban Khan, 370 rupees, being 220 rupees, and a hoondee, 150 rupees; 380 rupees, but Rs. 9. 12. rejected; leaving on account of Cheeban Khan, 370½ rupees. Thus, Rs. 879. 12. have been credited to you.

No. 16.

EXTRACT from the Account Books of *Modee Nurrotum Rungjee* for Sumbut 1900.

Page 62, Poush Shoodh 5th and 6th. Supplies of food given to the gentleman, at the request of Chubun Khan and Nunoo Khan :—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
2½ Five seers of gram	-	-	1 14 -
11½ seers of oil	-	-	1 6 6
Flour, 1½ maunds, 7 seers	-	-	2 1 -
Dall, 12 seers	-	-	- 4 -
Molasses, 11½ seers	-	-	- 11 6
Ghee, 21 seers	-	-	4 12 -
Kitchree, ¾ maund	-	-	- 14 -
Rice, 29½ seers	-	-	1 - -
Ready money for vegetables	-	-	- 9 -
Opium given into the hands of Kaloo Puggee	-	-	- 8 -
Again opium, by hand of Khanzada, being 2½ rupees weight	-	-	- 12 -
Sepoys' Kitchree	-	-	- 1 6
Sugar, ½ seer	-	-	- 3 -
Pepper, ¼ seer	-	-	- 1 -
Tobacco	-	-	- - 6
Sugar, 1¾ seer	-	-	- 7 -
Flour, 13¾ seers	-	-	- 5 3
Tobacco, ¼ seer	-	-	- - 6
Cocoa-nut	-	-	- 1 6
TOTAL	-	-	Rs. 16 - -

Of

Of this, received Rs. 14. 12, as agreed by Kullal Guneshjee.

I, Moolchund Loonderlall Muzmoodar of Sadlee, agree to become nisha for Khanzada Chubunkhan, Nuchookhan Boolekhan, and the other sharers of the moiety of the village of Pandoo, and to pay half of the jumma bundy of 4,501 rupees, being Rs. 2,250. 8, according to the following instalments:—

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For Sumvut 1899.

												Rs.	a.	p.
Magsur Sood 2d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	8	-
Mag Sood 2d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
Phalgon Sood 2d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
Chytur Sood 2d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
Shrawun Sood 2d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-
TOTAL - - - Rs.												2,250	8	-

I will pay according to the above instalments, and will continue to do so for four years.

(signed) *Moolchund Soonderlall Muzmoodar.*

5 December 1842.

Executed before me this day, 5 December 1842.

(signed) *A. Remington,*
Assistant Political Commissioner.

No. 17.

TRANSLATION of Statement of *Annund Roy Kullian Roy*, given before T. Ogilvy, Esq., Acting First Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat, and Resident at Baroda, in Charge, on the 22d April 1845.

KHANZADA CHUBUN KHAN has presented a petition that he gave you a bribe, and though he was granted, in Sumbut 1899 (A.D. 1842-43), a four years' lease of the village of Pandoo, the management of the village was taken from him in 1901 (A.D. 1844-45), and all the papers connected with the case have been read to you; state, then, your reply?—I request that I may be furnished with copies of the papers, when I will give in my reply; when, on inquiry, the charge against me will be shown to be false.

It not being the custom to grant copies, you are allowed to read over all the papers, and after perusal you are required to give your reply?—I have again read and considered all the papers, and will, after reflection, give an answer the day after to-morrow.

26 April 1845.

You have given in a separate statement, but have omitted certain points; state, therefore, on what agreement was the nisha of the half share of the village of Pandoo given, in 1899 (A.D. 1842-43), to Chubun Khan; and what has been done in this matter up to the present time?—I will write my reply at the foot of the statement given in, and submit it.

A paper of agreement regarding Pandoo is shown to you, state who it was written by, and what you know about it?—I will embody my reply to that with my other reply.

(signed) *Annund Roy Kullian Roy.*

Dated 26 April 1845.

(signed) *Thomas Ogilvy,*
Acting First Assist. Pol. Commr. and Resident.

No. 18.

TRANSLATION of the Defence given in by *Annund Roy Kullian Roy*, on the 26th April 1845.

KHANZADA CHUBAN KHAN has preferred a petition accusing me of having received from him during two years, bribes to the extent of 125 rupees, and the papers connected with the case have been shown to me, and my reply is: Chuban Khan and Barote Dulloo never paid me anything, and I never took anything from them, or entered into any arrangement with them of that nature. A groundless charge has been preferred against me, as the following will show.

Chuban Khan has deposed that he borrowed 100 rupees from Moolchund on a bond, out of which he gave me 75 rupees, and calls Barote Dulloo as a witness; but he gave me nothing, for, as regards the bond of Moolchund produced, it is dated Cartik Wud 7, Sumbut 1900 (14 November 1843). It appears from the deposition of Dulloo Barote, that one day before the bond was written he went to my house, and that I angrily said to him that he had

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not paid me according to agreement, and that therefore I would allow the other sharers to sign (that is to furnish nisha); how the previous day alluded to, on Kartik Wud 6 (A.D. 13 November 1843), making out that they, Dulloo and Chuban Khan, were at Baroda then; but that is false, for a circular order was addressed to all the mehwassees, on the 26th October 1843, to appear for the jumwabundy, or 1900 (A.D. 1843-44). Some of the mehwassees came and furnished nisha, but as the other mehwassees did not appear, another order, dated 2d November, was issued (Kartik Wud 3d), imposing mohsuls on Cheebun Khan and other mehwassees, entered in the Diary No. 1871. Pandoo is about 40 koss, going and coming, from Baroda; the order of the 3d went on the 4th, so that they could not have arrived in three days. But I perfectly recollect that it was many days after the imposition of mohsulee, before Chuban Khan came to Baroda for nisha, for the half share of the village was given on the Magsir Shoodh 3d (A.D. 24 November 1843). This is what happened, as on inquiry you will find. Further, it appears from the depositions that the bond was written in Baroda, on the 7th Kartik Wudh (A.D. 14 November 1843); but as Chuban Khan could not have been at Baroda, who could not have given it. Thus Government will see clearly that this bond has been fabricated by a conspiracy among several persons of bad character. I beg further to point out, that Devedass Wanee, of Bhaderwa, the writer of the bond, is an intriguing person; for at the time this bond was written, he, Devedass, on the part of Tukut Ranee, petitioned the Bombay Government, accusing the thakoor of Bhaderwa, Sirdarsing, of having bribed the kucherry people; and the character of this Devedass will be learnt from Mr. Remington's report, dated the 20th December 1843; also in the Foujdary Guzerattee records of proceedings. An inspection of those papers would show that this Daveedass is a person of bad character, and that he wrote this, a false bond.

2. Chuban Khan and Dulloo state that when they paid me 75 rupees out of the 100 rupees, they were both present; but they give evidence maliciously; but falsehood is sure to show itself, for Chuban Khan at one time writes that he paid the money up stairs, and at another time writes that he paid to me as I was seated on a swing, in the court down stairs; but Barote Dulloo writes that the money was paid me seated on a swing within the house near the door. Thus discrepancies appear in their statements. Government should consider that these persons depose at the same time to the same fact, but disagree in their statements. Were their accounts true, why should they differ? But the memory cannot retain the particulars of a fabricated story.

3. It is deposed that 50 rupees were deducted from a jumwabundy payment of 520 rupees made on the 2d Mag Wud 1899 (A.D. 16 February 1843); but in examining the Government records, and the practice pursued, it will be seen that the mehwasse jumwabundy payments are made direct to Kandass Wagjee, who also grants receipts direct. In the Rewa Cantha office, the accounts are made out from Kandass Wagjee's yad, but the money is not paid through the office. To show the deponents' statement false, the strongest proof is, that the day it is said the payment of jumwabundy was made, Mr. Remington's camp was at Jamboogoora, where I was with it; Government then should consider that the payment was made from Pandoo at Baroda, and I was at Jamboogoora, so that the charge is clearly false.

4. Chuban Khan deposes that I did not pay the moodee, but I did not receive any supplies from the moodee of Pandoo. We who attend on the Political Assistant's camp take with us each the quantity of supplies we can consume, or, when necessary, purchase what we require from any one. As to what Chuban Khan says about paying my servant two rupees, I know nothing about it, and never desired him to pay anything to the servant.

5. From inquiring in this way the complaints, falsehood, and enmity to me will appear; Chuban Khan, Dulloo Barote, and Moolchund have conspired to prefer a groundless and false charge against me, because Chuban Khan in 1900 levied from the revenues of 1901, 285 rupees before due, on which account the other sharers and Moolchund Nishadar petitioned, when Chuban Khan was summoned to Huzoor, and then instructed by the Political Assistant, and made to give a written agreement that the sum of 285 rupees should be paid by him, dated 19th September 1844, in Diary No. 2060. In consequence of this arrangement to pay back the money, and because the other sharers exerted themselves in promoting the prosperity of the village, and in 1901 gave nisha, Chuban Khan felt resentment, so that he and the others, three persons mentioned above, conspired to prefer a false charge against me. The papers connected with these matters are in the records.

6. Chuban Khan deposes about an attempted compromise, but I neither made any such attempt, or know anything of the matter; however, the witnesses in the matter of compromise expose each other's falsehood, and a second witness shows the falsehood of the third, showing the falsehood of all. This will appear on inquiry. I therefore hope that a searching inquiry be made, and that the conspirators may be visited with the punishment they merit, in order that they may not in future be able to trouble Government.

28 April 1845.

Having been desired to explain what arrangement was made in 1899 with Chuban Khan in regard to the jumwabundy, and to state who wrote the memorandum shown to me, in reply, I beg to state, that when Mr. Malet's camp went to Jaolee, in Sumbut 1898 (A.D. 1839-40), for the jumwabundy, he then summoned all the mehwassees, and took their nisha,

nisha, and Khanzada Jeemeent Khan gave nisha for his half share, and Khanzada Chuban Khan was urged to furnish nisha for his half; but he made objections and refused, so that gentleman sent for the other sharers, and they said that, as Chuban Khan possessed a sixth share in their half share of the village, and refused to furnish nisha, so that they were invited to supply it, that should Chuban Khan be included with them he would give annoyance, and cause loss; but if Chuban Khan would give up his claim in writing, they, the other sharers, would together furnish nisha. On this representation Mr. Malet summoned and questioned Chuban Khan; but, as he objected to furnish nisha, he gave up his claim in writing on the 11th October 1838, as entered in the Diary No. 1729. After that the other sharers gave nisha. From 1895 (A.D. 1838-39), to Sumbut 1898 (A.D. 1841-42), they gave nisha yearly, and managed the village. At the jumabundy, in 1899 (A.D. 1842-43), at Baroda, all the sharers appeared before Mr. Remington, who urged Khanzada Munsoor Khan, &c., to furnish nisha; when they put off saying they were endeavouring to produce nisha, whilst meanwhile the nisha of many other villages was arranged. On that Mr. Remington urged Jadew Roy Thanadar to explain how the Pandoo half share nisha was not arranged. He then stated that Munsoor Khan, &c., found difficulty in getting nisha, but that Chuban Khan was ready, but that he had given up his claim in writing. Mr. Remington then ordered that, as the other sharers would not give nisha, Chuban Khan's should be taken. Chuban Khan being then asked, said he had arranged with Moolchund Muzmoodar to furnish nisha, but requested that it should be allowed to him for four years; but Mr. Remington refused to grant a lease, but urged him to give nisha. Chuban Khan then produced Moolchund Muzmoodar as his nisha, who was accepted. In the paper the instalments of one year were mentioned, but in the last line it was stated that he would continue the payments for four years. So it was written in the paper, Diary No. 2167, of 5th December 1842. Afterwards the other sharers were present at the nisha arrangement, and they were recommended to come to an understanding with the nishadar, and join in the management. Afterwards, that very year, this Chuban Khan, in his management in the Pandoo hamlet, named Wassea, began to levy revenue forcibly from Umra Parsing Pagee, of Sunsolee, purgunnah Kullole, who had levied many years in the hamlet. He therefore fled, and so met his death; in consequence of which his sons Judda and Udda went out from the village on Barwuttea, and injured the prosperity of the village Pandoo. They drove off the cattle from the hamlet of Limree, so that 10 sowars were posted at Limree to protect it, and compensation for the cattle was procured through the Kamdar of Godra, but the outrages were not put a stop to. Afterwards, in 1900, at the jumabundy, Chuban Khan and his fellow sharers appeared, when Moolchund's nisha was again taken, entered in Diary, 24th November 1840, No. 2272. At that time the other sharers represented that they could not get Moolchund to come to an understanding with them, for that favouring Chuban Khan, he would not include them, and therefore that they would, if allowed, give separate nisha. They were told to bring the question forward when the camp went to Pandoo. Afterwards, when the camp went to Pandoo, all the sharers were brought together, and, in presence of the thanadar, inquired into the particulars of the shares. On that, the other sharers represented that the sixth sharer singly conducted the business, but as they were ready to furnish nisha, they should be included in the management. Chuban Khan was questioned whether the sharers combined would promote the interests of the village, since their quarrels about shares would be put a stop to. Chuban Khan replied, that two instalments of that year, and part of the dues, had been paid, but that he would make an arrangement in the ensuing year. On that, the other sharers were instructed to promote sugar-cane cultivation next year, and induce the sons of Umra Parsing to come and reside in the village and give up their excesses, when at the following jumabundy he would consider regarding taking their nisha. In this manner the matter was discussed before Mr. Remington. Subsequently the camp went towards Godra; and afterwards the sharers promoted sugar-cane cultivation, and caused the sons of Umra Parsing to settle and take a five years' lease in the village. The reports to this effect, from the thanadar, are in the diary. After the excesses were put a stop to, cultivation was promoted. Afterwards, Chuban Khan levied advances, out of the revenues, for Sumbut 1901, which drew petitions from the other sharers, when Chuban Khan was summoned and taken to task at Hoozoor, and made to write an agreement to pay back the 285 rupees he had anticipated, dated 19th September 1844, No. 2060. Moolchund Muzmoodar mentioned to me in regard to this anticipation of revenue that Chuban Khan levies the revenue, and would not explain matters to him; that he had petitioned without effect, and that if Chuban Khan were allowed to anticipate the revenues in this manner, he would be unable to recover the money due to him; that he would be obliged to deduct the balance from the current year's payments, and pay whatever might remain on account of that year, and that for the rest Government should arrange with Chuban Khan. Thus he expressed himself to me, from which I felt satisfied that he would not pay the Government dues properly, for Chuban Khan had anticipated the revenues, and the nishadar and other sharers complained, showing that they disagreed; from which it appeared, from what Moolchund said, that he would not be able to furnish nisha for 1901. Thinking this, when the other sharers appeared on what Mr. Remington had said at Pandoo, and from the thanadar's report in regard to the condition of the village, I took the nisha khut from sharers and the hoozoor, and Chuban Khan, fearing that he would be obliged to repay what he had anticipated, did not appear. Chuban Khan appeared some days after, when I told him in office that the other sharers had given nisha for the current year, but that he could give separate nisha for his own share, and manage that; but he distinctly refused. I have thus

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related what occurred. As to the memo. shown to me, it is in the handwriting of the Thanadar Jadew Roy; but it was not written in my presence, nor do I know anything about it.

(signed) *Annund Roy Kullian Roy.*

Dated 28 April 1845.

(signed) *Thomas Ogilvy,*
Acting First Assist. Pol. Commr. and Resident.

No. 19.

TRANSLATION of the Statement of *Annund Roy Kullian Roy*, taken on the 5th May 1845.

Question. It does not appear clearly from your reply, whether the nisha was given by Chuban Khan, at the jumma-bundy in 1899 (A.D. 1842-43), was for four years or not; state, therefore, the number of years arranged for?—*Answer.* Chuban Khan requested Mr. Remington to allow the nisha arrangement to be made for four years, to enable him to promote the cultivation and prosperity of the village; but Mr. Remington said that this could not be granted. The nishadar has written in his bond that he would pay the amount due for four years.

As Mr. Remington refused to grant a four years' lease to Chuban Khan, why was a nisha bond taken, specifying that the amount would be paid for four years, and to which is attached Mr. Remington's signature; hence your reply cannot be clearly understood?—The nishadars told Mr. Remington that he would pay the amount for four years; and as Mr. Remington replied that he may do so, four years were entered in the nisha bond.

You have written, in a separate statement, that you felt assured that Moolchund would not act up to the nisha for 1901 (A.D. 1844-45), and that in consequence, and for other causes, a nisha bond was taken from the other sharers; state, why did you do so without previously informing the First Assistant of the circumstances, and who authorised you to decide in such a matter?—At the time of the nisha for 1901 (1844-45), Chuban Khan did not come, whilst the other sharers did; and as, after remaining for many days, they began to be impatient, their nisha bond was taken, on the belief that he (Chuban Khan) would, on his coming, give a separate nisha for his own share. I have no power to take nisha without orders from the Political Assistant. I have been serving Government 27 years, without having ever incurred rebuke.

(signed) *Annund Roy Kullian Roy.*

Dated 5 May 1845.

(signed) *T. Ogilvy,*
Acting First Assist. Pol. Commissioner.

No. 20.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Wamun Row Madeeo*, taken before the Acting First Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat, and Resident at Baroda in Charge, on the 24th April 1845.

Question. KHANZADA CHUBAN KHAN, of Pandoo, has complained that you received a bribe of 25 rupees, &c., and the papers connected with the case have been read to you; state, then, your reply?—*Answer.* I have read and examined those papers; and beg to say that I will consider and reply in a day or two.

26 April 1845.

You have presented a separate statement, which has been read and recorded; but as some points are omitted, state what arrangements were made with Chuban Khan, when the nisha of the half-share of his village was taken from him?—I am not acquainted with jumma-bundy matters, which are conducted by Annund Roy; but I can say from guess, that owing to the other sharers failing to furnish nisha in 1899, the nisha of the half share of the village was taken from Chuban Khan, who came to Baroda. I do not know what arrangement was made with him. No lease, however, was given to him, nor any paper of that nature given by him to Government.

An agreement paper regarding Pandoo is shown to you; state in whose handwriting it is; how many years are specified in it; where, and by whose direction it was written?—The paper is in the handwriting of Jadew Mahdeo Roy, formerly thanadar of Pandoo, and the period specified is from 1899 to 1902 (A.D. 1842-43 to 1845-46), up to which time the instalments were to be paid. I was not present when this paper was written, nor do I know anything regarding it; but it is customary in the Rewa Caunta to take nisha from year to year, never to give leases for a series of years.

(signed) *Wamun Rao Madeeo.*

Dated 26 April 1845.

(signed) *Thomas Ogilvy,*
Acting First Assist. Pol. Commissioner.

No. 21.

TRANSLATION of the Statement in Defence, presented by *Wamun Rao Madeeo*, on the 26th April 1845.

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KHANZADA CHUBAN KHAN, of Pandoo, has petitioned Government, that I took a bribe of 25 rupees; and I have been required to give a reply; which is, that Khanzada Chubeen Khan never gave me anything, and that he has groundlessly endeavoured to ruin a poor man, like myself, by making a false charge, as the following will show it to be. Khanzada Chubeen Khan deposes, that the day after he gave a written bond to Moolchund, he and Barote Dulloo came to my house, and called me to the door of my house, where I stood, and where they paid me 25 rupees. This is entirely false, for on the night of Kartik Shood 5th (Saturday, 28 October 1843), I was seized with sudden illness, which disabled me from rising from bed, and one side became palsied, so that I could not get off my bed, and remained insensible. Several of the kucherry people, who came to see me, know this, and on learning my illness, Mr. Remington sent Doctor Succaram to give medicine. Thus I continued ill up to Magsir Shood 2d (A.D. 23 November 1843). Then, as to the assertion of these people, that on the day after the 7th Kartick Wud, or the 14th November 1843, they called me to the door of my house, when I came and stood, and was paid rupees by them; on that day I was ill, and confined to bed up stairs, unable to rise; so that, on inquiry, the falsehood of these two persons will become known. In consequence of the severity of this illness, I was unable to attend office; the proof of which is, that I am in the habit of writing the orders dictated by the Assistant Political Commissioner during the transaction of business; and by consulting the records of that period, the fact of my illness will be learnt. I therefore request that I may be protected from the injury sought to be inflicted on my character by Chubeen Khan.

(signed) *Wamun Rao Madeeo*.

Dated 26 April 1845.

(signed) *Thomas Ogilvy*,
Acting First Assist. Pol. Commr. and Resident.

No. 22.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Succaram Bewjee*, First Hospital Assistant under the Residency Surgeon, taken before the Acting First Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat, and Resident at Baroda in Charge, on the 30th April 1845.

Question. WAS Wamun Rao Mahadeo Karkoon, at any time sick, and under your treatment; and have you any memorandums on the subject?—*Answer.* I do not recollect the year or date; but about two months before Dr. Arnott left Baroda (18th December 1843), Wamun Rao, karkoon, was taken ill, and half of his body was in pain, so that Mr. Remington wrote to the doctor, who sent me to give medicine to Wamun Rao. I gave him medicine; but forgot for how many days, or how long he continued ill; and I do not keep any record of these matters.

Did you daily visit and prescribe for Wamun Rao?—At first I attended daily, afterwards every third day; but I forgot how often I visited him.

When ill, was Wamun Rao able to rise from bed or walk about?—When first ill he was unable to rise from his bed; but a few days after he was able to sit up.

Was Wamun Rao's bed up stairs or below?—It was in the upper story.

When Wamun Rao became well enough to get up, was he able to go down stairs?—When I visited him in the morning he was above stairs. I did not see him below; about four days before his resuming his duties he was able to go down stairs.

When did Dr. Arnot leave Baroda?—About December 1843, when the 18th Regiment left; that is about a year and a half ago.

(signed) *Succaram Bewjee*,
First Hospital Assistant.

Dated 30 April 1845.

(signed) *Thomas Ogilvy*,
Acting First Assist. Pol. Commr. and Resident.

No. 23.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Nunnoo Khan Nulhoo Khan Khanzada*, Resident of Pandoo, Pergunnah Sowlee, taken on solemn Affirmation, before T. Ogilvy, Esq., Acting First Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat, and Resident at Baroda in Charge, on the 5th May 1845.

Question. WHEN Mr. Remington's camp came to Pandoo, in 1900 (A.D. 1843-44), did you give provisions to any one from a Banian's shop of that village?—*Answer.* When Mr. Remington's camp came, persons from different villages also came, to whom I furnished provisions, &c., from a Banian's shop, but not to any one accompanying Mr. Remington.

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Where is the account showing the persons to whom you caused provisions to be supplied, and from what Banian's shop were they given; what was the cost, and state whether you paid the amount to the shopkeeper?—The provisions were supplied to people from other villages, as written above, and the Banyan may have the account. This Banian, Nurotum, resides with another, named Narrian; the provisions were supplied from their shop. The cost came to about 15 or 16 rupees, which I have paid to the wanee. The account was in the name of both the half shares, and was paid by both. The amount was paid through Kullal Guneshjee. When people from other villages come to ours, it is customary amongst mewassees that we should supply them with provisions, and that they should supply us when we go to their village.

Dated 5 May 1845.

Mark of × *Nunnoo Khan.*

Question. Who levies the amount of your half share, and to whom does he pay the same?
—*Answer.* I personally levy it, and pay it according to instalments to the thanadar, who pays it to Kandas Wagjee, and furnishes me with a receipt. The thanadar, however, keeps no account; and I do not pay him small sums, but according to the instalments.

Mark of × *Nunnoo Khan.*

Dated 5 May 1845.

(signed) *Thomas Ogilvy,*
Acting First Assist. Pol. Commr. and Resident in Charge.

(True translations.)

(signed) *T. Ogilvy,*
Acting First Assist. Pol. Commr. and Resident in Charge.

No. 290 of 1845.

No. 7170.

From Sir *Robert Keith Arbuthnot*, Bart., Resident at Baroda, to *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to return the original petition from Moolehund Soonderlall Muzmoodar, of Saolee, dated 10th February 1845, as called for in your memorandum of the 30th June 1845, No. 3138.

I have, &c.

Baroda Residency,
10 July 1845.

(signed) *R. K. Arbuthnot,*
Resident.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by Messrs.
Crawford and Reid.

No. 7171.

THE charges of bribery against Anunbroy are unsubstantiated, and I concur in the opinion Mr. Ogilvy has recorded on the charges, as well as on the other complaints of the petitioners, with whom they originated.

It appears, however, that supplies are furnished gratis to the Political Agent's establishment, in compliance with what Mr. Ogilvy observes to be "agreeably to the rule of mehwassee hospitality."

This very objectionable practice should for the future be strictly prohibited, and all persons on the Political Agent's establishment warned, that wherever they may proceed, no supplies of any kind are to be accepted by them except for payment.

(signed) *G. Arthur,*
J. H. Crawford,
L. R. Reid.

21 July 1845.

No. 3615 of 1845.—Political Department.

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No. 7172.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to Sir *Robert Keith Arbuthnot*, Bart., Resident at Baroda, in Charge of the Rewa Caunta Agency.

Sir,

1. I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Ogilvy's letter, No. 221, dated the 5th ultimo, submitting his report upon two petitions, from Moolchund Soonder Sett Mujmoodar, of Saolee, and Chuban Khan Kustikhan Khanzhada, of the village of Pandoo, pergunnah Saolee, preferring charges of bribery and corruption against the karkoons of the Rewa Caunta Agency.

2. In reply, I am desired to observe, that from the documents accompanying Mr. Ogilvy's letter, it appears that the charges of bribery against the head carcoon, Anundroy, have not been substantiated, and the Governor in Council concurs in the opinion which that gentleman has recorded on these charges, as well as on the other complaints of the petitioners with whom they originated.

3. The Governor in Council, however, observes with regret, that the Political Agent's establishment are furnished with supplies gratis, in compliance with what Mr. Ogilvy states to be "agreeably to the rule of mehwassee hospitality."

4. I am instructed to direct, that this objectionable practice be for the future strictly prohibited, and that all persons on the establishment of the Rewa Caunta Agency be warned, that wherever they may proceed, no supplies of any kind are to be accepted by them except for payment.

5. As Mr. Ogilvy has omitted to return the original petition from Chubbeen Khan Hustikhan, you are requested to forward this document to Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,

Bombay Castle, 31 July 1845.

Secretary to Government.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 3 September 1845.

No. 318 of 1845.—Political Department.

No. 8196.

From the Resident in Charge, Rewakanta, to *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,

WITH reference to the fifth paragraph of your letter of the 31st ultimo, No. 3615 of 1845, I have the honour to return the original petition from Chubban Khan Husta Khan, wuttundar of the village of Pandoo, pergunnah Saolee.

I have, &c.

Political Agent's Office, Rewakanta,
Baroda, 7 August 1845.

(signed) *R. K. Arbuthnot*,
Resident in Charge, Rewakanta.

(True extract.)

(signed) *A. Malet*, Secretary to Government.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, November 1848.

No. 197 of 1848.—Cons. No. 37.

No. 9226.

From *S. Mansfield*, Esq., Political Agent in the Rewa Caunta, to *Arthur Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

WITH reference to my report of yesterday's date, regarding the interception of the revenues of the State by the Raja of Rajpeepla, I beg to solicit the instructions of Government as to what notice should be taken of the conduct of the four (4) caroons who are stationed in the Rajpeepla State, for the purpose of keeping the Political Agent acquainted with every circumstance connected with the revenue and police administration of the Raja.

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2. On Mr. Boyd's recommendation, the situation of a carcoon at Nandode on two hundred (200) rupees was abolished, and the pay equally divided between four (4) carcoons, who were stationed in different pergunnahs, for aiding and assisting the Raja's officers in police matters; and Mr. Remington, in his letter, No. 90, of 14th March 1844, recommended that the carcoons should be permitted to assist in the collection and management of the revenues of the Seven Purgunnahs, and that gentleman remarked that "the full amount of each ryot's gunwut or agreement would be brought to account, &c." This proposition was sanctioned by Government in Mr. Secretary Escombe's letter, No. 2564, of 16th August 1844. On receiving the sanction of Government to this proposition, Mr. Ogilvy informed the carcoons and the Raja of it. A proclamation was also issued to the effect, that if any demand in excess of the "gunwut" was made from any ryot by the Raja or his officers, the ryots should complain to the carcoons.

3. The Honourable Court in their despatch, No. 39 of 1844, in commenting on these proceedings, state, "the Political Agent should be directed to give such instructions to the carcoons as shall limit their interference to what is necessary to these purposes. The executive duties should remain with the Raja's officers;" and, in accordance with the above instructions, a circular order was addressed to the carcoons. The Government ordered, in their letter, No. 2040, dated 25th April 1845, that an annual report should be made on the conduct of these carcoons, and the Honourable Court, in their despatch above alluded to, desired they should be supplied with similar information. The records of my office do not show that these instructions have been attended to.

4. What these carcoons did previous to the past year, Sumvut 1903 (A.D. 1846-47) I know not, but my report of yesterday will have convinced the Government that a large portion of the revenues of the Rajppeepla State have been annually intercepted by the Raja since the year St. 1896 (A.D. 1839-40), and my predecessors, though suspicious of such being the case, were never informed by the carcoons of the true state of the case. Mr. Remington, in his letter, No. 90, dated 14th March 1844, states that the carcoons had reported that great oppressions were committed on the ryots by exacting more from them than the gunwut, and this evidently led that gentleman to believe that the falling off of the cultivation was the cause of the apparent decline of the revenue. These reports I think were made for the purpose of lulling Mr. Remington's suspicions; for had oppression been committed to the extent supposed by that gentleman, there could not have been that amount of revenue realized from the State in the past year as I have shown to be the case.

5. To ascertain what they did during the past year, Sumvut 1903 (A.D. 1846-47), I have examined my records, and I find that these four (4) carcoons made eleven (11) original reports connected with revenue matters, five of which announced that the crops had suffered from frost; three (3), that the Raja had not found persons to take leases of villages in the Ruttonpore pergunnah, and that the farmer of the Bhalode pergunnah had oppressed the ryots, and that the Raja had reprimanded him; and two (2), that particular farmers had taken more than the gunwut from particular individuals in two (2) villages.

6. Such conduct can only be accounted for by the supposition of the Raja bribing them for their silence, and I have no hesitation in asserting that such has been the case, though I have not been able to prove it. In one of the sowcar's accounts I find a payment made by "hoondie" on a Baroda sowcar, on account of the Raja, of five hundred and eighty-two (582) rupees, to one of the carcoons; but the object of my inquiries having become fully public before I could obtain a sight of these accounts, the entry was altered, and information sent off to Baroda, and I have been unable to prove the receipt of this money by the carcoon. However, I sent the accounts to Colonel Outram and requested him to obtain the opinion of a punchayet on the alteration in the entry, and the punchayet state that the sum was originally entered in the accounts as having been paid to the carcoon. There are also two other instances of small sums having been paid by the Raja's karbarree to two of the carcoons.

7. But whether they have been bribed or not, they have egregiously neglected their duties, and aided and abetted the Raja in intercepting the revenues of the State, and practising deception on the Government. I suspended them when

I became

I became aware of the state of things, and I now beg to recommend they be dismissed the service.

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8. I beg to state of these four (4) caroons, two of them are relations of Anundrace, who has been sheristadar of this office for the last 10 years; one is his son, and the other is his brother-in-law, and, as third caroon, is a great friend of his; and I consider that it has been owing to the intrigues of this family clique that Government have not been earlier made aware of the conduct of the Raja.

I have, &c.

Rewa Kaunta,
Political Agent's Office, Camp Nandode,
20 April 1848.

(signed) J. Mansfield,
Political Agent.

P.S.—I find the reports made by the four (4) caroons on police matters have averaged one and a quarter a month each.

(signed) S. Mansfield,
Political Agent.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Willoughby, concurred in by Right Honourable the Governor, by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the Honourable Mr. Reid.

No. 9227.

I THINK that Mr. Ogilvy should be directed, that if he has cause to doubt the honesty or efficiency of these caroons (and this report seems to establish both the one and the other), he should immediately discharge them, and appoint other trustworthy persons, unconnected with any member of his establishment, in their place, until it has been decided what arrangements shall be adopted for the future administration of Rajpeepla.

(signed) J. P. Willoughby.
Falkland.
W. Cotton.
L. R. Reid.

23 October 1848.

Persian Department.

No. 9228.

SUBSTANCE of a Petition from *Seentakroy Anundroy*, Karkoon at Jhuguria, Tahe Rajpeepla, Illaka Rewa Kanta, to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, dated 21st, and received 24th May 1848.

WHEN orders were issued to station four karkoons in talooka Rajpheepla, Mr. Remington appointed me at Nandode on the 1st April 1843, and I performed my duties with fidelity, and agreeably to the orders of the Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, until August last. Under date the 1st April last, Mr. Mansfield addressed an order to me to the effect that I and the other three karkoons had been employed to bring to notice any disorder, injustice, or any violation on the part of the Raja of the agreement entered into with Government, and that as the Raja had not acted up to his agreement of paying the whole of the revenue to the potdar, I was suspended from office.

1. After my appointment I made such reports to the Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, as were required in the orders I received from him. I also reported all the circumstances which came to my knowledge. In 1844 the Raja submitted memorandums of the revenue of his talooka, and when they were referred to us we made inquiries, and reported the result, which showed that the actual revenue was more than the amount stated by the Raja. These particulars were reported to Government by Mr. Remington. Afterwards, when the Raja complained against us, Mr. Ogilvy issued an order to me, No. 836 of 1845, directing us not to interfere with the jumebundee matters of the Raja, who was mooktar of his territory, but only to report cases in which he or his kharbarree might levy more than the assessment; accordingly I made several reports of over-exaction, which are on the agency records.

2. In 1845 the Raja levied "sookree," and when I heard of this, I made a report to Mr. Stewart; but I do not know what was done thereupon. I received no order on the subject.

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3. The Raja has farmed out his mahals from the year Sumvut 1903 (A.D. 1846-47). The farms were not given through me. I reported these proceedings to the Political Agent, who however issued no instructions to institute an inquiry.

4. When the Raja forwarded to the Agency a statement of the villages and mahals farmed out by him, a reference was made to me to ascertain whether the farmers possessed means to undertake the farms, and accordingly I reported the result of my inquiries.

5. In August last Mr. Mansfield removed me from Nandode to Jhuguria. The farmers there ill-treated the ryots, and I therefore made several reports on the subject. Although I acted according to instructions, and did not neglect my duty, the Agent issued an order for my suspension, alluding to the agreement, sookree, and excess in the contingent charges. I therefore beg to submit my explanation in regard to this. I do not know the nature of the agreement entered into with the Raja. The Agent never showed me the agreement, nor did he write to me regarding it. How could I make any report, when I did not know the contents of the agreement? How could I learn of the levy of the sookree and the excess in the contingent charges. I did not know what arrangement the Raja had made with the farmers regarding the contingent charges, and what amount has been inserted in the statement. Had the farms been given in my presence I would have made strict inquiries on the subject, and reported the result. Had the Agent forwarded to us the statement of farms received from the Raja, we could have easily made inquiries and reported thereupon. The Raja may have secretly made arrangements for sookree, &c., in addition to the amount of the farm, and how could we get the information? The farmers ought to have brought the circumstance to notice, but they did not do so. How could I make a report without any person making a representation to me? The Political Agent instituted an inquiry in the mahal, but nothing was discovered. Afterwards promises were held out to a gaoukurree, and the account books of a sahookar were suddenly seized, from which the wishes of the Raja became known: an inquiry should have been made of the Raja on the subject. I am not guilty of neglect of duty. Nevertheless the Agent issued an order for my suspension and made a report to Government. I have therefore submitted the above representation to Government, and request that it may be taken into consideration, and that I may be restored to my situation. If the order issued to me by Mr. Remington for my guidance be referred to, Government will perceive what power had been entrusted to me.

6. In order to inquire into the wishes of the Raja, the Political Agent had the account books of the sahookars of Nandode seized. In the books of Pureekh Jekeen Kuroojee, a Banian of Nandode, an item of 532 rupees was found to have been entered in the Raja's name for a hoondree for the payment of shawls. It was stated there that the payment had been made to Sheetaram Bhao. As a pen had been drawn through the entry, Kesheras, the late kharbaree, said, that instead of "Sheetaram," the word must be "Secutokroy," and having informed the Political Agent of it, had an inquiry set on foot. In the account books of a sahookar of Baroda, which had been sent for, it was stated that the money had been drawn by a broker for shawls, and had been paid by him to the shawl merchant. Thus the item could not be proved against me; and then the account books of my father's banker were seized and examined, but no entry of this item could be found therein. The deposition of the above persons were not taken, but I alone was required to make a declaration; afterwards the account books of Jekeen Kuroojee were sent to the Resident's office, and arbitrators were unjustly made to state in their award that there existed a suspicion against me, and a statement to this effect has accordingly been made in the report. Mr. Mansfield has not reported the proceedings of his inquiries, but has made the report according to the representations of the late kharbaree. I therefore request that the present Political Agent may be directed to re-investigate the matter, when the suspicion raised against me will be removed.

(signed) A. Malet,
Chief Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. Reid.

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THIS is disposed of in the Honourable Mr. Willoughby's Minute of the 23d October, in letter No. 1329, in which I have concurred.

No. 9229.

24 October 1848.

(signed) *Falkland.*
L. R. Reid.

No. 4672 of 1848.—Political Department.

No. 9230.

From *A. Malet*, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, to *T. Ogilvy*, Esq.,
Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta.

Sir,

1. I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your predecessor's letter, dated the 20th April last, No. 197, soliciting the instructions of Government as to what notice should be taken of the conduct of the four caroons therein referred to, stationed in the Rajpeepla State, who he states have neglected the duties entrusted to them, and aided and abetted the Raja in intercepting the revenues of that State, and practising deception on the Government.

2. In reply, I am instructed to inform you, that, if you have cause to doubt the honesty or efficiency of these caroons (and Mr. Mansfield's report seems to establish both the one and the other) you should immediately discharge them, and appoint other trustworthy persons unconnected with any member of your establishment, in their place, until it has been decided what arrangements shall be adopted for the future administration of Rajpeepla.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle,
6 November 1848.

(True extract.)

(signed) *A. Malet*, Chief Secretary.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 30 May 1849.

PETITION from *Mahashunker Oomeashunker*, Inhabitant of the City Ahmedabad, in the Aukasettkoova's Pole at Roypoor, to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay,

No. 4202.

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioner begs to inform your Honour, that he was first an oomed-war in the kutcherry of Political Agent, at Sadra; he obtained a reward of 50 rupees there, by Mr. Lang; afterwards he was sent by that gentleman as zuptee carcoon on the following villages: Aumleeara, Wudalee, and Choreewar.

2. He served faithfully for five years, under the Political Agent at Mahicanta; he could not maintain himself there, therefore he resigned, and having obtained a certificate from Mr. Lang, and went to Mr. Ogilvy at Rewa Canta, to get a decent place, and fortunately he got a situation of carcoon at a village named Thana Wadde, in the province of Rajpeepla.

3. He served there faithfully from January 1845 to the end of March 1848, and he was suspended through the enmity of Dufterdar Casowrow Nurshung, and misunderstanding of Mr. Mansfield, or without any fault; he was never found guilty for the neglect of his duty, therefore he most humbly begs your Honour to inquire into the matter, and should he be found innocent, he trusts that your Honour will restore him to his situation; for which act of justice.

And your Petitioner, &c.

Ahmedabad,
7 December 1848.

(signed) *Mahashunker Oomeashunker.*

Charges of Bribery
against Carpoons of
the Rewa Caunta
Agency.

No. 5385 of 1848.—Political Department.

REFERRED for the report of the Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta.

By order of the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle,
26 December 1848.

(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

No. 4203.

No. 255 of 1849.

From *Thomas Ogilvy*, Esq., Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, to *W. Courtney*, Esq.,
Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

THE Political Agent has the honour to report, for the information of Government, that the petitioner, Mahashunker Oomeashunker, was appointed thanadar at Waree, in December 1844, chiefly for the purpose of restraining the Bheels inhabiting the country bordering on the British territory.

2. He was, under the instructions conveyed in Mr. Secretary Escombe's letter, dated the 16th August 1844, No. 2568, directed to interfere in revenue matters, for the protection of the people against oppressions exercised by the Raja and his karbarees; and again, in consequence of a despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors, No. 39 of 1844, he was desired not to interfere directly, but to keep the Political Agent acquainted with the proceedings of the Raja and his officers.

3. Mahashunker was suspended in 1848, because he had never informed the Political Agent that the Raja realised larger revenues than he paid into the State Bank, and because he was considered to have been altogether remiss in the discharge of his duties; and he was finally dismissed from his situation, under the instructions conveyed in Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter, dated the 6th November 1848, No. 4672.

4. His duties lay in the Hill districts, from whence the Raja derives only a small revenue, and where he has not the same powers of exaction as elsewhere; and therefore, this thanadar would appear less to blame than some of the others; at the same time, had he exercised due vigilance, his position must have enabled him to learn much regarding the Raja's proceedings that it was desirable the Political Agent should know.

5. During the last year of his office, Mahashunker made sixty-two (62) reports in the moolookgheeree (general management) department, almost all of which, were on unimportant miscellaneous subjects, and thirty-two reports (32) on police matters.

6. Although the petitioner has hardly exhibited the zeal and activity that might have been expected from him, considering the liberal salary he enjoyed, he may still be allowed a certificate, showing the period and nature of his services, to render him eligible for employment under Government elsewhere.

(signed) *T. Ogilvy*,
Political Agent, Rewakanta.

14 April 1849.

No. 4204.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable
Mr. *Willoughby* and the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

THE Political Agent may give the petitioner the certificate suggested.

(signed) *Falkland*,
J. P. Willoughby,
D. A. Blane.

12 May 1849.

No. 2181 of 1849.—Political Department.

Charges of Bribery
against Caroons of
the Rewa Caunta
Agency.

From *W. Courtney*, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Major
L. Brown, Political Agent in the Rewakanta.

Sir,

No. 4205.

WITH reference to Mr. Ogilvy's report, dated the 14th ultimo, No. 255, on a petition from Mahashunker Oomeashunker, dated the 7th December last, I am directed to inform you that the Right honourable the Governor in Council has no objection to this individual being furnished with a certificate of the nature suggested in the last para. of the report.

Bombay Castle,
24 May 1849.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Courtney*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 2182 of 1849.

No. 4206.

From *W. Courtney*, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, to
Mahashunker Oomeashunker.

IN reply to your petition, dated the 7th December last, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to refer you to the Political Agent in the Rewakanta, to whom the instructions of Government have been communicated on the subject thereof.

By order, &c.

Bombay Castle,
24 May 1849.

(signed) *W. Courtney*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 30 May 1849.—Persian Department.

No. 4222.

SUBSTANCE of a Petition from *Luxoomunrao Mahdeo*, Karkoon of Rajpeepla, now residing at Baroda, to the Right honourable the Governor in Council, dated 13th, and received 18th, November 1848.

UNDER date the 1st April last, Mr. Mansfield, the Political Agent in the Rewakanta, issued me an order, No. 624, to the effect, that on inquiry he had learned that the Raja of Rajpeepla had made a private arrangement with the farmers of his seven purgunnas for "sookree;" that he had declared several villages as "khangjee;" that he had received larger sums than the amounts of contingent expenses represented to Government; that it was incumbent upon me and the three other karkoons, who had been stationed in the Rajpeepla Illaka by Government, to report any disorder or any irregular conduct on the part of the Raja; that although the Raja had entered into an engagement with Government to pay every part of his revenue to the potdar, he had not conformed to it; that as I had failed to inquire into and report the matter to Government, I was suspended from office; that a reference would therefore be made to the Bombay Government, and that the instructions which might be received would be acted upon. In reply to the above order, I beg to submit the following explanation:

1. The following are the particulars of the seven purgunnas which have been farmed out by the Raja; viz.—

To Karkoon Santookroy:

1 Purgunna, Nandode.
1 Ditto Panetha.

—
2
—

To Karkoon Sudasheoroy:

1 Purgunna, Zunguria.
1 Ditto Bhalode.
1 Ditto Gooalee.
1 Ditto Soona.
1 Ditto Rupoor.

—
5
—

Charges of Bribery
against Carpoons of
the Rewa Caunta
Agency.

The following are the particulars of the purgunnas which have not been farmed out :—

Under Karkoon Mahashunkur, Doongar Zilla :—

- 1 Purgunna Roodha.
- 1 Ditto Langbara.

Under me, Doongur Zilla :

- 1 Purgunna Goordesur.
- 1 Ditto Gora.

The above purgunnas have been entrusted to us by Government. The Raja's thanadar conducts the whole management of the purgunnas of Gordessa and Gora, which have been entrusted to me ; Government has not given me authority to keep the accounts of the purgunnas. In the order, No. 488, dated the 13th April 1843, which was issued regarding my appointment, it was stated that I should go about in the purgunnas of Gurdesur and Gora, and should inquire into and report upon any robberies, &c. which might be committed by the people of the Mewasee and other villages in the purgunnas, and should act according to the orders I might receive. I have hitherto acted in conformity to the orders which I received from Government. The jummaundee ankras of the above two purgunnas are fixed in the presence of the Raja of Nandode. On these occasions the patels of the villages are summoned by the Raja, and I annually report these proceedings to the Political Agent ; the Raja's karbharees annually render the accounts of the zilla to the Political Agent at Baroda. I have not been authorised by Government to keep the accounts of these purgunnas.

With regard to that part of Mr. Mansfield's order, in which he states that the Raja has recently declared several villages as "khangee," and that he has received from the farmers larger sums than the amounts of contingent expenses represented to Government, I beg to submit the following explanation :

1. As the Raja's thanadar conducts the whole management of the purgunnas of Gurdesur and Gora, which are under my charge, and as Government has not authorised me to keep the accounts of the purgunnas, I have no opportunity of knowing any increase in the amounts of the contingent expenses. The Khangee, Inamee, Sirkaree, and Dhurmadoo villages are entered in the statement of population which is annually sent to Government. No other villages than those mentioned in the statement in question have recently been declared "khangee."

In regard to that part of the order in which it is stated that the Raja has entered into an engagement with Government to pay every part of his revenue to the potdar, and that as I have failed to inquire into and report his non-observance of the engagement, I have been suspended from office. I beg to submit the following explanation :

1. The two purgunnas which are under my charge are annually managed by the Raja's thanadar, and I have moreover not been authorised by Government to keep their accounts. The potdar annually takes a security for the due payment of the revenues of the purgunnas, and it is his duty, therefore, to keep an account of the increase or decrease in the jummaundee. My duty is only to report the foudaree cases which may occur in the purgunnas. This is the only authority which Government has vested in me. It is stated in the order that the Raja has entered into an engagement with Government ; but I do not know what the engagement is, nor was a copy thereof furnished to me when I was appointed to this situation. How can I, therefore, know the conditions of the engagement ? It is stated, in the order in question, that the Raja has not conformed to his engagement, and that I have failed to report it to Government. With reference to this I beg to state upon oath, that I was quite ignorant of the engagement. Had it been explained to me when I was appointed to this situation, and had I been directed to see that the Raja conformed to it, I could have easily acted accordingly. The grounds under which the Political Agent has suspended me from office are therefore not applicable to me.

I pray your Lordship in Council to take the above circumstances into consideration. If they fail to satisfy Government of my innocence, I beg that a further reference may be made to the Political Agent, when I shall appear before

before him with proofs to show that I have acted according to the orders which I received from Government. I beg that my representation may be taken into consideration, and that I may be restored to my situation. I am an old servant of Government. I served at first under Mr. Malet; and I beg to enclose herein a copy of a certificate which he gave me. I have zealously served Government, in the hope of being promoted to higher situations. I beg to forward herewith a copy of the order regarding my appointment, as also of the one for my suspension, from which Government will perceive the inconsistencies between them. I dare say Government has learned all the particulars of the case from the depositions which I gave before Mr. Mansfield, the Political Agent. About seven or eight months have elapsed since my suspension, but no order has yet been given by Government.

Charges of Bribery
against Carpoons of
the Rewa Caunta
Agency.

P.S.—The Raja's karbhiarees and thanadars having exacted from the ryots more money than the "gimorel," I inquired into the matter, and made reports to the Political Agent regarding both the purgunnas. I have got copies of the reports, and shall submit them, with the proofs, when I am directed to do so.

(signed) *C. J. Erskine,*
Deputy Secretary to Government.

This is to certify that Luxmon Mahadoo, carcoon, served in the sequestered district of Pitled, on a salary of 20 rupees for two years and three months, during which time he has acquitted himself to my satisfaction. He is discharged on the district being restored to his Highness the Guikawar.

(signed) *A. Malet,*
Pitled, 15 February 1841. Political Agent, Pitled.

No. 5415 of 1848.—Political Department.

REFERRED for the report of the Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta.

By Order of the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 27 December 1848. (signed) *A. Malet,*
Chief Secretary.

No. 256 of 1849.—Political Department.

No. 4223.

From *T. Ogilvy*, Esq., Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, to *W. Courtney*, Esq.,
Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

THE Political Agent has the honour to report, for the information of Government, that the petitioner, Luxumun Rao Mahadeo, was formerly a karkoon on Mr. Malet's establishment, on a salary of twenty (20) rupees a month, whilst Pitlad was sequestered during 1839-40, and a part of 1841.

2. In April 1843, he was appointed by Mr. Remington, a thanadar over the Rajpeeppla districts of Gora and Gurdesliwar, on a salary of fifty (50) rupees a month; he was instructed to move about the country, and report all criminal cases.

3. Under the instructions conveyed in Mr. Secretary Escombe's letter, dated the 16th August 1844, No. 2568, he was directed to interfere in revenue matters, to protect the people from undue exactions; and again, in consequence of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 39 of 1844, he was ordered not to interfere directly, but to acquaint the Political Agent with all instances of oppression exercised by the Raja or his officers, against the people.

4. The petitioner was suspended in April 1848, because he had failed to acquaint the Political Agent that the Raja had realised larger revenues than he brought to account; and he was dismissed from his situation, under the instructions

Charges of Bribery conveyed in Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter, dated the 6th November 1848, against Carpoons of No. 4672.
the Rewa Caunta Agency.

5. During the year 1847, the petitioner made fifty-seven (57) reports in the moolookgheeree (general management) department, chiefly on unimportant subjects, and eighteen (18) reports on police matters. In one report, however, he acquaints the Political Agent with oppressions exercised by the Raja towards the ryots.

6. Although the petitioner was not particularly instructed to watch lest the Raja realised larger revenues than he brought to account, yet as it was notorious that the Raja was restricted to a fixed allowance, and that he was under engagements to pay all the resources of his country into the State Bank, Luxumun Rao cannot be held altogether exempted from blame in keeping the Political Agent in ignorance of the Raja's breach of contract.

7. The petitioner may be held chargeable with want of zeal, but he does not appear to have forfeited a claim to a certificate, showing the services he has performed, in order that he may be rendered eligible for re-employment under Government.

14 April 1849.

(signed) *T. Ogilvy*,
Political Agent, Rewakanta.

No. 4224. MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. Willoughby.

THE certificate, as suggested by Mr. Ogilvy, may be granted.

12 May 1849.

(signed) *Falkland*.
J. P. Willoughby.

No. 4225.

No. 2189 of 1849.—Political Department.

From *W. Courtney*, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Major *L. Brown*, Political Agent in the Rewakanta.

Sir,

WITH reference to Mr. Ogilvy's report, dated the 14th ultimo, No. 256, on a petition from Luxumun Rao Mahadao, dated the 13th November last, I am directed to inform you, that the Right honourable the Governor in Council has no objection to the petitioner being furnished with a certificate of the nature suggested in the last para. of the report.

Bombay Castle,
24 May 1849.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Courtney*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 4226.

No. 2190 of 1849.

RESOLUTION of Government in the Political Department.

WITH reference to the translation of a petition from Luxumun Rao Mahadeo, dated the 13th November last; ordered, that the petitioner be referred, through the Persian Department, to the Political Agent in the Rewakanta, who has been furnished with the instructions of Government on the subject thereof.

Bombay Castle, 24 May 1849.

(signed) *W. Courtney*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 13 June 1849.

No. 257 of 1849.—Cons. 41.—Political Department.

Charges of Bribery
against Carkoons of
the Rewa Caunta
Agency.

No. 4982.

From *T. Ogilvy*, Esq., Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, to *W. Courtney*, Esq.,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Sir,

HAVING reported on the petitions of two of the four karkoons lately stationed in Rajpeepla, I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, a few remarks on the other two—Sudasheveray Hurrybhaee and Suntokray Anundray.

2. Sadasheveray Hureebhaee was first employed as a karkoon on the Political Agent's establishment, in 1837, on a salary of thirteen (13) rupees a month. In 1838 he was placed over the Chowkeat (protected halting) stations; and afterwards, in the same year, he was sent to Jambhoogora on twenty-five (25) rupees a month. He was afterwards appointed thanadar at Sunkhera, on thirty (30) rupees a month; and, in 1843, he was stationed as a karkoon, at Juggrea, in Rajpeepla, on fifty (50) rupees a month, chiefly for police duties, and to keep the Political Agent informed of the state of the country, and of the conduct of the Rajee and his officers.

3. Under the instructions conveyed in Mr. Secretary Escombe's letter, dated the 15th August 1844, No. 2568, he was directed to interfere in revenue matters; and again, on the receipt of a despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors, No. 39 of 1844, he was ordered not to interfere with the Raja's authority, but to watch over his proceedings, and keep the Political Agent duly informed of all that occurred.

4. Sudasheveray was suspended in April 1848, and dismissed from his situation under the instructions contained in the Chief Secretary's letter, dated 6th November 1848, No. 4672, for general remissness, and because he had not informed the Political Agent that the Raja realized larger revenues than he paid into the State Bank.

5. In August 1847, Sadasheveray was removed from Rajpeepla, and stationed at Deoghur Barrea; and up to that month I find that he made in that year 48 reports in the moolookgheeree (general management) department, chiefly on unimportant subjects, and 20 police reports.

6. The same remarks that have been made regarding the other karkoons are applicable to Sadasheveray. Though not especially instructed to inform the Political Agent whether the Raja adhered to his engagement of paying into the State Bank all the revenues he realized, yet he cannot be wholly absolved from blame in having kept the Political Agent ignorant of a matter of so much importance as the Raja's breach of contract, of which he could hardly have been unaware.

7. It appears to me that this karkoon might be allowed a certificate, showing the services he has performed, to render him eligible to be re-employed under Government.

8. Suntokray Anundray, son of Anundray Kalleanray, for a long time head karkoon on the Rewa Kanta establishment, was the karkoon stationed at Nandode, up to the middle of 1847, when he was removed to Juggrea. His instructions were much the same as those of the other karkoons.

9. I find that, during 1847, he made as many as 109 reports from Nandode, in the moolookgheeree department. Three of those reported that more had been taken from the people than the gumwut, or the sum agreed upon, and one that the Raja had granted a village in the Nandode pergunna to a certain Bhat. He made, besides, 23 moolookgheeree and 25 magisterial reports from Juggrea.

10. No remissness appears chargeable against this karkoon, excepting that he did not inform the Political Agent that the Raja levied a larger revenue from Rajpeepla than he paid into the State Bank.

Charges of Bribery
against Carkoons of
the Rewa Caunta
Agency.

11. The suspicions of bribery against this person, noticed in Mr. Mansfield's report, dated the 20th April 1846, No. 197, appear to me of too serious a nature to admit of his re-employment.

12. Should Government consider that, under the circumstances now reported, these karkoons have been hastily dismissed, I beg to explain that I did not think myself competent to form an opinion of their conduct till I had visited Rajpeepla, and that comparing Mr. Mansfield's report with the instructions of Government, I did not feel at liberty to adopt any other course.

13. In reporting on the conduct of the four karkoons lately discharged from Rajpeepla, I have the honour to bring to the notice of Government some circumstances regarding Narrain Rao Kucheshwar, karkoon of Deogbur Barren, employed in Rajpeepla, in the room of the four karkoons who were dismissed.

14. About last October, the Raja of Rajpeepla, having reason to suspect that Krishna Wullub, deputy of Runchoreray, an inhabitant of Candeish, who had farmed the district of Gohalee, intended to abscond, seized Krishna Wullub and his papers. Krishna Wullub was afterwards released at my instance; but the Raja retained his papers.

15. When I visited Nandode in February last, the Raja produced all those papers which were connected with the farm of Gohalee, and directed my particular attention to certain correspondence between Krishna Wullub and his employer, Runchorray, and others.

Rs. 200.

16. The farmer wrote from Candeish, in August 1848, to his deputy, Krishna Wullub, that he was willing to expend as much as 200 rupees at Nandode and Baroda, on account of the land claimed by the dessaees of Gohalee. He instructed him to have an interview with a person from Candeish, named Khundey Rao, staying with Narrain Rao, the karkoon stationed at Nandode, for the purpose of arranging about the Dessaees' land. He informs him, that he will sanction such payments as he may make to Narrain Rao, and that he has already paid ten (10) rupees to Khundey Rao.

17. There are several letters in this correspondence from a person named Mohunlal, residing with Narrain Rao, addressed to Krishna Wullub, giving various commissions, for which payment is promised, and desiring him to feel no anxiety regarding the disputed land.

Rs. 300.

18. There is a letter from Krishna Wullub to the farmer, his employer, then in Candeish, dated in September 1848. This letter was never sent; but amongst other matters, it contains the following: That he had gone to Nandode, with witnesses, regarding the land claimed by the Dessaees; that, finding Narrain Rao dissatisfied, he had promised him 201 rupees, or even more, which were to be paid after the money due by the Dessaees had been recovered. The farmer writes from Dhoolia, in September 1848, to Krishna Wullub, in reply to a letter from that person of the previous month, authorising him to promise Narrain Rao as much as 300 rupees, after the money had been recovered from the Dessaees. There is a letter from the farmer to Krishna Wullub, dated from Dhoolia, in October 1848, again mentioning the name of Narrain Rao, and expressing his readiness to expend 200 or 300 rupees to accomplish his end.

19. Krishna Wullub refused to give any explanation, when questioned regarding this correspondence. The farmer, Runchoray, admits that he authorised Krishna Wullub, at his instance, to expend money in the manner mentioned in his letters, but he was unable to give any further information. Narrain Rao, on being questioned, denied all knowledge of anything connected with these alleged promises, and accused Krishna Wullub of imposing on his employer, with a view to obtain money from him.

20. On perusing this correspondence, I feel at some loss how to act. Narrain Rao is accused of having stipulated for a bribe; and although there is nothing from himself to inculcate him, yet the circumstance of Mohunlal residing in his house, corresponding with Krishna Wullub, has a suspicious appearance.

21. Supposing the transaction real, the money was not to be paid till after it had been realised from the Dessaees, there is nothing recorded that brings

brings the charge home to Narrain Rao; and no further information appears likely to be obtained on the subject. It is extremely probable that Krishna Wullub imposed on his employer for his own gain; and, therefore, I did not suspend Narrain Rao, but contented myself with reporting the circumstance for the information and instructions of Government.

Charges of Bribery
against Karkoons of
the Rewa Caunta
Agency.

22. Although Narrain Rao may possibly have received bribes from suitors, he certainly did not from the Raja, to whom he made himself so extremely obnoxious, that I thought it advisable to send him back to his former situation at Deoghur Barrea, and to appoint another trustworthy person in his room at Nandode.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Ogilvy*,
Political Agent, Rewa Kanta.

Baroda, 14 April 1849.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby* and the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

No. 4983.

I THINK that these two karkoons may receive certificates, stating their time of service and situations.

(signed) *Falkland*.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

6 June 1849.

No. 2565 of 1849.—Political Department.

No. 4984.

From *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, to Major *L. Brown*, Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your predecessor's letter, dated the 14th April last, No. 257, and to authorise the two karkoons, named Sudasheveray Hurrebhae and Suntokray Annundray, being furnished with certificates, stating their time of service and situations held by them.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 13 June 1849.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 11 July 1849.

No. 370 of 1849.—Cons. No. 61.—Political Department.

No. 5738.

From Major *L. Brown*, Political Agent in the Rewa Caunta, to *Arthur Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 2565, of the 13th instant, authorising me to grant certificates to two karkoons, named Sudasheveray Hureebhae and Suntokray Annundray, lately dismissed from employment under this agency, I have the honour to request to be informed if the certificates should state that they are eligible for re-employment under Government, such not being directed in your letter, although, as regards the karkoon Sudasiveroy Hureebhae, recommended by Mr. Ogilvy.

2. I am induced to make this reference, as I see Mr. Ogilvy, in the 11th paragraph of his report of the 14th April last, No. 257, gives it as his opinion, that the suspicions of bribery against the second karkoon, Suntokroy Annundroy, appear of too serious a nature to admit of his re-employment, leading me to suppose he is not entitled to any certificate whatever.

I have, &c.
(signed) *L. Brown*,
Political Agent.

Rewa Caunta Agency.
Baroda, 20 June 1849.

Charges of Bribery
against Carpoons of
the Rewa Caunta
Agency.

No. 5739

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

THE circumstances under which these persons were discharged may be stated in the certificate, and that they have not been declared ineligible for future employ in any situation for which they may be considered qualified.

29 June 1849.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*
D. A. Blane.

No. 3740.

No. 2904 of 1849.—Political Department.

From *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Major *L. Brown*, Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 20th ultimo, No. 370, and in reply to inform you, that the circumstances under which the two karkoons therein referred to were discharged, may be stated in the certificates to be given to them. It should also be stated, that they have not been declared ineligible for future employ, in any situation for which they may be considered qualified.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 5 July 1849.

No. 3895.

SUBSTANCE of a petition from *Suntookraee Unnandraee*, dated 2 July 1849, complains of a charge of bribery having been preferred against him by Mr. *Mansfield*, when Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta.

Bombay Castle, 11 July 1849.

No. 2975 of 1849.—Political Department.

THE petitioner is referred to the Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, to whom the instructions of Government in his case were issued on the 5th instant.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 11 July 1849. (signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

(True extract.)

(signed) *A. Malet*, Chief Secretary.

Charges of Bribery against two Native Officers of the Rewa Caunta Agency.

Charges of Bribery
against Two Native
Officers of Rewa
Caunta Agency.

EXTRACT Political Letter to Bombay, dated 1 July (No. 21) 1852.

Para. 12. THE thakoor of Bhaderwa having given nisha (security) for five years for the tribute of 19,076 rupees, and an annual payment of 2,200 rupees in liquidation of arrears, the estate has been relieved from attachment. From Captain Fulljames' letter of 12th November 1851 it appears that Geerdhur Lall, the attachment mehta, was accused of having on several occasions obtained food without payment, and having on one occasion taken a bribe of 20 rupees; and that though it was not probable that he could be convicted in a regular criminal court, there was sufficient evidence to induce Captain Fulljames to remove him from his appointment. We wish to know whether he still remains in the service of Government, and if so, in what capacity?

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 6 December 1851.

No. 341 of 1851.—Cons. No. 79.—Political Department.

No. 9531.

From Captain *G. Fulljames*, Political Agent, Rewa Caunta, to *A. Malet*, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, that soon after taking charge of this agency complaints were made to me against the attachment mehta, Gheedur Lall, of the Bhadurwa State, by some of the people of Wankaneer, for obtaining food, &c., without paying for the same. These complaints I inquired into, and although there were grounds to believe he had obtained these articles without paying for them himself, and that the amount was placed to the village expenses, still it did not appear to me to be satisfactorily proved, and he was directed to return to his duties at Bhadurwa, with instructions to be most careful in his conduct for the future.

2. About a month after this more complaints were made against this mehta by the people of three different villages under the Bhadurwa estate; these I was obliged to inquire into, and some of the charges were fairly disproved, whilst others have left strong doubts on my mind as to the honesty of this mehta. From the books of the person who acts as the tultatee of the village of Bheel Wanta for the putells, who have the lease or farm of this village, it appears that a sum of 20 rupees was paid to Gheedur Lall, and the evidence of the putells, and the man who took the money, also confirms this transaction.

3. Also, that a quantity of goor (molasses), valued at 37 rupees, was sent by these putells to Gheedur Lall, and charged for in the village expenses.

4. Gheedur Lall produces a receipt for money paid for this goor, which receipt is admitted to be correct by the putells, but they deny having received any money; but depose that the owner of the goor was paid from the village, and which is confirmed by the said owner, as also by the village accountant.

5. Similar charges of obtaining food without payment have also been brought forward by this village, and Gheedur Lall has not been able to produce receipts of the payment on this occasion.

6. Being well aware, from what my predecessors have recorded, of the zeal and activity of this attachment mehta, I was inclined to believe that these complaints were got up by some of his enemies, which he has most probably made

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by his endeavours to improve the resources of the Bhadurwa estate, and bring to light all lands illegally held. Still from the evidence against him, I have considered it my duty to send another mehta to carry on the duties at Bhadurwa until I receive the instructions of Government as to whether he should not be discharged from his duties of attachment mehta.

7. I deem it right, however, to state, that I do not consider the evidence sufficiently conclusive to ensure his conviction before our regular criminal courts, though sufficiently so to render it advisable to remove him from his present employment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Fulljames*,
Political Agent.

Rewa Cantta Agency, Baroda,
12 November 1851.

No. 9532.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

As it would seem from Captain Fulljames' opinion that the evidence for conviction is not sufficient, the dismissal of Gheerdur Lall from his appointment is the only step that need be taken.

(signed) *Falkland*,
D. A. Blane.

25 November 1851.

No. 9533.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Bell*.

As the confidence in this mehta is doubtless shaken, I consent to his dismissal.

(signed) *A. Bell*.

28 November 1851.

No. 9534.

No. 5150 of 1851.—Political Department.

From *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Captain *G. Fulljames*, Political Agent in the Rewa Cantta.

Sir,

I HAVE laid before the Right honourable the Governor in Council your letter, No. 341, dated the 12th ultimo, requesting instructions in the case of Gheerdur Lall, attachment mehta of the Bhadurwa estate.

2. In reply, I am directed to inform you that his Lordship in Council authorises his dismissal from his appointment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 5 December 1851.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 15 December 1852.

No. 9557.

No. 1246 of 1852, Persian Department, 28 October 1852.

SUBSTANCE of a Petition from *Patel Pahadsing*, Inhabitant of Bhalode, under the Political Agent of Rewa Cantta, to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, dated 1 Badhurwa Sood, Sumvut 1908 (14 September), and received 14 September 1852.

I HAVE a year ago made a complaint against Nurbheeram, the foudjaree Serustedar of Rewa Cantta, for having received a bribe. The Political Agent of Rewa Cantta having made a little inquiry into it, laid it aside, though I put him in mind of it several times, but he paid no attention to it. As my
principal

principal witness in this matter has been seduced, and created a tanadar of Kurnallee, by Sumbhooram, the brother of the said Nurbherram, and who holds a high office in the Gaekwar Sirkar, the inquiry into the above matter has been laid aside. I brought this circumstance to the notice of the Political Agent, but he paid no attention to it; I am therefore obliged to trouble your Lordship in Council, and pray that your Lordship in Council will kindly cause an inquiry to be made into my above complaint against the said Nurbherram; as well as those made by many others which have not as yet been attended to; and also demand of the Political Agent the reason why they were not inquired into soon after the date they were received upon. Sumbhooram Khoosal, the brother of the said Nurbheeram, and who had been formerly dismissed from Government service, has been employed in the Gaekwar Sirkar, on a recommendation by the said Nurbheeram. He is now become a higher camdar, and has been entrusted with the kotwal duties of Raopoor, the wukeellat of the Resident, the management of a body of horse, and the duties of a private councillor; and his brother-in-law, Ootumram, has been entrusted with numerous duties. Moolchund, the son-in-law of Nurbheeram, is a private servant of Gaekwar. In this manner he has employed 50 of his relations in the service of the Gaekwar Sirkar; and in this agency the said Nurbheeram, his nephew, Moolchund, have been employed, and his brother-in-law, Doolubhram, in the thana of Pandoo. Thus the members of a single family have been employed in two Governments, and on this account any news of the Company's Government is easily communicated to the Gaekwar Sirkar, and thereby many persons are ruined. Nursopunt was a servant in the Baroda Agency, and his son, Kesowrao, at Rewa Kanta; and though they were servants of one Government, and though no news was to be communicated to any foreign Government, yet Government removed Kessowrao from the Rewa Kanta; while these belong to one family, and are serving in two different Governments, and have accumulated lacs of rupees by plundering the ryots, which cannot be done without receiving bribes, of which your Lordship in Council ought to consider. People are much afraid of these persons, because if any person under the control of the Political Agent makes a complaint against them, he is injured by the chief under whose jurisdiction he may be living, at the instigation of Nurbheeram and Moolchund; and if he be a subject of Gaekwar, he is injured by Sumbhoram. The local Government authorities are well aware of these circumstances, and though many persons bring the same to their knowledge, yet they pay no attention to them. I have therefore submitted this representation to your Lordship in Council, and pray that after taking into consideration, your Lordship in Council will have the relations of Nurbheeram and the persons of the same blood with him, who are servants in the Gaekwar Sirkar, removed therefrom; or Nurbheeram Moolchund and Doolubhram from the Agency, if your Lordship in Council wishes the welfare of the people. I am sure that the local authorities have not brought these circumstances to the knowledge of your Lordship in Council, consequently, such injustice is done at noon day. I feel assured that your Lordship in Council will take the matter into consideration from this petition, and adopt some measures for putting it down. I do not wish that any one may be injured without a fault, but as stated above, the news of Company's Government is communicated to a different Government, and having conspired together, they receive bribes, and make poor persons lose their suits; consequently, they ought to be removed from Baroda, and sent to some other place.

(signed) *A. Richardson,*
Deputy Secretary to Government.

No. 4940 of 1852.—Political Department.

REFERRED to the Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, for report to be written below.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

(signed) *A. Malet,*
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle,
9 November 1852.

Charges of Bribery
against two Native
Officers of Rewa
Caunta Agency.

Charges of Bribery
against two Native
Officers of Rewa
Caunta Agency.

No. 421 of 1852.—Cons. No. 85.—Political Department.

REPORT by the Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta.

No. 9558.

THE Political Agent begs to report that the petitioner, Patel Pahadsing, preferred a complaint, dated 8th November 1851, accusing Nurbheeram, the foudaree sheristedar, and Doolubram, the thandar at Pandoo, of receiving bribes, and that Doolubram had received them in the name of Nurbheeram. Upon inquiry being made in the office records, it appeared petitioner had, as far back as April 1849, preferred a complaint before Mr. Ogilvy, accusing both the parties above-mentioned of having received bribes from certain parties, who had aided a woman of Bhalode in procuring an abortion in 1846. This charge was partially inquired into by Mr. Ogilvy; but as other evidences did not appear, the matter appears to have dropped.

2. During the time Major Brown was Political Agent, the case of abortion was inquired into, and settled; but nothing appears to have been done regarding the charges of bribery, as it is supposed there were no grounds to support the accusation.

3. When in the Nandode districts last December, and in consequence of the petition presented by petitioner, the Political Agent called upon him to produce his proofs in substantiation of his charges, and commenced recording his evidence, which not being finished that day, he was directed to appear again with such evidence as he pleased; but from that day up to the present time, the Political Agent has, to the best of his recollection neither seen petitioner, nor has he made any petition since that time.

4. The Political Agent prior to commencing to take petitioner's evidence requested him to state his case verbally, which petitioner did; and the impression on the mind of the Political Agent at the time was, that the charges had originated from enmity; and this impression was further confirmed by petitioner's absenting himself, and never producing his proofs.

5. The bribes having been stated to have been given prior to Mr. Ogilvy's leaving this agency, and neither he nor Major Brown who succeeded him having taken notice of the charges, it appeared they must have been satisfied they were unfounded. It, therefore, appeared that by giving petitioner every opportunity for substantiating his charges, and his neglecting to do so, rendered it under all the circumstances of the case inexpedient for the Political Agent to agitate the matter further.

6. The parties accused by petitioner have been in the service of Government, as follows: Nurbheeram, the foudaree sheristedar, 28 years; Dolubram, the thandar of Pandoo, 27 years; during some two or three of which period the latter was employed in the service of his Highness the Gaekwar. Both have up to the present time, as far as the records show, borne a good character.

Rewa Kanta Agency,
22 Nov. 1852.

(signed) *G. Fulljames,*
Political Agent.

No. 9559.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

UNDER the circumstances stated by Major Fulljames, it appears that further inquiry cannot be expected to be beneficial. Petitioner may be referred to that officer, who will inform him of the cause of the inquiry having been dropped.

2 December 1852.

(signed) *Falkland.*
D. A. Blane.

No. 5294 of 1852.—Political Department.

From *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to
Major *G. Fulljames*, Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your report, No. 421, dated the 22d ultimo, upon a petition from Patel Pahadsing, inhabitant of Bhalod, dated the 14th September last, preferring charges of bribery and corruption against Nurbharam, sheristedar of the Rewa Kanta Agency.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that under the circumstances mentioned by you, his Lordship in Council considers that further inquiry in this matter cannot be expected to be beneficial; and, accordingly, requests that you will inform the petitioner, who has been referred to you, of the cause of the investigation having been dropped.

Bombay Castle,
7 December 1852.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

No. 5295 of 1852.

No. 9560.

N.B.—Petitioner to be referred by printed resolution, through the Persian Department, to the Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta.

Bombay Castle,
7 December 1852.

(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

(True extract.)

(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

Case of Madhoo Row Govind, charged with Corruption while Mamlutdar under the Collector of Candeish, but subsequently appointed Native Agent to the Sattara Residency.

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

EXTRACT Political Letter from Bombay, dated 13 April (No. 51) 1846.

Para. 4. ON the 9th May 1843, Lieutenant-colonel Ovans solicited the confirmation of Government to the appointment to this situation,* of a person named Madhow Row Govind, who formerly held the appointment of mamlutdar under the Collector of Candeish, but who, in consequence of ill health had, in the year 1841, retired from the public service on a superannuation pension. Madhow Row's health having however been subsequently re-established, Lieutenant-colonel Ovans stated, that in consideration of his high character and general fitness for the duties, he had appointed this person to the situation of native agent at Sattara. We confirmed this appointment on the understanding that during the period of his re-employment, the pension granted to Madhow Row for former services would cease.

* Native agent
to the Sattara
Residency.

5. In a letter dated the 15th March 1844, Mr. Bell, the collector and magistrate of Candeish, forwarded a communication from Captain Morris, Bheel agent and assistant magistrate in that province, preferring several serious charges of

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bribery and corruption against Madhow Row Govind, alleged to have been committed while formerly holding the situation of mamlutdar of the Jumna talooka in the Candeish collectorate. In forwarding Captain Morris's letter, Mr. Bell stated that he had grounds for believing in the guilt of Madhow Row, and he therefore suggested that this person should be required to proceed to Dhoolia to answer these charges. On receipt of this letter, we directed Lieutenant-colonel Ovans to suspend Madhow Row from his appointment of native agent at Sattara, and after requiring him to furnish security for his appearance, to instruct him to proceed without delay to Dhoolia, in order that the charges against him might be investigated.

6. In reply, Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, in a letter dated the 9th April 1844; stated that he had known Madhow Row Govind for a period of nearly 20 years; that both he and the numerous public officers under whom this person had during that period been employed, had uniformly considered him a most meritorious, zealous, and able servant of Government; Lieutenant-colonel Ovans further stated, that he entertained no doubt that Madhow Row Govind would be able, on the charges being inquired into, to prove his innocence, but that in conformity with the instructions of Government, he had suspended this individual from his situation, and had required him to furnish security for his appearance at Dhoolia.

7. In reply, we informed Lieutenant-colonel Ovans that we considered Madhow Row Govind to be entitled to every proper protection from Government until after a fair and impartial trial he might be found guilty of the offences alleged against him. In consideration, therefore of the former high character borne by Madhow Row, and the many strong testimonials which he had submitted through Lieutenant-colonel Ovans of his past conduct and services, granted to him by numerous public officers of talent and experience, we directed Mr. Bell, the magistrate of Candeish, himself to investigate the charges preferred against Madhow Row, and to see that strict and impartial justice was afforded him. As Madhow Row had furnished security for his appearance, we directed Mr. Bell not to disgrace him by placing him under restraint pending his trial.

8. In reply, Mr. Bell solicited permission, in consideration of other pressing duties, to be permitted to entrust the investigation into these charges to his assistants. We, however, informed Mr. Bell that we were well aware of the onerous nature of the duties which devolved on him as collector and magistrate in Candeish, but that as we had, on special grounds, assigned to him the duty of investigating these charges, we were unable to comply with his application of transferring this investigation to his assistants. On the 3d October 1844, Mr. Bell reported that he had, after a preliminary investigation, committed Madhow Row Govind to take his trial before the Session Court at Dhoolia, on five charges of bribery and extortion.

9. About this time we received a petition from Madhow Row Govind, complaining that previous to Mr. Bell commencing this investigation, he had directed Captain Morris to take the depositions of some of the witnesses, but that that officer had conducted his proceedings in a manner unjust to the accused. We ascertained, on reference to Mr. Bell, that the whole of his proceedings had been submitted to the judges of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, and that he had reported to that court on the allegations made by Madhow Row against Captain Morris. We accordingly requested the judges to favour Government with their opinion in regard to the truth or otherwise of these allegations. In reply, we were informed, in a letter from the register of the Sudder Adawlut, dated the 18th January 1845, that as the trial of Madhow Row on the above charges was then being proceeded with before the Session Court at Dhoolia, the judges declined for the present offering any opinion on the merits of the case. In the same letter we were informed, that the judges were of opinion that "it would have saved much time and trouble if the petitioner" (Madhow Row) "had been referred to them in the first instance."

10. In reply, we informed the judges that we were of opinion that they had acted quite right in not passing any opinion upon the merits of Madhow Row's case until after the termination of his trial. We, however, at the same time, informed the judges that their remark, quoted above, in regard to the course which had been

been adopted by Government on the receipt of the petition from Madhow Row (above alluded to), was wholly uncalled for, and erroneous. We further observed, that Madhow Row was a servant of Government, who had heretofore borne a high character, but that in consequence of charges of a very serious nature having been preferred against him, he had been suspended by order of Government from his situation of native agent at Sattarah, and ordered to be placed on his trial on those charges; that Madhow Row had preferred a petition to Government, complaining of what *prima facie* and (until answered), could not but be considered by Government as highly irregular proceedings on the part of those conducting the prosecution; that this petition had been received and forwarded by Government to the judges of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, with a request that they would cause due inquiry to be made into the truth of the petitioner's allegations, and communicate the result to Government. We, therefore, informed the judges, that we felt quite satisfied that the course which we had pursued, with reference to this petition, was proper, since all the servants of Government, from the highest to the lowest, have a right to appeal to it, and that as we were convinced of the necessity of preserving this right, we would continue, as heretofore, to receive all petitions affecting in any way the purity of the administration of justice, in order that they might be duly and properly investigated.

11. On the 30th June 1845, the judges of the Sudder Adawlut submitted to Government the proceedings which had been held on the trial of Madhow Row, during the months of December 1844, and January, March, and April 1845, before Mr. Liddell (late) senior assistant session judge, Dhoolia, on the five following charges:—

Charge I. Charged with bribery, in having, in his capacity of mamuldar, or comavisdar of the Jumnaire talooka, in the Candeish collectorate, received, in the month of December 1842, at the Magjee fair held in that talooka, a sum of 20 rupees from certain persons, as a bribe for meeting their wishes in regard to the position of their stalls.

12. Madhow Row Govind was convicted of this charge, with the exception that the evidence showed that he received the bribe in December 1841, and not in December 1842, as stated in the indictment. Madhow Row was accordingly sentenced to be imprisoned for the period of three years, and to pay a fine of 2,000 rupees, or in default to be imprisoned for the further period of one year. On these proceedings being submitted by Mr. Liddell for the review and confirmation of his superior, Mr. Hunter, session judge of Ahmednuggur, that officer, in consequence of some important discrepancies in the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, and of the error in the indictment in regard to the year in which Madhow Row was stated to have received the bribe of 20 rupees, reversed the finding of the Court below, and acquitted the accused. Mr. Hunter's proceedings in this case were subsequently confirmed by the judges of the Sudder Adawlut.

13. *Charge II.* On the 24th January 1845, Madhow Row was placed at the bar, and tried before Mr. Liddell on a charge of misapplication of authority as a native officer in the police department, in having, in the year 1841, and in preceding years, in the months of January and February at the fair or jutra, annually held at Magjee in the Jamnaire talooka, used his influence to obtain contributions for his priest (since dead), by sending for individuals resorting to the fair, and directing them to pay contributions to the said priest. Madhow Row was convicted of having in the months of January and February 1841, committed an offence to the effect above stated, and was sentenced to pay a fine of 500 rupees, or in default to be imprisoned for the period of six months. This conviction and sentence was, on appeal by Madhow Row, confirmed by Mr. Hunter, the session judge. On this case coming under the review of the judges of the Sudder Adawlut, they recorded their opinion that this case was not free from suspicion, but that the evidence was insufficient to establish this charge against Madhow Row. The judges accordingly annulled the conviction of Madhow Row on this charge by the Courts below.

14. *Charge III.* On the 30th January 1845, Madhow Row was placed at the bar, and tried before Mr. Liddell on a charge of having, about the year 1837 (precise date unknown), received from a person named Prutaub Wullud Kaunchund,

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chund, a Marwaree, residing in the Jamnair talooka, the sum of 100 rupees as a bribe, in order to obtain a settlement of a dispute with a person residing in the same talooka, named Ramsinga. In consequence of discrepancies in the evidence of some of the witnesses for the prosecution, the Court recorded its opinion that the guilt of Madhow Row "was not clearly established," and recorded a verdict of acquittal on this charge. The judges of the Sudder Adawlut concurred in this finding.

15. *Charge IV.* On the 15th March 1845, Madhow Row was placed at the bar, and tried before Mr. Liddell on a charge of extortion, in having, from the year 1836 to 1840, while mamlutdar of the Jamnair talooka, exacted various sums of money from individuals employed in constructing stalls at the fair annually held at Magjee, and for not having brought the amounts so received to the credit of Government; Madhow Row was acquitted of this charge, the Court recording its opinion, that altogether the case was involved in great doubt. The judges of the Sudder Adawlut concurred in this finding.

16. *Charge V.* On the 1st April 1845, Madhow Row was tried before Mr. Liddell on a charge of undue exaction, in his capacity of a revenue officer of Government, in having in or about the year 1841, while mamlutdar of Jamnair, exacted the sum of 80 rupees from five individuals residing in that talooka, for having granted them the monopoly of selling parched grain. Madhow Rao was acquitted of this charge, and the judges of the Sudder Adawlut, on the proceedings held on this trial being submitted for their review, concurred in this verdict.

17. On the proceedings held on these trials being submitted to Government by the judges of the Sudder Adawlut, our Honourable President requested that our colleague, the Honourable Mr. Reid, who is chief judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, would favour the Board with his opinion as to whether, with due consideration to the high character which the accused appeared to have uninterruptedly borne previous to these charges being preferred against him, anything was recorded on these proceedings which rendered him unworthy of the future confidence of Government, and operated as a bar to his restoration to office. We beg to draw the attention of your Honourable Court to the minute recorded by the Honourable Mr. Reid in reply to this call. From this minute your Honourable Court will observe, that Mr. Reid's opinion was unfavourable to the accused, who he considered had not in any one of the five cases on which he had been tried, come off "with a clear and honourable acquittal;" and that although from the nature of the evidence, and other circumstances, a verdict of acquittal had in four of these cases been unavoidable, still it could not, Mr. Reid was of opinion, be considered "that the accused had passed the ordeal with a clear and unblemished reputation." In the remaining case (*Charge II.*), Mr. Reid stated that he could see no good grounds for interfering with the conviction on this charge by Mr. Liddell, the senior assistant judge, which the judge (Mr. Hunter), had confirmed; and that if he (Mr. Reid) "had been sitting on this case in the Sudder, he certainly should have allowed the conviction to stand." As however Mr. Bell (the collector and magistrate in Candeish) had in two letters, dated the 3d October 1844, and 7th January 1845, led Government to expect that he intended to submit a report upon numerous other charges, which he stated had been preferred against Madhow Row, Mr. Reid considered that no decided opinion could be given until after the receipt of this report, in regard to the propriety or otherwise of continuing this person in the service of Government.

18. With reference to these sentiments, our Honourable President, in a minute dated the 20th February last, observed, that although the case of Madhow Row was certainly not free from suspicion, still there was sufficient evidence to show that some of the charges which had been preferred against him were false, and had been attempted to be supported by the most barefaced perjury. Our Honourable President was therefore led to distrust the whole of the evidence for the prosecution, and to infer that the charges against this person had originated in a conspiracy founded on a report that he was about to return to Candeish. Our Honourable President, however, stated that he would defer making any further remarks in this case, until Mr. Bell had submitted the report of the further proceedings alluded to by the Honourable Mr. Reid.

19. We

19. We accordingly called upon Mr. Bell, who was at the time in Bombay, preparatory to his proceeding, on sick certificate, to the Neilgherry Hills, to submit the above report, and at the same time to state his general impression of the character of the charges preferred against Madhow Rao. In reply, Mr. Bell stated, in a letter dated the 21st February last, that independently of the five charges against Madhow Rao, which had been tried before Mr. Liddell, the senior assistant judge, Dhoolia, a great many other accusations had been advanced against that person, but that as "the evidence in none of them so far implicated him as to warrant his prosecution, he" (Mr. Bell) "had not placed him on his trial on these additional charges." Mr. Bell further stated that his impression of the character of the charges preferred against Madhow Row was that they were partly founded on fact, and that he entertained no doubt that in some instances Madhow Row had been guilty of corruption. At the same time, however, Mr. Bell stated that he was "satisfied that the larger number of the charges advanced against Madhow Row were fictitious, and had been got up by influential parties in Candeish from motives of enmity."

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20. On receipt of Mr. Bell's letter, our Honourable President recorded a minute, dated the 27th ultimo, to which we beg to refer, in which his Honour observed, that there could be no doubt from Mr. Bell's previous reports, that, in the first instance, he had formed very strong opinions prejudicial to the accused, which had not been justified by the proceedings subsequently submitted to Government. Our Honourable President further observed, that he had carefully considered the proceedings in this case, to ascertain whether they contained anything which should compel Government to deprive the accused of the benefit of his final acquittal by the judges of the Sudder Adawlut on all the charges preferred against him, and that the conclusion at which his Honour had arrived was, that while, as observed by the Honourable Mr. Reid, a certain degree of suspicion still remained, no guilty act had actually been established; but that, on the other hand, the proceedings contain ample proof of Mr. Bell's opinion being just, that many of the charges were fictitious, and had been got up from motives of enmity.

21. Under these circumstances, our Honourable President observed, that a general distrust had been created in his mind in regard to the whole of the accusations against Madhow Row. With reference, therefore, to the doubts which existed in regard to the guilt of the accused, and taking into consideration his former services and high character, his Honour was of opinion that Madhow Row should not in justice be deprived of the benefit of his acquittal, and he therefore recommended that this person should be permitted to resume his situation as native agent at Sattara. As, however, our Honourable President did not consider the innocence of Madhow Row to be of such a clear and decisive nature as would justify Government in incurring any extra charge on account of his salary during the time he had been under suspension, his Honour considered that the utmost indulgence which should be conceded to Madhow Row, would be to allow him to draw such portion of the salary of native agent at Sattara as may not have been apportioned to persons who performed Madhow Row's duties during the period of his suspension.

22. With reference to the above sentiments, the Honourable Mr. Reid recorded a further minute on the 28th ultimo, in which he stated that the unfavourable* impressions he had formed previous to the receipt of Mr. Bell's letter, alluded to in the 19th paragraph, in regard to the character of Madhow Row, remained unaltered. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Honourable Mr. Crawford having expressed their concurrence in the views taken of this subject by our Honourable President, orders were issued on the 7th instant for re-instating Madhow Row in his situation.

* Vide para. 17 of
this despatch.

23. Mr. Bell having, however, in a letter, dated the 7th June last, forwarded to Government, an application from Madhow Row for permission to retire from public employment on the pension formerly granted to him for his past services, we have directed the Resident at Sattara to ascertain whether this person is still desirous of doing so, in preference to resuming charge of his situation as native agent to that Residency.

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EXTRACT Political Letter to Bombay, dated 27 January (No. 1) 1847.

Para. 10. ON the death of Ballajee Kasseo Kibbey, native agent to the Sattara Residency, you found it impracticable, in the absence of an European assistant, to dispense with the native agent, as contemplated formerly, under very different circumstances, by Sir John Malcolm, and you conferred the office on Madow Row Govind, a retired and pensioned servant of the Candeish collectorate, whose pension of course merged in his salary. This individual, while mamlutdar of Jamnair, obtained during a long series of years the highest testimonials from the various officers under whom he served, and their statements seemed to be borne out by the great increase of the revenue, and the generally satisfactory state of the district.

11. Very soon, however, after his appointment to Sattara, circumstances gave rise to a strong suspicion that he had been guilty of extensive corruption in his office of mamlutdar. He was suspended from employment, and required to proceed to Dhoolia for an investigation of his conduct.

12. Nine charges against him were dismissed by the magistrate, Mr. Bell. On five he was committed for trial before Mr. Liddell, the assistant session judge. Mr. Liddell acquitted him on three of these charges, and convicted him on the other two. On appeal, the session judge, Mr. Hunter, quashed one of the convictions, and acquitted the prisoner, but confirmed the other. Even this was set aside by the Sudder Adawlut, so that Madhoo Row has been acquitted on all the charges.

13. The acquittal, however, is far from clearing his character. Nearly all the magistrates and judges who took cognizance of the case, recorded a general impression of Madhoo Row's guilt. The trials disclose a mass of perjury of the most flagrant kind; but whether the many witnesses who prevaricated and denied their former evidence, perjured themselves when they inculpated, or when they screened the accused, remains uncertain; or rather, there is strong reason to believe that perjury was committed for both purposes. Much bribery and extortion were proved against subordinate officers, whether perpetrated for their own benefit or for that of their superior, the mamlutdar; and many prosecutions, both for corruption and for perjury, are likely to issue from the result of this investigation.

14. The acquittals were proper, as the testimony against Madhoo Row was clearly worthless; but Mr. Reid was decidedly of opinion that he ought not to be restored to Government employment, and we confess that we have great misgivings respecting the resolution you adopted of reinstating him in an office of such high trust and responsibility as that of native agent to the Sattara Residency.

15. If he has, in fact, resumed this office in preference to reverting (as he had expressed a wish to do) to his former pension, it will be necessary that his conduct be watched with the greatest vigilance, and that no more reliance should be placed than circumstances render inevitable, on his integrity and fidelity.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 3 April 1844.

No. 2000.

No. 107 of 1844.

From the Collector and Magistrate of Candeish, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, a letter from my assistant, Captain Morris, from which it appears that several grave accusations are made against Madhoo Row Govind, now native agent to the Resident at Sattara, of bribery and suppression of crime, when he was mamlutdar of Jamnair in this zillah. As the evidence quoted by Captain Morris appears to afford ample reason for believing that the charges against Madhoo Row Govind are well founded, I have the honour to request that

that the Resident at Sattara may be instructed to direct his native agent to proceed without delay to answer these accusations before Captain Auld at Dhurungaum, taking security for his appearance. Case of Madhoo Row Govind.

Candeish Circuit Office,
Nahalode, 15 March 1844.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell*,
Collector and Magistrate.

To *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Magistrate of Candeish.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Government, the result of my investigations, as far as I have been able to prosecute them, and which I referred to in my report on the Mhyjee fair in February last.

2. These investigations refer to disclosures of gross misconduct, bribery, and corruption existing in the tallookah of Jamnair, and implicate the native functionaries, whom I will presently allude to.

3. It was not my intention to report at so early a stage of this investigation the discoveries which were gradually coming to light; but being suddenly ordered to proceed to take charge of the Bheel corps, auxiliary horse, &c., from Captain D. C. Graham, I have been obliged to close my exertions, and hand the investigation, incomplete as it unavoidably is, to Captain Auld, who is appointed to act in my situation.

4. I will now point out the names of the principal persons implicated in these transactions, and also lay before you the substance of one or two charges against each individual, to show on what grounds the accusation originated.

5. The principal persons are—

No. 1. Mhadoo Row Govind, formerly mamlutdar of Jamnair, and now employed as native agent under Colonel Ovans at Sattara.

No. 2. Moroo Govind, late mamlutdar of Jamnair.

No. 3. Ramajee Anunt, magisterial karkoon of Jamnair.

6. The first charge against Mhadoo Row Govind is for gross misconduct as police officer, in suppressing a case of a bortion, and receiving a bribe for not reporting it. The case occurred in the village of Pohoor, tallookh Jamnair, in 1842; and the evidence in support of the charge is on solemn affirmation, as follows:—

No. 1. Krishnajee Narrain, shaikdar of Paldee, deposes to hearing of the case of abortion in Pohoor, that Peer Mahomed, jemadar of peons told him, the mamlutdar Mhadoo Row would investigate the case; and he did not report it as is usual.

No. 2. Okurdoo Mallee of Pohoor deposes to the whole circumstances of the abortion: that the woman was with child by him, that after the abortion, Peer Mahomed, jemadar of peons, came to him, and said Mhadoo Row, mamlutdar, required 200 rupees to hush up the case; that he paid the sum, and the case was dropped.

No. 3. Peer Mahomed, jemadar of peons, deposes to being sent by Mhadoo Row, mamlutdar, to Pohoor, to get 200 rupees from Okhurdoo Mallee on account of a case of abortion in Pohoor; that he got the money from Okhurdoo Mallee; gave the money to Mhadoo Row Govind, mamlutdar, in his own house.

No. 4. Fukera Foujdar Patell of Pohur, declares to Mhadoo Row, mamlutdar, sending for him to Jamnair, and asking him about Okhurdoo Mallee's abortion case, and threatened him, and said, "Okhurdoo Mallee can pay well; he must pay 200 rupees to get out of this scrape;" that afterwards this sum was paid to Peer Mahomed Jemadar, before him, for the mamlutdar; and after it had been paid, the mamlutdar sent for him, and asked him the exact amount Okhurdoo Mallee had paid to Peer Mahomed for him; he told him 200 rupees.

No. 5. The other six evidences are all corroborative of the circumstances of the abortion and bribery; the only break in the link of evidence is, the death of the person Gooloo Mussulman, who first told the mamlutdar of the case occurring.

7. The next charge is for gross misconduct, as police officer, in having sent and countenanced his Brahmin to collect money for charity in the Mhyjee fair, and sending a karkoon and peon to assist in its collection. This case is so clearly substantiated, I will not detail each evidence, as I trust, that when I can produce respectable bankers and merchants to give the clearest evidence, supported by distinct entries in their account books of the several sums they early paid to the mamlutdar's Brahmin, and the mamlutdar's names, also named, nothing more can be required.

Case of Mdhoo
Row Govind.

8. Besides these two, there are about 16 other cases of bribery and false representations of cases to the assistant magistrate, which I have handed over to Captain Auld; but there are others in the magisterial branch fully as gross and corrupt, and will be doubtless handed up by G. Inverarity, Esq. With regard to Moroo Govind, I must tell you he was sherustadar in Jamnair, under Mhadoo Row Govind, and is not only implicated with him, but succeeding him as mamlutdar, he appears to have in no degree slackened this system of oppression and abuse of confidence; indeed, he steadily followed the steps of his predecessor in sending and countenancing his Brahmin to collect charity at Mhyjee and elsewhere; and the same ample, clear, and documentary proof has been obtained in this as in the similar case against Mhadoo Row Govind.

9. Another charge is for gross misconduct and bribery in a case of abortion in Pohoor in 1843; and is, in my humble opinion, fully proved, to the actual paying the bribe into Moroo Govind Mamlutdar's hands.

10. Another charge is for suppressing and not reporting a case of a bullock robbery of 50 rupees in the village Tulwarry, which is clearly substantiated by evidence of the robbery occurring, its being traced by the police, and reported to Moroo Govind's mamlutdars, who hushed it up.

11. A fourth case is for not reporting a gang robbery in the jungle of Pohur, of one Gungaram Brinjaree in 1842, although this case was reported to him by the shaikdar, and is clearly shown by evidence, and the report of the shaikdar, that it did occur, and the monthly report of cases will show it was not reported, as it ought to have been.

12. There are other charges against this person, in which Ramajee Anunt is concerned.

13. One is a case of gross misconduct in extorting a sum of money from one Gungaram Dumria Brahmin in a robbery of his of 600 rupees, which was discovered, and all the money was recovered, and the case committed by me at Otran in 1841, and property restored to Gungaram Dumria, but which was laid hold of at Jamnair, and the sum of 200 rupees taken to remunerate these two native officers for their trouble in the case, and of which sum 50 rupees was given to Mhadoo Row Mamlutdar, who was on leave at the time in Burgaum; this charge appears fully substantiated by undeniable collateral proof.

14. There are other heavy charges of bribery and misconduct against these individuals, which are ready awaiting the arrival of Captain Auld, at Jamnair, and I have reason to believe the purgannah of Bodwar will also willingly bring to light many cases which have been only mentioned to me, but required the confidence of a European officer's presence to be brought up.

15. My sudden and unexpected call to Dhurrungaum, and the various responsible duties I have so recently taken charge of, precludes my proceeding to Jamnair again; and I have been obliged to call my officer here, and after closing my duties up to the date, I made over charge to Captain Auld on the 6th instant. I have the honour to hand up this report in order that such measures may be taken as Government may deem requisite to admit of Mhadow Row Govind, formerly mamlutdar of Jamnair, and now native agent at Sattara, appearing before Captain Auld to answer the charges which will be preferred against him.

16. You are aware of Maroo Govind being already under suspension at Dhoolia, the magisterial karkoon, Ramajee Anunt, is at Errondole, and I have to suggest his being suspended as soon after the receipt of this letter as practicable.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. J. Morris,*
Assistant Magistrate.

Dhurrungaum, 13 March 1845.

(signed) *W. W. Bell,*
Collector and Magistrate.

No. 2001.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Board.

I SEE no alternative but to suspend the native agent, and to require him to proceed to answer these serious charges at Dhoolia. He should, if Colonel Ovans deems such a precaution necessary, furnish security for his appearance.

(signed) *G. Arthur.,*
T. M' Mahon.
J. H. Crawford.
L. R. Reid.

26 March 1844.

No. 1060 of 1844.

Case of Mhadoo
Row Govind.

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to
Lieutenant-Colonel *C. Ovans*, Resident at Sattara.

No. 2002.

Sir,

I AM directed to transmit to you copy of a letter from the collector and magistrate in Candeish, No. 107, dated the 15th ultimo, forwarding one from his assistant, Captain Morris, preferring several charges of bribery and corruption against your native agent, Mhadoo Row Govind, while holding the situation of mamlutdar of the Jamnair talooka, within that collectorate.

In forwarding these documents, I am desired to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council is reluctantly compelled to direct the suspension of Mhadow Row, and to request that you will be pleased to instruct that individual to proceed to Dhoolia to answer these serious charges. If you consider the precaution necessary, Mhadow Row should be required to furnish security for his appearance.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 1 April 1844.

No. 1061 of 1844.

No. 2003.

RESOLUTION of Government in the Political Department.

RESOLVED, That copy of the above letter from the collector and magistrate in Candeish, dated the 15th ultimo, of its enclosure, and of the reply, be transferred to the Judicial Department for information.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Bombay Castle, 1 April 1844. Chief Secretary.

No. 1062 of 1844.

MEMORANDUM.

THE collector of Candeish to be furnished with copy of the letter to Lieutenant-colonel Ovans.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Bombay Castle, 1 April 1844. Chief Secretary.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 8 May 1844.

No. 2563.

No. 14 of 1844.

From Lieutenant-Colonel *C. Ovans*, Resident at Sattara, to the Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter in this department, No. 1060, under date the 1st instant, and its accompaniments, as noted in the margin, I have the honour to enclose translation of a security bond, furnished by Mhadoo Row Govind, native assistant at this Residency, to appear at Dhoolia, on the 15th proximo, to answer the charges preferred against him.

2. I trust I may also be permitted respectfully to lay before Government the annexed translation of a petition presented by Mhadoo Row, under this date, together with copies and translations of the documents enumerated in lists marked (A.) and (B.), to which he most earnestly solicits the attention of Government.

3. By these accompaniments it will be seen, that this individual, during a servitude of 21 years, has received the unqualified approbation of every public officer under whom he has been employed; that, during this period, he has earned high honour and reward from Government itself, and moreover secured the esteem and confidence of all those of his own countrymen who have been under his management.

615.

S

4. To

Copy of a letter from the collector and magistrate in Candeish, No. 107, dated 15 March 1844.
Ditto, of ditto, from Captain Morris, assistant magistrate, dated 13 March 1844.
Nos. 3 and 4.

Case of Mdhoo
Row Govind.

4. To prove this, I beg earnestly to call the attention of Government to List (A.) which contains the recorded approbation of some of the most able of the civil servants of Government under this Presidency, both in the revenue and magisterial branch of the service, viz.: Messrs. Giberne, Boyd, Pringle, Williamson, Blane, and Malet; as also testimonials from myself, Major Outram, Captain French and Captain Auld, now in Candeish. The translations contained in List (B.) are scarcely less remarkable, particularly the papers of that list marked Nos. 7, 8, and 9, being three rajeenamahs, signed by 348 deshmoths, deshpondees, patells, chowdrees, and bankers of the Jamneir, Bodwur and Bornar purgunnas, recording their high sense of all the benefits conferred upon them by Mdhoo Row Govind, during the nine years their purgunnas were under his charge, and stating that they have no complaints whatever against him.

5. It is scarcely possible to suppose, in the face of such credentials, that this man is guilty of the acts imputed to him, or that these high officers were so ignorant of the state of the country committed to their trust, that if such frauds and villanies, as are described by Captain Morris, were going on, these could have been concealed from them; more especially, too, when we consider that these very districts were under the particular management of one of the Bheel agents, as assistant magistrate, who was constantly moving from village to village, and that the magistrate himself made annual visits to every part of this country.

6. As regards the particular cases which Captain Morris has brought forward in his despatch, and which, I suppose, from the stress laid upon them, are the most serious viz.: the concealment of an abortion at Pohoo, and the levying of sums as charity at the juttra, near Bornar, I trust, I may be pardoned, if I venture to make the following remarks, and this I do not with a view of interfering in any judicial proceeding, but simply, to show grounds why the prayer of the petition now presented by Mdhoo Row, viz.: that his case should be heard by the magistrate and not by any of the assistant magistrates in Candeish, appears to be entitled to the favourable consideration of Government.

7. This case of bribery at Pohoor, is stated to have occurred in 1842, the month is not given. But the two witnesses against Mdhoo Row clearly state these transactions to have taken place at Jamnair. Now, Mdhoo Row can prove, that he was at the Myajee juttra, near Bornar, part of January and part of February of 1842, and that he made over charge to his successor on the 4th, and left Jamnair about the 5th of April of that same year. This, therefore, throws strong suspicion on this evidence, besides, its being scarcely credible, that at the very end of his career he could have ventured on such an act.

8. Again, it was the duty both of the patell and of the sheikdar of Pohoor, to report themselves to the mamlutdar any case of this kind. These witnesses are therefore, on their own showing, guilty of concealing this crime, and being themselves guilty, their evidence is less worthy of credence.

9. It may also fairly be asked, who are the accusers in this case; how did this fact come to the knowledge of Peer Mahomed Jemadar, and what had he to do with it? It is unfortunate too for this case, that one of the most essential evidences is stated to be dead, viz.: the man "who" as Captain Morris asserts, "first told the mamlutdar of the case occurring;" but how did Captain Morris himself ascertain this important fact? This he does not state; and, lastly, it seems very unlikely that a mallee should have such a sum as 200 rupees at hand to pay in the manner described.

10. As regards the money collected as charity at the juttra, if I am rightly informed, there has always been an assistant magistrate on the spot, under whom the mamlutdar acted, and consequently he might just as well be held responsible for any illegal act committed there; indeed, more so than the mamlutdar. But if the mamlutdar did "countenance" any such proceeding, which he utterly denies, the real question is, not having, as Captain Morris states, "sent and countenanced his Brahmin to collect money for charity;" but was this money fraudulently and illegally extorted from the bankers, or was it given by their own free will and pleasure? The entry in the banker's books of any sum given in charity is no proof of crime, either against the mamlutdar or his superior, the assistant magistrate. Although Captain Morris, in his earnestness to prove Mahadoo Row's guilt, evidently labours to show this; and it surely would

would be hard, because I, for instance, sent and countenanced subscription lists for the Cabool sufferers to his Highness the Raja of Sattara, and to other natives of this country, that this should be imputed to me as a crime.

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

11. I beg to entreat the pardon of Government for these observations. I feel fully confident that it is the anxious desire of Government that the truth should be elicited. It is our honest boast, that high and low, rich and poor, are equally entitled to fair and full inquiry, and as Mhadoo Row has been led to believe that the evidence against him has been obtained by unfair and illegal means, it is his earnest prayer that he may be permitted to prove this before an impartial tribunal; and as he proposes to call for the examination of the assistant magistrates themselves, it is obvious that they ought not to be the judges in this case.

12. Adverting, indeed, to the concluding part of Mhadoo Row's petition, in which he most earnestly prays that Government will be pleased, pending this investigation, to issue such orders as may secure him from disgrace, I beg to say that his fear is, that on his appearance at Dhoolia, he may, at the instigation of his enemies there, be put under restraint; and it is to prevent any step of this degrading nature that I have thought it right to take the security bond now forwarded, and not from any suspicion of his non-appearance there; and I feel assured that Government will listen to this appeal, and, moreover, afford him every facility he can require to disprove those charges, of which he solemnly declares himself to be innocent.

13. The great evil engendered by proceedings of this nature is the general feeling of alarm created amongst all classes of natives in our service, that they themselves will become the next victims of similar accusations; suspension is itself a disgrace, and a trial is still greater. It therefore behoves us, for the sake of our own reputation for justice, as well as the interests of the public service, to be very cautious how we proceed in such a case as this.

14. If a European officer were accused of offences of this nature, the whole matter would, probably, as a preliminary step, be submitted to the investigation of a commissioner or commissioners selected for this special purpose. It will be for Government to decide whether, in justice to this most meritorious public native servant, who holds a title from the British Government, a similar proceeding should not be adopted, before subjecting him to a public trial, which, whether he be found innocent or guilty, unfortunately brings disgrace with it in the eyes of his own countrymen and fellow servants.

15. Before I conclude I must throw myself on the indulgence of Government for venturing on this appeal. I have known Mhadoo Row Govind now nearly 20 years; he rendered me the most essential aid in settling the wild tribes of that very country 17 years ago, then in the most distracted state. That settlement was approved of and applauded, both by the Government of this country and by the Honourable the Court of Directors; and, moreover, that settlement produced a thorough reformation of those wild tribes, which holds good even to this day.

16. This person afterwards also rendered great service to Major Outram whilst employed in a military expedition against the wild tribes of the Daug, which had never before been explored; and he, likewise, materially assisted Mr. Giberne and all the subsequent collectors of Candeish in their efforts for the good of that country, as the high testimonials given him by these gentlemen fully prove.

17. Under these circumstances I feel it to be my bounden duty, as a public officer, anxious for the credit of the Government I have the honour to serve, to submit this petition, together with the documents by which it is supported, for the favourable consideration of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. Ovens,
Resident at Sattara.

Sattara Residency,
9 April 1844.

Case of Madho
Row Govind.

No. 1.

TRANSLATION of a Mahratta Security Bond.

Mhadoo Row Govind, caste, Senicee, an inhabitant of Kusba Bhurgaum Prant Candeish, who was a mamlutdar formerly of the British Government in Candeish, and who is now the native assistant at the Sattara Residency, is now accused of bribery at Jamnair Prant Candeish; he is ordered by Colonel Ovens, Saheb Bahadoor, Resident at Sattara, to find a security for his appearance at Dhoolia, and to be present in Candeish until the close of the examination into this matter; consequently, I, Mahadojee Gungadhur Putwurdhun Wukeel Nisbut Shreemunt Rajushree Punt Pritty Niddy, caste, Konkunst Brahmin, an inhabitant of Sattara, pass this writing, that Mhadoo Row Govind will proceed from Sattara on the 15th April (instant), and appear before the magistrate, Sahib Bahadoor, at Dhoolia, in Candeish, by the 15th of May (next), and he will be present at the investigation until it is closed; if Mhadoo Row Govind should fail to do this, I shall cause him to appear, and if I fail to do so, I will pay to the Surkar 500 rupees. I know perfectly well, that if I am unable to pay this sum, that I shall be imprisoned for a period of six months; but if I should make over Mhadoo Row Govind to the authorities who have taken this security bond, or give such information as will lead to his apprehension, in such a case this security bond is to be considered null and void. In the handwriting of Mahadajee Gangudhur himself, under date the 8th April 1844.

(signed) *Mahadajee Gungadhur Putwurdhun*,
Wukeel Nisbut Punt Pritty Niddy, residing at Sattara,
by my own Hand.

Witness,

1. Dhondo Bajee Gorbolay, residing at Sattara, by my own hand.
1. Eshwunt Kristn Kamitkar, now residing at Sattara, by my own hand.

Given before me, at Sattara, on the 8th day of April 1844.

(signed) *C. Ovens*,
Resident at Sattara.

(True translation and copy.)

(signed) *C. Ovens*, Resident at Sattara.

No. 2.

TRANSLATION of a Mahratta Petition, presented to the Resident at Sattara, by Mhadow Row Govind, now at Sattara, under date the 9th April 1844.

A. C.

I HUMBLY beg leave to represent that I was entertained in the service of Government on the 21st of July 1820, and that I have served the Government for a period of 21 years from that date, with honesty and zeal, and the same has been duly reported to Government by all the European officers under whom I have been employed, and I possess copies of these reports as given to me. The Government has in consequence conferred on me rewards a title, and a form of address; and the European officers have furnished me with testimonials of character, which I have got by me; and on my leaving the service, all the respectable zumindars, patells, bankers, and ryots gave me addresses of honour, and release copies of some of these documents are now enclosed with this petition, from which the nature of the duties I have performed, the management and condition of the Jamnair talooka, when I took charge, the condition and management subsequently after I had been there for nine years, and the flourishing state that this talooka attained during this period, will be known to Government. I have spared no pains in the execution of my duties to Government; but subsequently serious indisposition compelled me to prefer an application for a pension, which was granted to me on a certificate of the state of my health, given by the European doctor. After the order was received for my pension, I duly made over charge of the cash balance of this talooka, of the duftur, &c., &c., to the succeeding mamlutdar, and obtained a receipt for the same; and the inhabitants presented me rajee-namahs, and addresses of honour, signed by numerous persons, as to the management conducted by me on my quitting the place. All these documents were forwarded with a report to the Collector Saheb, who then granted me a certificate and the order for my pension, taking which I returned to my house, and remained quiet. After this Colonel Ovens, Saheb Resident at Sattara, sent for me, and I came here and accepted this situation, thinking that this was a stationary place, and did not require me to travel or move to any other place, and that there was on the business of writing. I served the Surkar for a period of 21 years, Candeish, and there is not a single instance of a complaint having been preferred against me to the Surkar during the period I was in the Government employ, nor during the period of one and a quarter years subsequently, after I had retired to my home, on my leaving the service. Notwithstanding this, copy of a report has now suddenly come from the Assistant Magistrate Saheb, with orders from Government to the Resident Saheb, directing him that I should be suspended and sent to Candeish, on which the Resident Saheb has ordered me to proceed

proceed to Candeish; and the copy of the report of the assistant magistrate has been shown to me, from which it appears that the character hitherto gained by me is now about to be ruined for nothing. The European officers have always come to the talooka and visited every village during each year, and conducted their duties after due inquiries, and then they made their reports to Government, and no one then came forward to complain against me. If such gross misconduct existed on my part, how could I have been preserved for so many years? But it has come to my knowledge, direct from Candeish, that some persons, actuated by malice, misrepresented matters against me to the assistant magistrate, who, paying regard to the same, have caused inquiry to be carried on in the same spirit as these misrepresentations; and in case I should appear before them to answer these charges, I need scarcely state that there will be great fear of my reputation suffering without loss of time, nor will there be an impartial investigation of this matter. Under this impression, I earnestly solicit that the Government will be pleased to order that this investigation may be made by the Magistrate Sahib in person, to whom all the particulars of this case will be explained by me. I have at present furnished security to the Resident Saheb for my appearance, according to the regulations, and I shall quit Sattara on the 15th instant, and appear before the magistrate at Dhoolia on the 15th May next. But I beg to draw the attention of Government to the copies of the accompanying documents, and to intreat that this investigation may be ordered to be made by the Magistrate Saheb in person, and that my character may not be disgraced before the investigation is closed. Let Government, out of kindness, issue the necessary orders as regards this my prayer.

Case of Madhoo Row Govind.

(signed) *Mhadoo Row Govind.*

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident at Sattara.

No. 3.

LIST (A.) of Copies of the English Papers received with the Petition of *Mhadoo Row Govind*, and now forwarded to Government.

Nos.		Nos.	
1.	Certificate from Captain C. Ovans, Agent, &c., under date 17 June 1828.	13.	Certificate from H. R. Elliot, Esq., Civil Surgeon, Candeish, under date 27 February 1841.
2.	Certificate from Mr. Collector G. Giberne, under date 13 January 1829.	14.	Certificate from H. P. Malet, Esq., under date 2 March 1841.
3.	Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Outram to the Collector in Candeish, under date 27 May 1839.	15.	Abstract of Correspondence under date 7 April 1841, signed by R. K. Pringle, Esq.
4.	Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant French to the Magistrate in Candeish, under date 3 March 1836.	16.	Copy of a Letter from Mr. Collector Pringle to the Chief Secretary, under date 23 April 1841.
5.	Ditto from Ditto to ditto, under date 3 July 1836.	17.	Extract of a Letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Reid to the Revenue Commissioner, under date 6 May 1841.
6.	Extract of a Letter from the Chief Secretary to the Magistrate in Candeish, under date 14 October 1836.	18.	Copy of a Letter from Ditto to the Collector of Candeish, under date 5 June 1841.
7.	Certificate from Henry Liddle, Esq., under date 15 February 1837.	19.	Ditto from Ditto to ditto, under date 21 August 1841.
8.	Certificate from Mr. Collector Boyd, under date 6 May 1838.	20.	Extract of a Report from the Collector of Candeish to the Revenue Commissioner, under date 25 November 1841.
9.	Extract of a Report from the Collector of Candeish to the Revenue Commissioner, under date 12 September 1838.	21.	Extract of a Report by Captain Auld to the Magistrate of Candeish, under date 26 February 1842, regarding the Mhyjee Juttra.
10.	Extract of a Letter from H. P. Malet, Esq., to D. A. Blane, Esq., Collector in Candeish, under date 28 June 1839.	22.	Pension Certificate, under date 28 February 1842.
11.	Extract of a Letter from Ditto to R. K. Pringle, Esq., Collector in Candeish, under date 29 August 1840.	23.	Certificate from Captain Auld, under date 6 March 1842.
12.	Notification, Territorial Department Revenue, under date 16 October 1840, conferring a Title and Address on Mhadoo Row Govind.	24.	Certificate from R. K. Pringle, Esq., Collector and Magistrate in Candeish, under date 7 April 1842.
		25.	Copy of a Letter from the Chief Secretary to Government to the Collector of Candeish, under date 31 December 1842.

Sattara Residency, 9 April 1844.

(signed) *C. Ovans,*
Resident at Sattara.

No. 1 of List (A.)

THIS is to certify that Mahadoo Row Govind, the bearer of this, has served with me as head karkoon about three years, and that during the whole of this period he has discharged his duty with the utmost zeal, honesty, and ability.

(signed) *C. Ovans, Agent, &c.*

Kunur, 17 June 1828.

(True copy.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident at Sattara.

Case of Mhadoo
Row Govind.

No. 2 of List (A.)

It is with much pleasure that I bear testimony to the good character of Mhadoo Row, mamlutdar of Pimpulnere, from his conduct, steadiness, and talent. When sherishtadar with Captain Ovans, Bheel Agent, I appointed him to the responsible situation he now holds, and I have every reason to be satisfied with him in every respect; he is zealous, active, and clever, and I have no doubt will give equal satisfaction to my successor.

(signed) G. Giberne.

Malligaum, 13 January 1829.

(True copy.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident at Sattara.

No. 3 of List (A.)

EXTRACT of a Letter from Lieutenant *Outram*, commanding Field Detachment, to *W. S. Boyd*, Esq., Collector in Candeish; dated 27 May 1830.

I HAVE great pleasure in acknowledging the very efficient services of the mamlutdar of Pimpulnere, Mhadoo Row Govind, on whom we were entirely dependent for all supplies, which, if not regularly furnished, would have materially cramped our exertions.

(signed) J. Outram, Lieutenant.

(True extract.)

(signed) J. Outram, Lieutenant, &c.

(True copy.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident at Sattara.

No. 4 of List (A.)

EXTRACT of a Letter from Lieutenant *P. L. French*, Assistant Magistrate, to *W. S. Boyd*, Esq., Magistrate in Candeish: dated 3 March 1836.

Para. 2. THE mamlutdar having but few horse and infantry, and being ignorant of the number of robbers he might have to pursue and attack, induced several patells and others, who had horses or tattoos, to mount and join the Government servants in following up the fugitives; and it so happened by chance that Government is mainly indebted to these patells and others, thus induced to join our police, for the capture of the 12 prisoners, and consequently for the recovery of that portion of the stolen goods yesterday reported.

I also hope that Mhadoo Row, mamlutdar of Jamnair, will be deemed worthy of an expression of thanks for the very great zeal and exertions he displayed; and as this is the first time I have ventured to bring this officer before you publicly, I take the opportunity of adding, that I have always found him active, intelligent, and judicious in his measures as head native police officer of his talooka.

(True extract.)

(signed) P. T. French, Assistant Magistrate.

(True copy.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident at Sattara.

No. 5 of List (A.)

EXTRACT of a Letter from Lieutenant *P. T. French*, Assistant Magistrate, dated 3 July 1836, to *W. S. Boyd*, Esq., Magistrate in Candeish.

Para. 3. SUCH zeal and activity, whether on the part of the Government servants or the volunteers, will not, I trust, be allowed to pass without some slight reward; and I would beg to suggest that 170 rupees be placed at my disposal for that purpose.

Para. 4. I trust that Mamlutdar Mhadoo Row will also be deemed worthy of some return; and I here beg to add that I have on this, as on every other occasion of a similar nature in his district, found him an active, zealous, and intelligent police officer.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. Chief Secretary *Wathen*, No. 1821, dated 14 October 1836, to the Magistrate of Candeish.

Case of Madhoo Row Govind.

Para. 2. I AM also instructed to authorise you to present the kumavishdar of Jamnair, Mhadoo Row, with a turban and shawl, of the value of 170 rupees, in the name of Government, and to express to that officer the approbation, by the Governor in Council, of his services.

(True extracts.)

(signed) *P. T. French*, Assistant Magistrate.

(True copy.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Resident at Sattara.

No. 6 of List (A.)

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, in the Judicial Department, to the Magistrate in Candeish; dated Bombay Castle, 17 October 1826, No. 1821.

Para. 2. I AM also instructed to authorise you to present the kumavishdar of Jamnair, Mhadoo Row, with a turban and shawl, of the value of 170 rupees, in the name of Government, and to express to that officer the approbation, by the Governor in Council, of his services.

(True extract.)

(signed) *T. Ogilvy*, Acting Third Assistant Collector.

(True copy.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Resident at Sattara.

No. 7 of List (A.)

Kurungee, 15 February 1837.

THIS is to certify that Mahadoo Row Govind served under me as mamlutdar of Jamnair, during the time I was acting as first assistant; he seems to be a zealous and active servant; a pretty good proof of his diligence, there is not a rupee of outstanding balance in the talooka. He had a high character from Major Ovans, under whom he served for a long time as head carkoon, and, during the short time I had for making an intimate of his abilities, I saw no reason to differ from the opinion of a person so much more competent to pass one than myself.

(signed) *Henry Liddell*,
Acting Assistant Collector.

(True copy.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Resident at Sattara.

No. 8 of List (A.)

THIS is to certify, that I consider Mhadow Row Govind one of the best public servants I have ever had an opportunity of judging of, either as a revenue or police officer; the state of his district, Jamnair, will bear me out in all I say in his favour.

6 May 1838.

(signed) *W.S. Boyd*, Collector.

(True copy.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Resident at Sattara.

No. 9 of List (A.)

EXTRACT of a Report on the Proficiency and Conduct of the Head Native Revenue Servants, from the Collector of Candeish, No. 103; dated 12 September 1838, to the Revenue Commissioner.

Para. 7. AMONGST the coomavishdars, Mhadoo Row Govind, of Jamnair, is, in every respect, the most meritorious. The state of his district does him the greatest credit, and both in the Revenue and Magisterial Department I have had reason to be pleased with the manner in which business is transacted by him. I therefore take this opportunity of submitting a letter drafted by my predecessor, which his sudden departure caused to be overlooked, and strongly to recommend that the mark of the Government favour therein proposed may be conferred upon this deserving individual, both as a reward for his services, and an inducement to others to follow his example.

Case of Mdhoo
Row Govind.

No. 26 of 1837.—Territorial Department Revenue.

To *Thomas Williamson, Esq.*, Revenue Commissioner.

Sir,

I BEG to enclose a statement of the progress of the revenue Jamnair of talooka, under the management of Mahdow Row Temboolkur Coomavishdar; and, I must add, that he is besides one of our most active police officers.

2. It is so seldom that we have an opportunity of marking our sense of the merits of individuals of this class, that I cannot help feeling certain that the Right honourable the Governor in Council will have pleasure in holding up this man's excellent service for imitation, and stimulating him to further exertion by a substantial token of the approbation and confidence of Government.

3. In 1833, I placed Mhadoo Row in charge of Jamnair, then yielding 88,723 rupees net; in 1834 I instituted an examination of old balances, and 6,084 were written off; and now, at the close of the year, ending on the 30th ultimo, the net revenue of the talook amounts to 1,09,620 rupees, of which every pice is collected; an increase, as it has been progressive, in such a short period, sufficiently satisfactory in itself, but when we consider that this has taken place under permanent reductions of rates, which in 1833 amounted to 2,684 rupees; in 1834, 3,426 rupees, and in 1836, 7,757, it must be conceded that the district has been extremely well managed.

The most acceptable of all presents to a person of Mhadoo Row's description is land; and there is a small village in Bhurgaon talooka, which being close to his family residence, which he has stated to me, if Government considered his exertions deserving of notice, he is extremely anxious to possess; its value is trifling, only 260 rupees per annum, at its tenka valuation, and I am convinced that if the village was given to him in enam, the small sacrifice made would be more than repaid in the effect it would have in stimulating others.

Candeish Collector's Office,
11 July 1837.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Boyd*,
Collector.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Revenue Commissioner to Acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated 26 September 1838.

Para. 2. AND that some mark of the approbation of Government be given to the mamlutdar of Jamnair, who is so strongly recommended by the late collector and Mr. Blane.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, No. 4095, dated the 13th November 1838, to the Revenue Commissioner.

Para. 3. UNDER the expressed disinclination of the Supreme Government to grant lands or villages in enam, it is vain to hope that any application for this purpose, in such a case as that of Mhadoo Row Govind, the mamlutdar of Jamnair, would be successful. Nor, indeed, do his services seem to have been of so superior a description as to call for such a method of rewarding them; encouragement to good conduct it is no doubt the interest of Government to give, and this may be done sufficiently in the present instance by presenting this mamlutdar with a pair of shawls, or some similar present, to be conferred on him at a public durbar, which the Honourable the Governor in Council accordingly sanctions, and requests that you will report the amount which should be disbursed on this occasion.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Revenue Commissioner to the Collector of Candeish, No. 2681, dated the 30th November 1838.

Para. 3. YOU will all also have the goodness to report the amount which you propose to disburse under the sanction conveyed in Mr. Acting Secretary Reid's 3d para.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Collector of Candeish to the Revenue Commissioner, No. 10, dated the 15th January 1839.

Para. 3. WITH reference to the value of the mark of approbation to be conferred on the komavisdar of Jamnair, I would recommend about 500 rupees, viz.: 100 rupees for a mundil or turban, which can be obtained of the best description at Boorhanpoor, in this neighbourhood, and 400 rupees for shawls and kincob, to be sent from Bombay, not being procurable of a good quality in Candeish.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to Government to Revenue Commissioner (No. 767); dated 4 March 1839. Case of Mhadoo Row Govind.

Para. 2. THE Governor in Council also sanctions the presentation of a pair of shawls and a turban, of the value of 500 rupees, to the mamlutdar of Jamnair, Mahadowrow Govind, subject, however, to the confirmation of the Government of India.

EXTRACT of a Report on the Conduct and Qualifications of the Head Native Revenue Servants, from the Collector of Candeish to Revenue Commissioner (No. 81); dated the 15th July 1839.

Para. 3. My first assistant, Mr. Malet, in his report herewith enclosed, has reviewed the conduct of the district establishment of Jamnair, Nusseerabad, Sowda, and Arrowud, under his charge. The management of Mhadow Row Govind, the komavisdar of Jamnair, has not failed to attach Mr. Malet's commendation on his testimony in his favour, submitted on my last annual report. The Government, in their letter, No. 767, of 4 March 1839, to the address of the revenue commissioner, have sanctioned the presentation to him of an honorary mark of their approbation, to the value of 500 rupees, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India; but as the final decision has not hitherto been notified to this office, the disbursement of the proposed reward is still deferred. If either as a special case, or in accordance with the plan suggested in the annual report above quoted, the salary of this deserving officer, at present only 130 rupees, could be permanently increased, the value of his services would unquestionably entitle him to a higher scale of remuneration.

(True copies.)
(signed) R. K. Pringle, Collector.

(True copies.)
(signed) C. Ovans, Resident at Sattara.

No. 10 of List (A.)

EXTRACT of a Letter from *H. P. Malet*, Esq., First Assistant Collector, to *A. D. Blane*, Esq., Collector in Candeish; dated 28 June 1839.

MHADOO ROW GOVIND, mamlutdar of Jamnair, evidently deserves the high characters given him by all the authorities under whom he has acted. He was unfortunately absent, sick, while I was settling the jumabundy of Jamnair this year, so that I have had no opportunity of judging personally of his way of doing business; but as far as correspondence goes, I have had every reason to be highly pleased with him; he has exerted himself much in collecting the revenue of the season, which was all realized by the end of May.

Moroo Govind, his sherustadar, sent down to Jamnair in February last, I found an active intelligent man of business, and I was well pleased with the exertions of the other carcoons and shekdars, whose duties brought them under my observation.

(signed) H. P. Malet,
First Assistant Collector.

EXTRACT of a Letter from *H. P. Malet*, Esq., First Assistant Collector, to *D. A. Blane*, Esq., Collector in Candeish; dated 14 August 1839.

Para. 1. I HAVE the honour to forward the required statements of the revenue settlement for 1838-39, and have much satisfaction in bringing to your notice that the collections are much better than usual. In Jamnair talooka the whole revenue of the year was collected by the end of May.

Para. 2. I was much pleased to find that the cultivators of the Jamnair district had a very correct knowledge of their affairs, and were much less involved in debt than those of other districts which at various periods have been under my charge.

(signed) H. P. Malet, First Assistant Collector.

(True extract.)

(signed) H. P. Malet, First Assistant Collector.

(True copies.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident at Sattara.

Case of Mhadoo
Row Govind.

No. 11 of List (A.)

EXTRACT of a Letter from *H. P. Malet*, Esq., First Assistant Collector, to *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Collector in Candeish; dated 29 August 1840.

I HAVE had more opportunity of seeing Mhadoo Row Govind this season than in the previous one, and all I saw tended to confirm my opinion of his good management; the readiness with which the collections are made, the regularity of the district and village accounts, and the general activity of all departments under him, show at once the interest this mamlutdar takes in his duty, and the activity (though labouring under disease) with which he executes it; his cutchery is kept the cleanest and neatest I have seen; his records are arranged as correctly as the nature of his bad cutcherry will allow. He has this season introduced a receipt book kept by the coolkurnies for village expenses; the receipts are given by those furnishing articles for villages uses, ink, paper, &c., and by those receiving allowances of charity, &c. &c. On receipt, they are pasted in the book, which thus acts as a proof for the correctness of the expenditure in the village books.

(signed) *H. P. Malet*, First Assistant Collector.

EXTRACT of a Letter for *H. P. Malet*, Esq., First Assistant Collector, to *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Collector in Candeish; dated 27 February 1841.

I AM sorry to say I have not had the benefit of Mhadoo Row Govind's services in Jamnair, which I regretted much on my own account, but more on his, as severe sickness kept him away; and I am sorry to say he has now mentioned to me his desire of retiring from the service. I trust Government will not allow this man to retire without some mark of distinction which will be acceptable to him.

(True extracts.)

(signed) *H. P. Malet*,
First Assistant Collector.

(True copy.)

(signed) *C. Ovens*, Resident at Sattara.

No. 12 of List (A.)

NOTIFICATION.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

IN order to mark the sense which Government entertains of the merits of Mhadoo Row Govind, mamlutdar of Jamnair, in the Candeish collectorate, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on him the title of "Rag Saheb," and to direct that the address of "Refaut Woawalee Munzilut" be used in all communication to that gentleman.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

(signed) *L. R. Reid*, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 16 October 1840.

(True copy.)

(signed) *C. Ovens*, Resident at Sattara.

No. 13 of List (A.)

THIS is to certify that Row Saheb Mhadoo Row Govind, mamlutdar of Jamnair, in the collectorate of Khandeish, is, from long-continued indisposition, the consequence of fever, contracted in the purgannah of Pimpulnair, unfit for the further performance of his official duties, and I therefore recommend that he may be pensioned.

(signed) *H. R. Elliott*,
Civil Surgeon, Candeish.

Dhoolia, 27 February 1841.

(True copy.)

(signed) *C. Ovens*, Resident at Sattara.

No. 14 of List (A.)

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

THIS is to certify, that Mhadoo Row Govind, mamlutdar of Jamnair, has performed all his duties to my utmost satisfaction, as recorded in my early official report,

(signed) *H. P. Malet.*

Dhoolia, 2 March 1841.

(True copy.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Resident at Sattara.

No. 15 of List (A.)

ABSTRACT of Correspondence regarding *Mhadoo Row Govind*, Mamlutdar of Jamnair.

1. No. 55, dated 12th September 1840, Collector's Jummabundy Report to the Revenue Commissioner, para. 26, noticing the satisfactory state of the accounts in the Jamnair talooka.

2. No. 58, dated 14th September 1840, Collector's report to the revenue commissioner on the conduct of his establishment.

Para. 2. Recommending that an honorary title may be conferred on Mhadoo Row Govind, mamlutdar.

Candeish, Collector's Circuit Office,
Camp, Noondoorbar, 7 April 1841.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*, Collector.

(True copy.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Resident at Sattara.

No. 16 of List (A.)

No. 208 of 1841.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

To *L. R. Reid*, Esq., Chief Secretary, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit for the favourable consideration of Government an application for a superannuation pension to Rao Saheb Mhadoo Row Govind, mamlutdar of Jamnair.

2. The applicant has served Government in various responsible offices for a period of more than 20 years, and the creditable manner in which he has always discharged his duties will appear from the annexed copies of certificates in his possession, and procured for him not long ago an honorary title and reward from Government.

3. He is totally incapacitated for further service by severe and protracted illness, as certified by the civil surgeon; and it is with regret that I find myself thus deprived of one of the best public servants in the district.

4. His average monthly salary for the last five years has been Company's Rs. 124. 8, and the amount of monthly pension to which he would be entitled under section 5, clause 1, of the Pension Rules of the 8th September 1835, is Company's Rs. 41. 8.

5. He proposes to reside in future in Candeish.

6. The documents required by the Rules are herewith forwarded.

I have, &c.

Candeish, Collector's Office, Dhoolia,
23 April 1841.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*, Collector.

(True copy.)

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*, Collector.

(True copy.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Resident at Sattara.

No. 17 of List (A.)

EXTRACT of concluding part of Para. 8 of Letter No. 1494, dated 6 May 1841, from Mr. Chief Secretary *Reid* to *J. Vibart*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, regarding Jummabundy Report of the Candeish Collectorate,

THE fact mentioned in para. 26 of the collector's report, that not a rupee is outstanding in Jamnair, on account of either the present or former years, is, I am desired to state, very creditable

Case of Mhadoo
Row Govind.

creditable to the mamlutdar, Mhadoo Row Govind, to whom the satisfaction of Government should be expressed.

(A true extract.)

Candeish, Circuit Office,
Camp Nundoorbar, 26 May 1841.

Forwarded for the information of Mhadoo Row Govind, mamlutdar of Jamnair.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*, Collector.

(True copy.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Resident at Sattara.

No 18 of List (A.)

No. 1848 of 1841.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

To *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Collector of Candeish.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23d April last, handing up a petition from Rao Saheb Mhadoo Row Govind, mamlutdar of Jamnair, praying for a superannuation pension, and to acquaint you, that for the reasons stated in your letter, the Honourable the Governor in Council has applied to the Government of India to sanction the grant to that individual for a pension equal to one-third of his salary, calculated at an average of the five years preceding the date of his application, or Rs. 41. 8. per mensem.

Bombay Castle,
5 June 1841.

I have, &c.

(signed) *L. R. Reid*,
Chief Secretary.

(True copy.)

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*, Collector.

(True copy.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Resident at Sattara.

No. 19 of List (A.)

No. 2639 of 1841.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

To *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Collector of Candeish.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter dated the 5th June last, I am directed to acquaint you that the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, with the sanction of the Government of India to grant a superannuation pension of Rs. 41. 8. per mensem, to Row Saheb Mhadoo Govind, mamlutdar of the Jamnair Purgunna, subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Bombay Castle,
21 August 1841.

I have, &c.

(signed) *L. R. Reid*,
Chief Secretary.

(True copy.)

Candeish Circuit Office,
Camp Prundole, 1 February 1842.

Forwarded for the information of the Jamnair mamlutdar.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*, Collector.

(True copy.)

(signed) *C. Ovans*, Resident at Sattara.

No. 20 of List (A.)

Case of Mhadoo
Row Govind.

EXTRACT of a Report on the Conduct of the Establishment, from the Collector of Candeish,
No. 487, dated 25 November 1841, to the Revenue Commissioner.

Para. 5. I HAVE had no less cause to be satisfied with the conduct of Mhadoo Row Govind, the mamlutdar of Jamnair, and although his infirm health disabled him from active exertion for a great part of the year, yet the admirable system into which he had brought the business of his district enabled it to proceed without much detriment from his personal inability to direct it. The character of this officer has been frequently before Government, and now that he is about to quit the service, I need only add that it has been maintained to the last, and that he will carry with him into retirement the well-earned reputation of an able and faithful public servant.

(True extract.)

(signed) R. K. Pringle, Collector.

(True copy.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident at Sattara.

No. 21 of List (A.)

EXTRACT of a Report by Captain Auld to the Magistrate of Candeish, regarding
the Mhyjee Fair.

Para. 8. IN conclusion, I must add, too much praise cannot be offered to the troops, and police for their zeal and vigilance in its protection, and for their exemplary behaviour in every other respect. To the praiseworthy exertions and excellent arrangements of Row Saheb Mhadoo Row Govind, mamlutdar I attribute much of the decrease of crime this year; but this officer's numerous public services are already so well known to you that I consider it almost superfluous my now bringing him to your favourable notice.

(signed) J. W. Auld,

Assistant Magistrate.

Camp Koorungee, 26 February 1842.

(True extract.)

(signed) J. W. Auld, Assistant Magistrate.

(True copy.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident at Sattara.

No. 22 of List (A.)

CERTIFICATE granted by the Collector to Row Saheb Mhadoo Row Govind Brahmin, a Mamlutdar on the Establishment of the Candeish Collectorate, to whom the Superannuation Pension is granted by Government, under Date the August 1841.

No.	NAMES.	Age when Pensioned.	Caste or Tribe.	Country or Family Residence.			Indelible Marks at the Period of being Pensioned.	Remarks tending to the Identification of the Individual.	Date at which Pension ceases.	Reason why admitted on the Pension List.	Amount of Monthly Pensions.	Remarks.
				City or Village.	Purgunna or Zilla.	Province.						
121	-- Row Saheb Mhadoo Row Govind.	45	-- Senoy Brahmin.	- Cusba Bargaon.	Candeish	- Bhudgaon.	- - -	- - Fair Complexion	For Life	- - Being incapable for further service, and protracted illness.	Co's Rs. a. 41 8	- Payable from the Candeish Treasury.

Collector's Office, Dhoolia,
28 February 1842.(signed) W. R. Elliott,
Assistant Magistrate in Charge.

(True copy)

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident at Sattara.

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

No. 23 of List (A.)

At the request of Row Saheb Mhadoo Row Govind, mamlutdar of Jamnair, who is about to retire on his pension, after 23 years' active service.

It affords me much pleasure adding these few lines to the many other testimonials he possesses of the services he has rendered Government, in every branch of his department.

I have known him for the last four and a half years, but have seen more of him since I have been acting as Bheel agent, during which time I have had occasion to require his assistance in many police matters, and I have no hesitation in stating that he is one of the few native officers it has been my lot to meet with who really went heart and soul to work in any matter whatsoever entrusted to his management.

But the honourable praise he has earned for himself, for his zeal and exertions in the public service, from every one under whom he has served, and which his numerous certificates will show, speaks more in his favour than if I were to write volumes on the subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. W. Auld,*

Captain, B. A. & A. M.

Camp Chaleesgaum, 6 March 1842.

(True copy.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Resident at Sattara.

No. 24 of List (A.)

ROW SAHIB MHADOO ROW GOVIND, mamlutdar of Jamnair, being about to retire from active services on a pension, I have much pleasure in certifying that he has singularly distinguished himself for zeal and ability, and established the highest reputation as a public servant, as will appear more fully from the frequent and honourable mention of his name in the public records.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*

Collector and Magistrate.

Candeish, 7 April 1842.

(True copy.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Resident at Sattara.

No. 25 of List (A.)

No. 3924 of 1842.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

To *H. W. Reeves, Esq.,* Collector of Candeish.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter (No. 2639), dated 21 August 1841, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acquaint you, that the Honourable the Court of Directors has been pleased to confirm the grant of the pension of 41 rupees and 8 annas per mensem to Row Saheb Mhadoo Row Govind, late mamlutdar of the Jamnair purgunna of your collectorate.

I have, &c.

(signed) *L. R. Reid,*

Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 31 December 1842.

(True copy.)

(signed) *M. Larkin,*

First Assistant Collector in Charge.

(True copy.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Resident at Sattara.

No. 4.

LIST (B), of TRANSLATIONS of the Mahratta Papers received with the Petition of
Mhadoo Row Govind, and now forwarded to Government.

1. An Official Letter (No. 48), from Lieutenant French, Agent and Assistant Magistrate, to my address, stating my good conduct and services, on his leaving Candeish for Nuggur, under date the 16th March 1837.
2. An Official Letter (No. 37), to my address, from Mr. Collector Boyd, under date the 22d July 1837, forwarding 170 rupees as a reward from Government, for a turban and a pair of shawls, on account of my having apprehended the perpetrators of some gang robberies in the Janunair Talooka.
3. An Official Letter (No. 30), from Mr. Collector Pringle, to my address, under date the 30th June 1840, forwarding a reward of 40 rupees, and stating that my services have been approved above those of all the Mamlutdars, &c.
4. An Official Letter (No. 64), from Mr. Collector Pringle to my address, under date the 31st October 1840, stating that my services have been reported, and, agreeably to the orders of Government, a reward of 500 rupees, for a turban and shetta, is forwarded, and that Government has been pleased to confer on me a title and address.
5. Extract (Paragraph 2, Article 2), of a Jumma-bundee Report, made to Government, on the management and conduct of all the different Mamlutdars, received by me with a circular letter from Mr. Collector Pringle (No. 84), under date the 18th December 1841.
6. An Official Letter (No. 16), from Mr. Collector Pringle to my address, under date the 9th March 1842, directing me to make over charge to another Mamlutdar, and stating that a pension has been granted to me by Government.
7. Rajeenamah from the Deshmooks, Despondeys, Patells, Chowdrees, and respectable bankers of Pergunnah Jamnair, given into the Surkar, under date 15th March 1842, signed by 199 persons, regarding my management and conduct.
8. A similar Rajeenamah, given into the Surkar by the Deshmooks, Deshpondeys, Patells, and Chowdries of Pergunnah Bormur, under date 19th March 1842, signed by 46 individuals, to the above effect.
9. A similar Rajeenamah, given into the Surkar by the Deshmooks, Deshpondeys, Patells, and Chowdries of Purgunna Bodhwur, under date 21st March 1842, signed by 103 individuals, to the above effect.
10. An Official Letter (No. 38), from the Mamlutdar who received charge of my duties to the address of Mr. Collector Pringle, under date the 4th April 1842, reporting that he has duly taken charge of all my duties.
11. A Statement, under date the 9th April 1844, showing the general condition of the Jamnair Talooka, previous to my taking charge of this Talooka, and subsequently.

(signed) *Mahadoo Row Govind.*(signed) *C. Ovens, Resident at Sattara.*

Sattara Residency, 9 April 1844.

SEAL.

No. 1 of List (B.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter (No. 43), from Lieutenant *French*, Agent in the District of Candeish, to *Mhadoo Row Govind*, Kumavisdar of Talooka of Jamnair.

A. C.

IN the month of August 1833 you were transferred from the talooka of Pimpulneir to that of Jamnair; since that day, as you made good arrangements as regards the Bheel and criminal business under me, I wrote three or four times to Government in your praise and commendation; thereupon, the Government has been pleased to bestow on you a turban or pugdi, and dhooshalla, and to give you a high character, in a letter that was written to me. Copies of that letter were sent to you some time back. At present I am appointed to Nuggur, and therefore write to you, that, during all the time you have performed the Bheel and criminal business under me, you always did it well; thereupon, being much pleased, I send this character in writing in duplicate. As to this, you should keep one in the duftur of the Surkar, and keep the other in your possession. For the rest, &c. &c.

Dated Kunnur, 16 March 1837.

(signed) *P. T. French, Lieutenant.*

16 March 1837.

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovens, Resident at Sattara.*

SEAL.

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

No. 2 of List (B.)

TRANSLATION of a Copy of a Letter, No. 37, from *W. S. Boyd, Esq.*, Collector of Zillah Candeish, to *Mahdoo Row Govind*, Kumavisdar of Talooka Jamnair.

A. C.

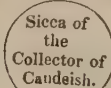
At Monje Somule and Talegaum, in the pergunna of Jamnair, a gang robbery was committed on the 24th of November 1835. You were very quick in sending troops and suwars in search of them; and having kept a look-out upon the criminals, you apprehended the robbers, together with the evidence and proofs, at a distance of about 50 koss, in the country of the Nizam. Thus you acted with great discretion and vigilance; thereupon I wrote to Government about this afterwards, having been satisfied, and a letter came, directing me to present you 170 rupees for a turban and shawl, on account of your having done the business (of Government) well and properly. Therefore a draft has been given on the treasury of the Hoozoor for the money in question to be paid to you; accept this money, and continue to perform your duties with the same care and attention. A copy of the Government letter regarding this has been forwarded to you, to be kept by you. Dated Malegaum, the 22d July 1837. For the rest, &c. &c.

(signed) *Annund Rao Rajaram Karkoon.*

(signed) *W. S. Boyd.*

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans,*
Resident at Sattara.



No. 3 of List (B.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter, No. 30, from *R. K. Pringle, Esq.*, Collector of Zillah Khandeish, to *Mahdoo Row Govind*, Mamlutdar of Talooka Jamnair.

A. C.

IN order to know in what mahals the mamlutdars are active in the collection of the revenue, detailed accounts, showing the average amount of land revenue, the revenue collected, and the balance remaining at the end of May 1840, as well as the per-centage of the balance shown on the amount of the revenue, were called for through the Dufturdar Roy Bahadoor, a copy of which has been forwarded to you; considered thereupon, it appears that you have conducted the revenue business most satisfactorily, and consequently the balance remaining is small; whereas in the talooka of Pimpulneir, large balance remain, more than one-third of the amount of revenue up to the end of May. Upon this it appears that you are the most active and zealous, whilst the mamlutdar of Pimpulneir is the laziest amongst all. With regard to the collection of the revenue of your mahal, very little balance remained. I was greatly pleased at seeing your zeal and activeness in this. In none of the talookas has the revenue been collected like this, nor does the balance of the last year remain uncollected. The revenue having been quickly collected, the business of cultivation is not prevented from being carried on by pressing the ryots unreasonably; for this reason, having observed your sharp attention to the affairs of the revenue, your merits have been communicated to all in the other talookas, and, out of the fine fund, you have been presented with 40 rupees, a draft for which has been forwarded separately, you should accordingly draw the money from the treasury, debiting the amount.

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans,*
Resident at Sattara.

No. 4 of List (B.)

TRANSLATION of Copy of a Letter, No. 64, from *R. K. Pringle, Esq.*, Collector of the Zilla of Candeish, to *Rifaut Woawalee Munzilut Row Saheb Mhadoo Row Govind*, Mamlutdar of the Talooka of Jamnair.

A. C.

ON account of your sharp attention, Mehair-ban Blane Saheb, the late collector, wrote unto Government, and on my arrival here I also recommended you to Government. Upon this, having written to Calcutta, a letter has come from Government directing me to give you

you a shella and pugdee worth (500) five hundred rupees, and to confer on you a title to be used in all communications to you. It has also been published in the Government Gazette. As to this, there being no turban and shella of so high a value present, a draft of 500 rupees in ready cash, has been forwarded in lieu of the turban and shella, accompanied by a copy of the Gazette. You should send a receipt for the same, dated Dhoolia, the 31st October 1840. For the rest, &c. &c.

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

(signed) *Gopall Sudashew,*
Chitnees.

(signed) *Pringle, Sahib.*

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans,*
Resident at Sattara.

No. 5 of List (B).

TRANSLATION of Copy of the Second Article of the Second Paragraph of the Yad regarding the Conduct of all the Mamlutdars sent by Mr. *Pringle*, the Collector, together with the Circular Order, No. 84, that was issued to the Mamlutdars in the District of Candeish.

MHADOO ROW GOVIND, mamlutdar of the talooka Jamnair, has conducted every affair trusted to him satisfactorily, and he has from the first made good arrangements for the business. Although he has not been able to manage the business of the mahal in person for some time, in consequence of illness, yet he carried on the business without any difference, and just as he was directed to do. As the good character of the mamlutdar in question has been often written into Government, there is no need of enlarging on the subject here, but the fact is, that he is now going to resign the affairs on taking a pension, owing to the bad state of his health. He has performed his duties from first to last, preserving the character he has acquired. Agreeably to the above, Mr. *Pringle*, the collector, reported in the jummabundee accounts to the Government, a Maharatta translation of which has been forwarded to all the mamlutdars with this circular order.

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans,*
Resident at Sattara.



No. 6 of List (B).

TRANSLATION of a Copy of a Letter, No. 6, from *R. K. Pringle, Esq.*, Collector of the Zilla of Candeish, to Rifaut Waawlee Munzilut Rao Sahib Mhadoo Row Govind, Mamlutdar of the Talooka Jamnair.

A. C.

You must have known from the order, No. 6, under date the 3d February 1842, regarding the grant of a pension to you. As to this, Moro Govind, the acting mamlutdar of the talooka of Udamedee, has been appointed to the management of the revenue of the talooka from the 1st of April 1842. You should therefore make over to the above-named person the ready cash of the talooka, the balance remaining in the mahals, money advanced, and all other things, such as books, papers, &c. connected therewith, on his arrival at the talooka, and having taken his receipt for them, send it to the hoojur. You will get a pension from the 1st of April 1842, as was written to you formerly. You should therefore write to me at what place you wish to receive it, that instructions may be sent to that mamlutdar for paying the pension to you; dated Sanvude, the 9th March 1842. For the rest, &c. &c.

(signed) *Gopall Sudasew,* Chitness.
Pringle, Sahib.

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. Ovans,*
Resident at Sattara.

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

No. 7 of List (B.)

TRANSLATION of a Copy of a Rajeenamah to the Address of the Surkar Company Bahadoor Prant Candeish, by the Deshmooks, Despondeys, Moccadums, Patells, Chowdrees, Koolkurnees, and all the Ryots of the Mahal Purgunna Jamnair, under date the 15th March 1842.

A. C.

WE beg to give in this rajeenamah in writing, viz., that Mhadoo Row Govind, the mamlutdar, arrived from the surkar in the above-mentioned talooka at the beginning of Sun. 1243 (A.D. 1833-34), on the mamlee business, and he has conducted his duties for nine years up to this date, according to the regulations and the orders of Government from time to time with the readiest attention, and that he has given us protection to a great extent; that is to say, he has collected the revenue from time to time from each of our produce without giving the ryots any trouble, and also without seizing our property, or without the extortion of the daily increasing massool. Neither has he molested any one in any other matters or account whatever; all the people are highly pleased with his management (of the mahall). When he (first) arrived the talooka yielded a revenue to the amount of Company's rupees (88,000) eighty-eight thousand, subsequently by his reducing the rents; and on his giving assurances to the ryots, and taking care of the ryots, and also by his adopting measures to suppress the gangs of plunderers coming from Wurrad (Berar) and from above the Ghât through the territory of the Moglaee, and committing frequent depredations, gang robberies, murders, and damages, the cultivation day by day increased, and thereby the talooka now yields rupees (1,18,000) one lakh and eighteen thousand, and the ryots are also now more happy according to their respective means than before. He has not used any force, nor disgraced the character of any person in the performance of his official duties. Evil disposed persons have been punished according to the nature of their offences; and by his admonition, advice, and intelligence, all the people are well off, and, as regards his private character, he has not permitted any interference or mediation, nor excused any irregularity, on any one's account whatever; and for the comfort and convenience of the people walls have been caused to be built round several of the villages, with gates, after procuring orders on the application of the ryots; and he also obtained orders from the surkar to build chowries, and to sink wells in numerous villages, from the remissions granted by the surkar, and has laboured to have them erected as strong as possible, to stand for many years. He also got the roads made, and other works executed. In this manner he has rendered us, assistance to preserve us, by showing good feeling towards us, and these acts will be remembered by us for ever.

Under these circumstances we, by our own free will and pleasure, have given in this rajeenamah in writing, in hopes that the same may be known to the surkar. We have no claim on the aforesaid on any account whatever; he is not indebted to any person for supplies, for which he has always paid ready money. He never obtained supplies or any articles on credit. He has purchased things on payment.

In the handwriting of Dhondo Sukaram Mohurree Goomasta Deshpondey, of Purgunna Jamnair.

[Signed by 199 Deshmooks, Deshpondees, Patells,
Chowdrees, Sowcars, of the Jamnair Purgunna.]

No. 8 of List (B.)

ANOTHER Rajeenamah, and receipt to the same effect as the above, is signed by 46 Deshmooks, Deshpondees, Patells, and Chowdrees of Purgunna Bornar, under date the 19th March 1842.

No. 9 of List (B.)

ANOTHER Rajeenamah, and receipt to the same effect as the above, has been signed by 103 Deshmooks, Despondees, Patells, and Chowdrees of Purgunnah Bodwu, under date the 21st March 1842.

Total signatures on the three Rajeenamahs of the above-mentioned three Purgunnas, 348.

(True translations.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Resident at Sattara.

No. 10 of List (B.)

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

TRANSLATION of a Copy of a Letter, No. 8, from *Moro Govind*, Mamlutdar of the Talooka of Jamnair, to the Address of *R. K. Pringle*, Saheb Bahadoor, Collector of the Zilla of Candeish.

A. C.

IN conformity with the order No. 28, under date the 9th March, regarding the talooka Udawud, the affairs thereof have been explained to, and a receipt taken from Dhondo Mahadew, acting mamlutdar. The receipt was forwarded from Udawud, and must have reached the hoojoor. Having left Udawut, and having reached Jamnair yesterday in the evening (the 3d April), I received from Mhadoo Row Govind, Row Saheb mamlutdar, the ready cash and things, such as books, papers, &c., according to your order. Regarding this, yads under my own signature have been forwarded to the hoojoor, which are as follows. Thus ends the 3d April.

- 1 Ready cash, including money in copper in the treasury on the same day, viz. (4,519 and 9 annas) four thousand five hundred and nineteen rupees and nine annas, as per list.
- 1 Jakera, or books, papers, &c., and remaining things, &c., 96 in number, a yad of which has been forwarded separately.
- 1 Dufturs, about 433 in number, of which there are separate registers. I have counted them, and a yad of them is forwarded separately.
- 1 Regulations sent from the hoojoor to the mahal, 196; having examined these, a yad is forwarded separately.
- 1 Stamp paper sent from the hoojoor in reserve, 670, worth 197. 15; having examined these, a yad is forwarded separately.
- 1 Balance remaining to be recovered in the mahal, including the money advanced up to the end of March, 2,704. 15 ½ annas; having received this, a yad is sent.

Thus I have received all, and yads of them have been forwarded separately, together with the letter, from which it will be known. The ryots of the talookas of Jamnair, Boardwur, and Boarmur have of their own pleasure presented Rao Saheb Mamlutdar with rajee-namah of honour and respect, which he has annexed to his report for your perusal. You will know everything connected with his management when you look over them. For the rest, &c. &c.

(signed) *Moro Govind*, Mamlutdar,

(True translation.)

(signed) C. Ovens, Resident at Sattara.

No. 11 of List (B.)

STATEMENT showing the Condition of Talooka Jamnair Prant Candeish during Nine Years, from Sun. 1248 Fuslee (A. D. 1833-34) to Sun. 1251 Fuslee (A. D. 1841-42).

No.	Condition and Management in and up to the end of the Year Sun. 1242 Fuslee (A. D. 1832-33.)	Condition and Management from the Year Sun. 1243 Fuslee (A. D. 1833-34) to Sun. 1251 Fuslee (A. D. 1841-42.)
1	This talooka yielded in all Rs. 88,723. 6.	- The rates of the revenue have been reduced, assurances and assistance have been afforded to the ryots in cultivating, and from this encouragement the cultivation increased in the talooka, and amounted in 1841-42 to Rs. 1,17,998. 14., thus this talooka produced an increase of revenue of Rs. 29,275. 8. The entry of this increase will be found in the annual reports of the collectors.
2	The balance of jummabundee up to the end of July 1832 for 15 years, was about Rs. 60,000 under various heads.	- - This balance, due for 15 years, of Rs. 60,000, had been recovered in full within two years, and the revenue for subsequent years has also been collected according to the jummabundee settlement of each year in full, without any balance being due of even a quarter of an anna. The proof of this will be seen by the annual reports of the collectors.
3	The patells, koolkurnees and other kamgars used to recover in full the balances due to Government from the ryots, and appropriate the same to their own purposes, and those balances were shown in their accounts as if still actually due by the ryots.	- - No balance even of a quarter anna was due, the revenue has been collected in full according to the annual jummabundee settlement. The accounts of the ryots have from time to time been examined, and thus the patells, koolkurnees and other kamdars were deprived of the use of this revenue balance.

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

No.	Condition and Management in and up to the end of the Year Sun. 1242 Fuslee (A. 1832-33.)	Condition and Management from the Year Sun. 1243 ¹ Fuslee (A. D. 1833-34) to Sun. 1251 Fuslee (A. D. 1841-42.)
4	This talooka suffered to a great extent from numerous gang robberies, murders, and other robberies, and only a few of these outrages had been traced.	- - Within a period of two or three years the traces of these robberies, &c., were followed up to 50 koss in the foreign territories, and the perpetrators have been apprehended with the stolen goods and punished, which put a stop to these outrages by the people of foreign territories. The petty thefts have also been immediately traced, and the offenders punished. The proofs of this are inserted in the reports of the collectors.
5	There was no list of the records of this talooka, and consequently no documents could be found when required.	- - A list of these records was made, and all documents duly numbered; any papers required were thus found without the least difficulty.
6	The revenue of the villages was partly sent with letters, and partly without any document, by the patells, &c., to the mamlutdars, this was the system in this talooka.	- - A memorandum, in detail, of the revenue collected from each cultivator of each village from the patells, as also a letter from the shekdar, were both required, with the collections sent to the mamlutdars as proof, and the collections of sundry other babs, &c., were also required to be sent to the mamlutdar, with documents; not a single item of money was taken from the ryots without a document, neither was any sum paid for public purposes without obtaining a receipt for the same. The collector and his assistants used to examine these documents every year, and they pressed their approbation of the same.
7	A large balance of advances was due from the horsemen and the Bheels for a very long time.	- - After leaving sufficient for the maintenance of these people, these advances were recovered from the produce of their cultivation, and a very small balance now remains to be recovered from them.
8	There were no books of receipts kept by the ryots for the collections made from them by the village officers, nor books of village accounts of the revenue kept by them.	- - A form of receipt book was given to all the ryots, and also a form of a village account book of credit and debit to the patells and koolkurnees, for the keeping of these accounts by them regularly, and these arrangements received the approbation of the collectors and the assistant collectors above those of all the other talookas.
9	There were no wells and chowries in many of the villages of this talooka, and the village walls and gates had fallen down, also no roads had been made.	- - About 75 chowries were caused to be erected in 75 villages; about 50 wells were caused to be built, and sunk, and repaired; about 30 village walls and also gates were caused to be erected in certain villages; and new roads were constructed in this talooka; and by this means this talooka was brought into so flourishing a state.
10	The produce of the cotton sown in this talooka was also very small.	- - A large quantity of cotton seed now sown in this talooka, which has become flourishing in consequence.
11	A very small number of pilgrims resorted to the Mhyjee Fair, and only used to remain for two or three days.	- - Certain arrangements were suggested to the collectors to be made for the protection and convenience of this jutha, after effecting which the pilgrims assembled in considerable numbers, and mercantile goods are now bought and sold at this jutha, to the amount of about 25 or 30 lacks of rupees annually.
12	Up to the end of A. D. 1832-33, this talooka was in a very bad condition in every respect, and worse than any of the other talookas as regards its management, and this was stated by circular orders issued by the then collector saheb in Candeish.	- - In the course of a very short time this talooka was brought into a more flourishing condition than any of the other talookas, by the measures and reforms recommended and effected; and to this effect, circular orders have also been published by the collectors.

N.B.—There are many other items as regards the flourishing state of this talooka under my management, but to give the detail of these, much room will be required; but they are fully known to and recorded by all the collectors under whom I served.

(True translation.)

(signed)

C. Orans,

Resident at Sattara.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Crawford* and the Honourable Mr. *Reid*.

Case of Mhadoo
Row Govind.

No. 2569.

THERE are always very painful cases to deal with; there can, however, be no doubt that the accused is entitled to every proper protection from Government, until by a fair and impartial trial he has been found guilty.

2. Taking therefore into consideration his high character heretofore, and the many strong testimonials he has produced from numerous public officers of talent and experience, of his past conduct and services, I think we should direct the magistrate of Candeish himself to try the case, and see that strict and impartial justice is done towards all parties concerned, of course obtaining from Captain Morris all the information he may possess on the subject.

3. As Mhadoo Row has furnished security, the request contained in para. 12, that he should not be disgraced by being placed under restraint, pending his trial, should be complied with.

4. I do not consider it necessary that a special Commissioner should be appointed to try the case, as hinted at by the Resident in his 14th paragraph.

5. I can fully understand the feelings which have induced Colonel Ovans to address this letter to Government, and the interest he feels for one he has heretofore had occasion to think so well of; but Government never intended that the accused should have had access to the report against him, and putting him in possession, before his time, of the evidence against him was indiscreet; beyond what I have proposed, the information it contains cannot be made use of, without an undue interference with judicial proceedings. The accused will have an opportunity of fully defending himself, when on his trial, before the magistrate.

(signed) *G. Arthur.*
J. H. Crawford.
L. R. Reid.

23 April 1844.

No. 1355 of 1844.

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to
Lieutenant-Colonel *C. Ovans*, Resident at Sattara.

No. 2570.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter with enclosures, No. 14, dated the 9th instant, relative to the charges of bribery and corruption preferred against your native agent Mhadoo Row Govind, while holding the situation of mamlutdar of the Jamnair talooka, within the Candeish collectorate.

2. In reply, I am desired to observe that the Honourable the Governor in Council considers the accused to be entitled to every proper protection from Government until after a fair and impartial trial he has been found guilty of the offences with which he stands charged.

3. Taking, therefore, into consideration the high character heretofore borne by Mhadoo Row, and the many strong testimonials which he has produced of his past conduct and services from numerous public officers of talent and experience, the magistrate of Candeish has been directed himself to try the case, and to see that strict and impartial justice is done towards all parties concerned.

4. Adverting to the 12th para. of your letter, I am directed to state that as Mhadoo Row has furnished security, the magistrate has further been instructed not to place him under restraint pending his trial.

5. In the opinion of Government it is not necessary that a special Commissioner should be appointed to try this case, as suggested at the close of the 14th para. of your letter.

Case of Mhadoo
Row Govind.

6. The Governor in Council fully understands the feelings which have induced you to address your present letter to Government, and the interest you feel for a person of whom you have heretofore had occasion to think so well. It was, however, never intended by Government that Mhadoo Row should have had access to the report against him, and it was indiscreet on your part to have put that individual in possession, before his trial, of the evidence against him.

7. I am further instructed to acquaint you that, except as above, the information contained in your letter cannot be made use of, without an undue interference with judicial proceedings, but that Mhadoo Row will have an opportunity of fully defending himself, when on his trial, before the magistrate:

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 27 April 1844.

No. 1356.

No. 2571.

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,
to *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Magistrate in Candeish.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 107, dated the 15th ultimo, forwarding copy of one from your assistant, Captain Morris, preferring several charges of bribery and corruption against Mhadoo Row, native agent of the Sattara Residency, while holding the situation of mamlutdar of the Jamnair talooka, within the Candeish collectorate, and to transmit to you an extract, paras. 1 to 4, of my communication No. 1355, of this day's date, to the Resident at Sattara on the subject.

2. In forwarding this communication, I am desired to draw your attention to the 3d para. thereof, and to request that you will yourself conduct the trial in this case, and see that strict and impartial justice is done to all parties concerned; you will of course obtain from Captain Morris all the information he may possess on the subject.

3. As Mhadoo Row has furnished security, the Governor in Council requests that he may not be disgraced by being placed under restraint pending his trial.

4. A translation of the security bond entered into by Mhadoo Row is herewith enclosed for your information.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 27 April 1844.

No. 1357 of 1844.

No. 2572.

RESOLUTION of Government in the Political Department.

RESOLVED, that a copy of the above letters to the Resident at Sattara of this day's date be transferred to the Judicial Department, with reference to the transfer to that department, No. 1061, dated the 1st instant.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 27 April 1844.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 12 June 1844.

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

(Office, No. 152.)

No. 21 of 1844.

From Lieutenant-Colonel *C. Ovens*, Resident at Sattara, to the Chief Secretary
to Government at Bombay.

No. 3482.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter in this department, No. 1,060, under date the 1st ultimo, regarding the charges against Mhadoo Row Govind, native assistant at this Residency, for bribery and corruption whilst holding the situation of mamlutdar in Candeish, and directing that officer to be suspended, and instructed to proceed to Dhoolia, I have the honour to request that you will have the goodness to submit to the Honourable the Governor in Council that I have nominated Crustna Row Mungesh Palleykur to act as native assistant, pending the instructions of Government.

2. Crustnaraow Mungesh has served the British Government with fidelity and zeal for 26 years, and has held his present situation of head writer and translator at this Residency for 12 years. He is well versed in Mahrattas, and from his long experience here is well qualified to act as native assistant.

3. The present pay of Crustna Row Mungesh as head writer and translator here, is 125 rupees per month. If, therefore, Government be pleased to permit him to act as native assistant, I beg respectfully to solicit the instructions of the Honourable the Governor in Council as to the acting allowance to be drawn by Crustnaraow (out of the salary of the native assistant) under the first, fourth, and fifth clauses of the Government notification in the General Department under date the 22d December 1843.

4. I trust I may be permitted also to solicit the sanction of Government to the following payments (out of the salary of the native assistant) for the purpose of providing for the performance of the duties of this office during the suspension of Mahadoo Row Govind, viz.:

					<i>Rs.</i>
One head karkoon	-	-	-	-	40 per month.
One English writer	-	-	-	-	30 „

agreeably to class 1 of the Government notification, under date 22d December 1843 above alluded to.

5. Should these arrangements be approved of by Government, I further beg respectfully to submit that they may have effect from the date of the suspension of Mhadoo Row Govind, viz., the 3d of April 1844.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Ovens*,
Resident at Sattara.

Sattara Districts, 21 May 1844.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable
Mr. *Crawford* and the Honourable Mr. *Reid*.

No. 3483.

THE nomination of Crustna Row Mungesh to act as native agent may be confirmed.

A reference should be made to the civil auditor to ascertain the rate of remuneration to which he will become entitled by existing regulations, while officiating in the above capacity.

If the Resident considers the arrangement proposed in para. 4 absolutely necessary, it may be sanctioned.

I should, however, have thought that for a time the duties of his office might have been conducted by the remainder of his establishment.

At all events the additional establishment applied for can only be granted from the date of sanction.

(signed) *G. Arthur*.
J. H. Crawford.
L. R. Reid.

24 May 1844.

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

No. 1879 of 1844.

No. 3484.

From *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Lieutenant-Colonel *C. Ovens*, Resident at Sattara.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 21, dated the 21st ultimo, and to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the nomination by you of Crustna Row Mungesh to act as native agent to the Sattara agency.

2. A reference has been made to the civil auditor to ascertain the rate of remuneration to which Crustna Row will become entitled by existing regulations, while acting in the above capacity.

3. With reference to the 4th para. of your letter, I am instructed to inform you that the Governor in Council will not withhold his sanction from this date to the arrangement proposed, if you still consider it to be absolutely necessary; but Government would have supposed that for a time the duties of your office might have been conducted by the remainder of your establishment.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 10 June 1844.

No. 3485.

No. 1880 of 1844.

From *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *E. E. Elliot*, Esq., Civil Auditor.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you copy of a letter from the Resident at Sattara, No. 21, dated 21st ultimo, together with my reply thereto of this date, and to request that you will be pleased to state, for the information of Government, the rate of remuneration to which Crustnarow Mungesh will be entitled while acting as native agent to the Sattara Residency.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 10 June 1844.

No. 3765.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 26 June 1844.

No. 296 of 1845.

From *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Collector and Magistrate in Candeish, to *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

WITH reference to the instructions contained in Mr. Chief Secretary Wiloughby's letter, No. 1356, dated 27th April last, directing me personally to conduct the trial of Mhadoo Row Govind, agent to the Resident at Sattara, and lately mamlutdar of Jamnair, I have the honour to request that you will represent to the Honourable the Governor in Council that I have endeavoured to comply with the wishes of Government, but that I find that the charges against Mhadoo Row Govind are so numerous, that it will occupy my entire and undivided attention for several weeks (perhaps months) to go through the evidence in each of them. It will be obvious to his Honour in Council that my time cannot be given up to this task so entirely without the suspension of other more important business. I have lately had occasion to solicit more European agency, for the very onerous duties which are necessarily connected with so large a charge as that of this province, and I have been informed that such cannot in the present state of the service be supplied to me.

2. I must therefore request that I may assign the duty of conducting the proceedings against Mhadoo Row Govind to my assistants, and I have no hesitation

tation in submitting this request, because the magisterial proceedings in the case of this individual can only be preliminary to his trial before the Session Court, to which, if there be found sufficient evidence for conviction, he must be committed. Madhow Row Govind therefore can have no reasonable objection on the score of justice to being tried by my assistants, unless perhaps he may apprehend that he may be by them subjected to the indignity of committal without sufficient grounds. This can be obviated, by the proceedings of my assistants being submitted to me prior to committal.

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

Candeish Collector and Magistrate's
Office, Dhoolia, 13 June 1844.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell*,
Collector and Magistrate.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. Crawford and the Honourable Mr. Reid.

No. 3766.

I AM very well aware of the onerous nature of Mr. Bell's duties. The duty, however, which was imposed on him, of investigating this case, was assigned to him on special grounds. I regret the delay that has occurred, and Mr. Bell should be directed to bring the case under investigation with as little delay as possible.

19 June 1844.

(signed) *G. Arthur*,
J. H. Crawford,
L. R. Reid.

No. 2008 of 1844.

No. 3767.

From *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to
W. W. Bell, Esq., Collector and Magistrate in Candeish.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 296, dated the 13th instant, requesting that, for the reasons therein stated, Government will allow you to transfer to your assistants the investigation of the charges of bribery and corruption preferred against Mhadoo Row Govind, while formerly mamlutdar of Jamnair, within the Candeish collectorate.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that the Honourable the Governor in Council is well aware of the onerous nature of the duties which devolve upon you in your present appointment, but as the duty of investigating these charges was assigned to you by Government upon special grounds, your application to transfer this investigation to your assistants cannot be acceded to.

The Governor in Council regrets the delay which has occurred in entering upon this case, and I am desired to request that you will commence an investigation into these charges with as little further delay as possible.

Bombay Castle,
25 June 1844.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Secretary to Government.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 17 July 1844.

No. 26 of 1844.

No. 4062.

From Lieutenant-colonel *C. Ovens*, Resident at Sattara, to the Chief Secretary to Government with the Honourable the Governor, at Poonah.

Sir,

WITH reference to the third paragraph of Mr. Townsend's letter, No. 1,879, under date the 10th instant, in reply to the fourth paragraph of my letter, No. 21, under date the 21st ultimo, regarding the due performance of the duties of his office during the suspension of the native assistant, Mhadoo Row Govind, I trust I may be permitted respectfully to lay before the Honourable the Governor in Council the following explanation.

615.

X

2. The

Case of Mhadoo
Row Govind.

2. The permanent establishment of this office consists of one native assistant, one head English writer, and one second English writer; and the extra establishment consists of one translator and two karkoons.

3. The duty of the native assistant is to read and prepare all the yads for transmission to his Highness the Raja, and the jageerdars and others; that of the head English writer, to keep the accounts and look after the English correspondence; the second English writer being a mere copyist, on 30 rupees per month.

4. The translator is almost wholly occupied in translating the various documents required both for the Government and for his Highness the Raja, and the karkoons are occupied in copying the various Mahratta accompaniments which pass through this office.

5. On the suspension of Mhadoo Row Govind, native assistant, in April last, the best arrangement I could make for the good of the public service appeared to me to be to appoint Crustna Rao, the head English writer, to act in his place. But this, in some measure, withdrew him from his own duty, and this it was necessary to provide for, so that the English business might not fall into arrears.

6. I accordingly employed a lad, educated in his Highness the Raja's colleges, who had been some time acting as a volunteer in this office, and who is competent for the duty; and this is the English writer proposed to be entertained in the fourth paragraph of my letter of the 21st ultimo.

7. In the same manner, it became necessary to provide for the due fulfilment of the Mahratta part of the work, and to prevent its falling into arrears. It appeared to me also, as the duty of the head karkoon, during Mhadoo Row's absence, would necessarily be of a more important and confidential nature, that it would be very desirable to remunerate him for the same, to secure both his honesty and zeal in the public service, and this is the person to whom I proposed to give the 40 rupees, indicated in the above paragraph of my letter of the 21st ultimo, entertaining another karkoon on his present pay, viz. 20 rupees per month, to supply the vacancy thus created.

8. That some arrangement of this nature was absolutely necessary, to prevent the business in this office from falling into arrears, I need only mention that, with all my exertion, the office copies of my outward correspondence are now four months in arrear, and that it requires the greatest exertion on the part of the karkoons to prepare and copy the various Mahratta documents passing through me.

9. It may be also proper to add that, although I am charged both with the receipt and disbursement of public money, and consequently with keeping all the accounts connected with the same, there is no treasurer or establishment allowed for this purpose. The accounts rendered, however, are nearly as heavy as if there was a regular treasury, and in proof of this, I beg respectfully to annex a statement of these accounts.

10. I trust I may also be permitted to forward a memorandum of the other periodical returns, and of the amount generally of work in this office for the last 12 months, as I feel satisfied this will prove to the Honourable the Governor in Council that the arrangement proposed by me was one of necessity.

11. In conclusion, I trust I may also refer to the weekly diaries in proof of the work done in this office. These, I think, will show that no exertion of my own has been wanting to carry on the duty, and I beg most respectfully to repeat, that it was only because I foresaw that the business would fall into arrears, that this arrangement was proposed; especially also as this arrangement would not involve any additional expense to Government, and as it appeared to me to meet the intentions of Government, as laid down in the Government notification under date the 22d December 1843.

Sattara Residency,
13 June 1844.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Ovens,
Resident at Sattara.

No. 1.

STATEMENT of the TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Number of Vouchers.	A B S T R A C T S, &c.	To whom Forwarded.	When Forwarded.
1	Day-book of the Treasury - - - -	For the office.	
	Monthly :		
1	Account current of cash received and disbursed during each month - - - -	Collector at Poonah.	- - 1st of each month.
2	Abstract of salary and establishment of the Resident - - - -		
3	Abstract of extra personal allowance to Lieutenant-colonel C. Ovans, Resident - -		
4	Abstract of a peon entertained (extra charge) attending on the widow of Nana Furnuvees -		
5	Abstract of pensions and charitable allowances paid by the Resident (to 12 pensioners) -		
6	Abstract of pensions paid by the Resident on account of "Warden's Official Fund" (to 11 pensioners) - - - -	- - General Pay-master at Bombay.	- - 1st of each month.
7	Civil Remittance List - - - -		
	N. B.—Besides the above, contingent bills are made out for subsistence to prisoners, and for other extra charges, as they occur at the Residency.		
	Military Abstract :		
1	Staff abstract - - - -	- - Military Pay-master, P. D. A. at Poonah.	- - 1st of each month.
2	Regimental abstract - - - -		
3	Remittance List in duplicate - - - -		

No. 2.

STATEMENT of the PERIODICAL RETURNS, &c.

Number.	R E T U R N S, &c.	To whom Forwarded.	When Forwarded.
1	Political diary of the Sattara Residency - -	Government -	- - On Monday of each week.
	Monthly :		
2	Register of increases and decreases - - -	Collector at Poonah.	- - On the 1st of each month.
3	Report of cash balances - - - -		
4	Report of cash balances - - - -		
5	Return of military guards and escorts - -	Government -	- - On the 1st of each month.
6	General register of references from Government to the Resident, unreplied to - - -		
7	General register of references from the Resident to Government, unreplied to - - -		
8	Pay-book of the establishment of the Resident -	For the office.	
9	Account of the particulars of the official contingencies - - - -		
10	Register book of letters received daily - -		
11	Register of passports granted by the Resident -		
12	Register of English petitions received from Government - - - -		
13	Account of the stationery received and issued -		
	Half Yearly :		
14	A return of East Indians employed in a civil capacity in the service of His Highness the Raja of Sattara.	Government -	- - On the 30th June and 31st December of each year.

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Number.	R E T U R N S, &c.	To whom Forwarded.	When Forwarded.
	Annually:		
15	Annual return of the Sattara Residency buildings	- - Collector at Poonah.	- On the 1st Aug. of each year.
16	- - ditto - - ditto - - - -	- Superintending Engineer, Southern Provinces.	- On the 15th July of each year.
17	Return of the receipts and disbursements of the Fine Fund.	Government -	- On the 30th April of each year.
18	Register of uncovenanted servants born of European parents on both sides.	- - Collector at Poonah.	- On the 1st May of each year.
19	Annual indent for stationery.	-	
20	Statement showing the quantity of stationery received and expended.	- Superintendent of Stationery.	- On the 1st Sept. of each year.
21	Statement of pensions and grants of every description escheated to Government.	Government -	- On the 1st Jan. of each year.
22	Report of the state of the weather in the Sattara Districts.	Government -	- Every fortnight, from 1st June to 1st October of each year.
	Biennially:		
23	Indent for clothing - - - -	- Superintendent of Stationery.	- On the 1st Aug. every two years.

No. 3.

STATEMENT of the Outward and Inward Correspondence (exclusive of the above).

English for 1843.				
Outward letters	- - - - -	394		
Inward letters	- - - - -	427		
English petitions received from Government	- - - - -	25		
Resident's reports on the petitions to Government	- - - - -	23		
Accompaniments to outward letters, &c.	- - - - -	98		
Ditto to inward letters, &c.	- - - - -	132		
N. B.—All English petitions are translated into Mahrattas. All replies in Mahrattas are translated into English. All English letters and accompaniments are translated into Mahrattas, in order to give the No., date, and substance in the Mahratta yards to His Highness the Raja and the jagheerdars.			1,099	
Mahratta for 1843.				
Outward:				
Yads to His Highness the Raja	- - - - -	441		
Yads and letters to the jagheerdars	- - - - -	317		
Ditto - ditto to different other persons	- - - - -	70		
Accompaniments to the above	- - - - -	758		
Inward:			1,586	
Yads from His Highness the Raja	- - - - -	418		
Yads and letters from the jagheerdars	- - - - -	294		
Yads and letters from other different persons	- - - - -	43		
Accompaniments to the above	- - - - -	824		
Mahratta petitions presented to the Resident	- - - - -	- -	1,579 245	
GRAND TOTAL		- - -	- - -	4,509
Mahratta.				
Demi-official Correspondence.				
Outwards:				
Notes to His Highness the Raja	- - - - -	600		
Ditto to different other persons	- - - - -	35		
Accompaniments to the above	- - - - -	62		
Inwards:			697	
Notes from His Highness the Raja	- - - - -	700		
Ditto from different other persons	- - - - -	45		
Accompaniments to the above	- - - - -	60		
TOTAL Mahratta letters, &c. Inwards		2,384		
TOTAL Mahratta letters, &c. Outwards		2,283		
Mahratta Petitions		245		
GRAND TOTAL		4,912	805	1,502

Translations into Mahrattas, kept in the Office by the Karkoons, viz. :

1. Day-book of the Treasury.

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Monthly:

2. Account current of cash received and disbursed during each month.

A copy of this is forwarded monthly, with the English account, to the Collector at Poonah.

3. Pay-book of the establishment of the Resident.

4. Acquittance roll of the peons and menial servants.

5. Account of the particulars of the office contingencies.

6. Register of passports granted by the Resident.

7. Register of the Mahratta petitions presented to the Resident.

8. Mahratta diaries.

9. Translations of English letters and accompaniments, in order to give the Number, date, and substance in the Mahratta yads to His Highness the Raja and the jagheerdars.

10. Register of the Mahratta letters, &c. received daily.

Sattara Residency,
13 June 1844.

(signed) C. Ovens,
Resident at Sattara.

No. 246 of 1844-45.

No. 4063.

From *E. E. Elliott*, Esq., Civil Auditor, Bombay, to *E. H. Townsend*, Esq.,
Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1880, of the 10th instant, transmitting copy of one from the Resident at Sattara, No. 21, dated the 21st ultimo, together with your reply thereto, and calling upon me to report the rate of remuneration to which Crustnarow Mungesh will be entitled while acting native agent to the Sattara Residency.

2. In reply I beg to state, for the information of his Excellency in Council, that the rule which is generally observed in respect to individuals on public establishments who may be acting in higher situations than their own, consequent on parties being under suspension, is to admit a moiety of the higher salary to the acting party in addition to a moiety of his own, the remaining moiety of his salary going to remunerate those who may be required to perform his duties, and the remaining moiety of the higher salary being held available for the suspended party, in case he should be restored to his situation. I would therefore respectfully submit that the same rule be applied in the present instance, in consequence of the extra establishment employed, and that Crustnarow Mungesh should accordingly receive, while acting native agent, 187 rupees 8 annas per mensem, being a moiety of 250 rupees, the agent's salary, and one half of 125 rupees, his own salary, and that the remaining moiety of his salary, 62 rupees 8 annas, should go towards the payment of the extra carcoon and English writer required to be entertained during the suspension of Madowrow Govind.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle, Civil Auditor's Office,
17 June 1844.

(signed) E. E. Elliott,
Civil Auditor.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the
Honourable Mr. Crawford and the Honourable Mr. Reid.

No. 4064.

THE arrangements proposed by the civil auditor may be adopted.

28 June 1844.

(signed) G. Arthur.
J. H. Crawford.
L. R. Reid.

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

No. 2176 of 1844.

No. 4065.

From *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to
Lieutenant-Colonel *C. Ovens*, Resident at Sattara.

Sir,

WITH reference to the second para. of my letter, dated the 10th ultimo, No. 1879, and to your communication dated the 13th idem, No. 26, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to inform you that the rate of remuneration to which Crustnarow Mungesh will be entitled by existing regulations, while acting as native agent to the Sattara Residency, will be a moiety of his own salary, and a moiety of the salary of the native agent, making in all 187 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees. The remaining moiety of Crustnarow's salary should be appropriated in the payment of the extra carcoon and English writer entertained during the suspension of Mhadoo Row Govind; the remaining moiety of the native agent's salary should be kept in deposit for the purpose of being ultimately available for Mhadoo Row Govind, in the event of his being proved innocent of the charges which have been made against him.

Bombay Castle, 8 July 1844.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Secretary to Government.

No. 2177.

MEMORANDUM.

A COPY of the above letter to be sent to the civil auditor, with reference to his letter dated the 17th ultimo, No. 246.

Bombay Castle, 8 July 1844.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Secretary to Government.

No. 4758.

EXTRACT Bombay Political Consultation, 14 August 1844.

Petition from *Mhadoo Row Govind*, Inhabitant of Poonah, at present residing at Dhoolia, to the Honourable Sir *George Arthur*, Bart., G. C. H., President and Governor in Council, Dapooree, dated 4 July 1844.

Most respectfully sheweth,

THAT your petitioner most humbly craves to represent to your Excellency, that he served the British Government for the period of 21 years with great confidence and justice, and that the different gentlemen under whom he was were kindly pleased to make favourable reports concerning him, and were also pleased to favour him with certificates testifying their satisfaction which they had had. Your poor petitioner having been suddenly attacked by a severe sickness, which obliged him to tender his resignation, after a pension being bestowed on him. That at the time of his resignation your petitioner was also favoured with a character, undersigned by all the respectable inhabitants of the talooka in which he held his situation. After an elapse of one and a quarter years to this circumstance, your petitioner was unexpectedly summoned by Colonel Ovens, present Resident at Sattara, and was ordered by that gentleman to appear at Khandeish on account of some crimes which he committed during the time of his service in the talooka of Jamnair, although there existed no complaint whatever against your petitioner while in authority, nor had he any warning while at home. Thereupon your petitioner presented to your Excellency in Council, under date 9th April 1844, observing that some miscreants have persuaded the assistant magistrate of the above-mentioned zilla some false stories which he had supposed to be real ones, and that if that authority be permitted to examine his cases, he (the assistant magistrate) was sure to inflict upon him some kind of punishment, without any justifiable cause, and therefore praying to allow the chief magistrate to investigate them. Your petitioner afterwards, agreeably to the order of the Resident, made towards the destined place (Dhoolia) within specified time. On your petitioner's arrival there he had an interview with the magistrate, in which he expressed that all the charges brought against him will be examined by him (the magistrate), which gave a
great

great encouragement to your petitioner, and at the same time was led to conceive that your Excellency had done him that unspeakable kindness. Next day your petitioner received a yad of 14 charges, with an order of 6th June 1844, requiring his appearance into the court for his trial. Three of these charges were examined by the magistrate, and their adjustments were as follows:

On the 7th June your petitioner was tried, and discharged for want of proof; but, however, two of the witnesses in this case, viz., Noro Bhugwant, goomasta (manager) of Despondya, and Dinkur Govind Koolkurnee, were convicted of having taken a bribe of 175 rupees, by making use of your petitioner's name.

On the 21st instant your poor petitioner underwent another trial. One of the witnesses in this case had given his deposition before, but this deposition was torn off by the assistant magistrate, and a new one was taken in its place, with some threats and force, which is quite reverse to the regulations on a serious consideration; the other two witnesses were charged with perjury, and the jumadar of Shinbudee was suspected to be guilty of this charge. There being one witness more to be examined, the proceedings of this case were thus closed.

Though all the witnesses of all the charges were present; the magistrate gave them all leave to go home, only desiring them to come when their attendance was requisite; upon which your petitioner made an oral application to that functionary, asking what was to be done of the remaining charges, since all the witnesses were sent away; when the magistrate told your petitioner that he had not time enough to investigate all of his charges; and he also informed that he has made a report on that point to Government. Your petitioner entreated him to examine the remaining charges, but this was entirely refused.

Under these circumstances, your petitioner most humbly solicits your Excellency's favour to order the magistrate to examine all his cases, and hopes that his humble request will be complied with. From the proceedings which the magistrate has forwarded into Government, your Excellency will be fully convinced whether the charges brought against him are true or false, and require any examination.

In conclusion, your petitioner most submissively begs to observe, that if your Excellency thinks it necessary to examine the remaining charges, your Excellency will kindly be so good as to order the magistrate, or appoint any other native gentleman for the investigation of his cases, but not the assistant magistrate, who appears to be bent on your poor petitioner's destruction.

An early answer to this will be highly obliged.

Your petitioner, &c.
(signed) *Mhadoo Row Govind.*

No. 2296 of 1844.—Political Department.

MEMORANDUM.

THIS petition is referred for the report of the Collector and Magistrate in Candeish.

By order, &c.

Bombay Castle, 22 July 1844.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Secretary to Government.

REPORT by *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Collector and Magistrate, in Candeish.

No. 4759.

THE Collector and Magistrate has the honour to report, that in obedience to the orders of Government conveyed in the Chief Secretary's letter, No. 1356, dated 27th April last, he summoned the witnesses in several of the cases in which the petitioner was charged with bribery and extortion, and completed the trial in three cases, when, finding that this duty entirely suspended his other business, and required so much of his time that it was impossible to pay attention to matters of greater importance, he requested, in his letter, No. 296, dated 13th June, but that he might be permitted to depute his assistants to

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proceed with the investigation. The witnesses being urgent to be permitted to return to their homes, and it being the sowing season, the Collector and Magistrate gave them their discharge. On the receipt of Mr. Secretary Townsend's letter, No. 2008, dated 25th June last, in which it was intimated that the Collector and Magistrate must proceed with this duty, he has, as opportunity occurred, proceeded into other cases. Delay is unavoidable, for with Mr. Bell's overwhelming duties he cannot, without serious injury to the public service, bestow continuously that portion of his time and attention which this inquiry requires; he is obliged to seize opportunities when more emergent matters are not pressing upon him.

Collector and Magistrate's Office,
Dhoolia, 25 July 1844.

(signed) *W. W. Bell,*
Collector and Magistrate.

No. 4760.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. Crawford and the Honourable Mr. Reid.

MR. BELL should be informed that Government is desirous that this investigation should be completed with as little delay as may be practicable. He ought to be aware that Government is subject to expense from delay, which also is unfair towards the accused.

Mr. Bell has omitted to report on the allegation made by the petitioner in the 3d. para., and he should be directed to supply this omission.

3. Petitioner may be informed that Mr. Bell has received instructions from Government to conduct himself the investigation into the charges which have been preferred against the petitioner.

4. The magistrate may be informed that Government regret the inconvenience which the witnesses have suffered, in being summoned and then dismissed without being examined.

(signed) *G. Arthur.*
J. H. Crawford.
L. R. Reid.

5 August 1844.

No. 4761.

No. 2523 of 1844.

From *W. Escombe*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Collector and Magistrate in Candeish.

Sir,

WITH reference to your report dated the 25th ultimo, on the petition from Mahdow Row Govind, dated the 4th idem, I am directed to inform you, that the Honourable the Governor in Council is desirous that the investigation into the charges of bribery and corruption preferred against this individual should be completed with as little delay as may be practicable, since you ought to be aware that Government is subject to expense from delay, and that it is also unfair towards the accused.

2. As you have omitted to report on the allegation made by the petitioner in the third para. of his petition, I am desired to request that you will supply this omission.

3. The Governor in Council regrets the inconvenience to which the witnesses in this case have been subjected, by being summoned and then dismissed without being examined.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Escombe,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13 August 1844.

No. 2524 of 1844.

No. 4762.

From *W. Escombe*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *Mhadoo Row Govind*.

IN reply to your petition, dated the 4th ultimo, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to inform you, that Mr. Bell, the magistrate of Candeish, has been instructed to conduct himself the investigation into the charges of bribery and corruption preferred against you while holding the situation of mamlutdar of the Jamnair talooka within the Candeish collectorate.

By order, &c.

(signed) *W. Escombe*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13 August 1844.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 18 September 1844.

No. 5541.

No. 450 of 1844.

From *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Collector and Magistrate in Candeish, to *W. Escombe*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in the Political Department, No. 2523, dated the 13th instant, and to request you will assure the Honourable the Governor in Council, that the investigation into the charges of bribery and corruption, preferred against Mhadoo Row Govind, shall be completed with the least practicable delay.

2. With reference to the 2d para. of your letter under reply, I have the honour to forward a letter from Captain Morris, relative to the allegations made by Mhadoo Row Govind in the 3d para. of his petition. It was doubtless an error on the part of Captain Morris to destroy the first statement of the witness alluded to, but that gentleman's character for a conscientious discharge of his duty stands too high to admit for a moment an insinuation that the ends of justice have been frustrated by this circumstance. There are, indeed, many instances in this investigation in which witnesses have asserted, in reply to questions put by Mhadoo Row Govind, that they were subjected to ill-treatment, but I am under the impression that these assertions have been made at his instigation, and that they are entirely unfounded. I have, however, some days since directed my assistant, Mr. Travers, to institute a rigid inquiry into the truth of these serious allegations, the result of which shall hereafter be submitted to Government with my report, when my proceedings against Mhadoo Row shall have been concluded.

3. In the mean time, I beg to report that I have committed Mhadoo Row to take his trial before the Session Court, on four out of eight charges which I have gone into, and that I cannot avoid the conviction that he has carried on a system of exaction almost unprecedented.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. W. Bell*,
Collector and Magistrate.

Candeish Collector and
Magistrate's Office,
Dhoolia, 17 August 1844.

To *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Magistrate of Candeish, Dhoolia.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward a copy and two original depositions as per margin,* in answer to the reference regarding Tukeera, patell of Pohoor; the purport of which Captain Auld will also transmit to you direct, it therefore
now

* No. 1. Deposition of Wamon Row Ramchunder Mamlutdar; No. 2. Deposition of Gunesh Ramchunder Karkoon; No. 3. Copy of deposition of Bhaekajee Punt Carkoon.

case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

now remains for me to state, in reply to your letter of the 21st June 1844, that I was under an impression this patell was under surveillance near the mamlutdar's kutcherry when I first sent for him to inquire into the Pohoor case, and that I returned him there as I supposed I had received him.

2. The statement I began to take from him at Mhyjee was so unconnected, vague, and irrelevant, I stopped it, as nothing appeared in it of importance; and if he now states it was the true one, why did he ask for his deposition to be taken at Pohoor?

3. When I first began to inquire into the Pohoor case, I was much inclined to doubt the culpability of the late mamlutdar Mhadoo Row, and this patell's statement in no way throwing any light on the subject, I allowed the case to lay over till I either had time to go to Pohoor, or other evidence appeared to support it.

4. I know not the periods the patell was under surveillance, which I am inclined to think was of the most lenient description, and was occasioned by the several cases of a revenue and magisterial nature which had come to notice as existing in his village, the investigation into which was already begun by the mamlutdar.

5. This patell, it appears, has turned his being under surveillance, together with the circumstance of his statement having been torn up that was begun at Mhyjee, to screen himself from perjury; but I can assure you he was not placed knowingly under surveillance by me, nor was his statement at Mhyjee in any way so connected as to cause me to hesitate to let him withdraw it.

6. I cannot remember the particulars about one person's deposition, but certainly none were ever confirmed before me except according to regulation.

7. The patell's deposition before you at Dhoolia appears not free of discrepancy, for in one part he states, "the sepoys and the mamlutdar were present when the sahib tore the deposition at Pohoor," and in another "when the deposition was torn, Gunesh Punt was present."

8. I often expressed my opinion of Mhadoo Row's character, and the great doubt I entertained as to his being implicated in the Jamnair district frauds and misconduct, and supported his innocence in the face of one or two charges, but so many cases appearing, I was obliged to alter my opinion.

9. The accusations against Mhadoo Row Mamlutdar doubtless reflect on my want of general information as to the state of the Jamnair district, and this was sufficient to make me very careful in hastily believing anything against a person holding such a high character as he does in the estimation of Government, but I could not do less than to hear the charges, and then on the existing grounds of corroborative and circumstantial proof, report them to you.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. J. Morris,*

Assistant Magistrate.

Dhurrumgaum, 13 July 1844.

No. 5542.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor; concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Crawford* and the Honourable Mr. *Reid*.

1. REGRET to observe that it is admitted that petitioner's complaint is in some degree well founded. It was very irregular on the part of Captain Morris to destroy a judicial record connected with a criminal case under investigation, and his explanation for the act is very unsatisfactory.

2. Captain Morris's explanation in his 4th para. is also very unsatisfactory. He observes, "I know not the periods the patell was under surveillance, which I am inclined to think was of the most lenient description." We have frequent instances of the abuse of authority on the part of mamlutdars, and other minor native authorities, and a complaint of this kind ought not to have been thus summarily dismissed without inquiry.

3. I would

3. I would propose that these proceedings be sent to the Sudder Adawlut, with a request that the judges will cause further inquiry to be instituted on the allegations of the petitioner. This seems to be the proper course, as he has been committed for trial before the session judge.

Case of Mdhoo
Row Govind.

(signed) *G. Arthur.*
J. H. Crawford.
L. R. Reid.

2 September 1844.

No. 2878 of 1844.

No. 5543.

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to
W. W. Bell, Esq., Collector and Magistrate in Candeish.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 17th ultimo, No. 450, relating to the investigation ordered by Government to be instituted into the charges against Mhadoo Row Govind, and the complaint preferred by that individual against your assistant, Captain Morris.

2. The honourable the Governor in Council regrets to observe that the petitioner's complaint is admitted to be in some degree well founded. It was very irregular on the part of Captain Morris to destroy a judicial record connected with a criminal case under investigation, and his explanation for resorting to this measure is very unsatisfactory.

3. The explanation contained in the 4th para. of Captain Morris's letter, dated the 13th July last, as regards the patell of Pohoor, is also considered by Government to be very unsatisfactory. That officer observes, "I know not the periods the patell was under surveillance, which I am inclined to think was of the most lenient description." Frequent instances of the abuse of authority on the part of mamlutdars, and other minor native authorities, have been brought to the notice of Government; and the complaint of ill-treatment alluded to in the second para. of your letter, ought not to have been dismissed in so summary a manner without due inquiry.

4. The judges of the Sudder Adawlut have been requested to cause a further inquiry to be instituted into the complaints of Mhadoo Row Govind.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle,
14 September 1844.

No. 2879 of 1844.

No. 5544.

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to
W. H. Harrison, Esq., Registrar to the Sudder Adawlut, Bombay.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being submitted to the judges of the Sudder Adawlut, copies of the documents noted in the margin,* relating to certain charges of bribery and corruption preferred against Mhadoo Row Govind, while holding the situation of mamlutdar of the Jamnair talooka, within the Candeish collectorate, and to request that the judges will be pleased to cause due inquiry to be instituted into the truth of the allegations contained in the second para. of his petition to Government, dated the 4th July last, and that the result may be reported for the information of Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 14 September 1844.

* Petition from Mhadoo Row Govind, dated 4th July 1844; Report by the Collector and Magistrate in Candeish, dated 25th July 1844, No. 4759; To the Collector and Magistrate in Candeish, dated 13th August, No. 2523, of 1844; From the Collector and Magistrate in Candeish, dated 17th August, No. 450, of 1844, with Enclosure; To the Collector and Magistrate in Candeish, dated 14th September, No. 2878, of 1844.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 22 January 1845.

No. 397.

No. 523 of 1844.—Political Department.

From *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Magistrate of Candeish, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

REFERRING to Mr. Secretary Escombe's letter in the Political Department, No. 2523, dated 13th August last, in which it is intimated to me that Government is put to expense by the delay which has taken place in concluding the trial of Mahadeorow Govind, the native agent to the Resident at Sattara, on charges of bribery and exaction while a mamlutdar in this province, I have the honour to request you will inform the Honourable the Governor in Council that Mahadeorow Govind has been committed by me to take his trial before the Session Court on five charges of bribery and extortion; and that I would recommend that he be suspended from the enjoyment of all salary and emoluments from Government until the judgment of the Session Court is known.

2. The task of conducting the investigation into Mahadeorow's conduct, which Government has directed me personally to undertake, is one which cannot be concluded for some time. It is not any limited number of offences which are charged against him, but his misdeeds extend apparently to whole purgunnas. Some preliminary inquiries have been made by Mr. Inverarity, my second assistant, in many villages of the Jamnair talooka, in which Mahadeo Row is said to have collected the difference between the old and new land-rates for his own benefit, and to have levied sums on account of the reduction of these rates, but in all these cases the last link of the evidence is wanting. The cultivators admit, the payment to the patels and coolcurnees, but the latter cannot prove, though they admit, the payment to Mahadeorow Govind. I am informed that exactions of a similar nature have been made by Mahadeorow Govind in the larger number of villages in the whole talooka. It is obvious that a full inquiry into charges involving the whole population of a district can only be made in the talooka in which the events occurred, and that any attempt to proceed into these at this season would subject the ryots to serious loss by their absence from their fields.

3. I should not recommend to Government the suspension of Mahadeorow from salary and emoluments, unless I was perfectly satisfied of his guilt. Besides the cases in which I have committed him, others, in which the evidence against him is deficient, have developed facts both suspicious and discreditable to him. Not only does it appear that he has been open to bribery whenever it suited the purpose of any individual to offer a bribe, but that the subordinate members of his establishment and his successor have rivalled, if not exceeded him, in their exactions. I have clearly proved cases in which a carkoon of Mahadeorow's establishment suppressed a case of murder in the most open, bare-faced manner, within three miles of the Tannah station. In another, the jemadar of peons suppressed a case of abortion, taking a bribe of 200 rupees in the mamlutdar's name for so doing. In fact, the population of the district appear to have been preyed upon by the mamlutdar and his officers to an extent which can scarcely be believed. This state of things cannot have existed under the rule of an officer of such ability and intelligence as Mahadeo Row without his knowledge and connivance.

4. I should also state, for the information of Government, that the allegations of Mahadeorow, contained in his petition to Government, against Captain Morris and Captain Auld, have on further inquiry proved untrue. The parties who deposed, when cross-examined by Mahadeorow, that they were imprisoned by these gentlemen, have now stated that they were simply kept apart during the hours at which the investigation was going on, and that no restraint beyond what is usually adopted to prevent collusion between witnesses was employed. They further assert, that they made their statements before me at the instigation of Mahadeo Row. As witnesses, these individuals are not worthy of credit, a point of material importance to the accused.

5. There

5. There are other means by which Mahadeo Row has endeavoured to frustrate the inquiry before me, but to detail them would occupy unnecessarily the time of the Honourable the Governor in Council. Should Mahadeo Row escape conviction before the Session Court, which the contradictory statements of important witnesses, urged by him, render not impossible, though most probable, there will be still most ample evidence to satisfy Government that he is unworthy of employment or trust.

6. The fact of Mahadeo Row's having been committed on five charges, together with others which I have now brought to the notice of Government, would, I submit, fully warrant the suspension of all payments made to him.

Candeish Magistrate's Office,
Dhoolia, 3 October 1844.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell*,
Magistrate.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Board.

No. 398.

1. IN the 1st para. of his letter, dated the 3d October last, No. 523, Mr. Bell reports that Madhow Row Govind has been committed by him to take his trial before the Session Court on five charges of bribery and extortion, and recommends that that individual be "suspended from the enjoyment of all salary and emoluments from Government, until the judgment of the Session Court is known." Mr. Bell at the same time observes, that he would not have recommended to Government the suspension of Madhow Row from "salary and emoluments, were he not perfectly satisfied of his guilt."

2. Madhow Row Govind was suspended from his situation of native agent to the Sattara Residency before he left that place for Dhoolia, to answer the charges preferred against him; and in order to provide for the performance of his duties during his suspension, an extra establishment has been entertained on a moiety of his salary, the remaining moiety being held in deposit for the purpose of being ultimately available for Mahdow Row in the event of his acquittal. This individual had a pension of Rs. 41. 8, which he forfeited on re-entering the public service.

3. Mr. Bell may be informed that Madhow Row does not at present receive any salary or emoluments from Government, and that we await the receipt of the proceedings held by the Session Court in this case, until which we can form no correct opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

4. In regard to the allegations of Madhow Row, contained in his petition to Government against Captain Morris, alluded to in the 4th para. of Mr. Bell's letter, the judges of the Sudder Adawlut were, on the 14th September last, requested to cause due inquiry to be instituted into the truth of them, and the result reported to Government. The judges may now be requested to expedite their reply.

(signed) *G. Arthur.*
T. M. Mahon.
J. H. Crawford.
L. R. Reid.

7 January 1845.

No. 221 of 1845.—Political Department.

No. 399.

From the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay to *W. W. Bell*, Esq.,
Collector and Magistrate in Candeish.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 3d October last, No. 523, and, with reference to the suggestions therein contained, to inform you that Mahdow Row Govind, whom you have committed to take his trial before the Session Court at Dhoolia on five charges of bribery and extortion,

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

does not at present receive any salary or emoluments from Government, and that the Honourable the Governor in Council awaits the receipt of the proceedings held by the Session Court in this case, in the absence of which Government cannot form a correct opinion respecting the guilt or innocence of the accused.

Bombay Castle,
17 January 1845.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Chief Secretary.

No. 400.

No. 222 of 1845.—Political Department.

From the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay to *W. H. Harrison*, Esq.,
Registrar of the Sudder Adawlut.

Sir,

I AM directed to state, for the information of the judges of the Sudder Adawlut, that the Honourable the Governor in Council is desirous of being favoured with an early reply to my letter to your address, dated the 14th September last, No. 2879, relative to the petition to Government of Mahdow Row Govind, dated the 4th July 1844.

Bombay Castle,
17 January 1845.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Chief Secretary.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 26 March 1845.

No. 2831.

No. 136 of 1845.—Political Department.

From *W. H. Harrison*, Esq., Registrar of the Sudder Adawlut, to the
Chief Secretary to the Government.

Sir,

Present :
Alex. Bell, W.
Simson, and Henry
Brown, Esqrs.

WITH reference to your letter, No. 2879, of the 4th September last, I have the honour, by direction of the judges of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, to submit, to be laid before the Honourable the Governor in Council, copy of a communication from the magistrate of Candeish, dated the 7th inst., No. 13 of 1845, in reference to certain points in the petition of Mahdow Row Govind, which Government directed might be inquired into and reported, and to state that, as it would be premature, the judges decline offering any opinion on the merits of this case, which is being tried by the session judge, until the proceedings come before them.

The Court further instruct me to add their opinion, that it would have saved much time and trouble had the petitioner been referred to them in the first instance.

Bombay Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut,
18 January 1845.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Harrison*,
Registrar.

P. S.—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, No. 222, requesting that the transmission of the above report might be expedited.

(signed) *W. H. Harrison*,
Registrar.

No. 13 of 1845.

To the Registrar, Suder Foujdaree Adawlut, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request you will submit to the judges of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut the following report on the petition presented to Government by Mahdoorow Govind, copy of which was forwarded to me with your letter, No. 2069, dated 30th September last.

2. The

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

2. The petitioner was formerly mamlutdar of the Jamnair talooka in this collectorate, and was pensioned in the year 1841. Since this period he has been re-employed as native agent to the Resident at Sattara. He acquired while in this zilla a high character for zeal and efficiency.

3. In the year 1843 the attention of Mr. Inverarity, who has charge of the revenue duties of the Jamnair talooka, was attracted by some representations that the petitioner had carried on an extensive system of bribery and corruption. On inquiring further, Mr. Inverarity was satisfied that the statements he had received were well founded, and that Mahdoorow had indeed unduly levied large sums from almost every village in his charge; but as might be expected in the case of so shrewd an individual, these things were not done so openly as to lay himself open to a criminal prosecution. The ryots depose that they paid money to the patells and coolurnees, who state that they transferred it to Mahdoorow Govind, but there are no witnesses to the fact of their having done so.

4. Though Mr. Inverarity's inquiries were directed immediately to the discovery of the petitioner's misdemeanors in the revenue branch, it came to his knowledge that he had also been guilty of accepting bribes to a great extent in connexion with his police duties. This Mr. Inverarity brought to the notice of Captain Morris, who was at that time in charge of the police duties of the Jamnair talooka. Captain Morris, who was impressed with the highest opinion of Mahdoorow Govind, was not unwilling to believe anything to his discredit, but on inquiry was obliged to coincide in the opinion which Mr. Inverarity had formed, and was so satisfied of Mahdoorow's guilt, that he begged he might be required to return to Candeish to take his trial on numerous charges he was prepared to bring against him.

5. Government on my representation directed Mahdoorow to attend, but in consideration of his high character, directed that I myself should conduct the proceedings against him.

6. Finding that the duty thus imposed upon me required so much of my time as to interfere most prejudicially with my other duties, and as the proceedings, whether conducted by myself or my assistants, could only be preliminary, and if there were grounds to believe Mahdoorow guilty, the final trial must take place before the session judge, I requested that I might be permitted to depute one of my assistants to conduct the proceedings.

7. Pending a reply to this reference, I dismissed the witnesses who were in attendance, and were urgent in their request to return to their agricultural operations, it being the sowing season.

8. Government were unwilling to relieve me of the duty, and I accordingly proceeded with it, and committed the petitioner to take his trial before the session judge on five charges of bribery and misconduct as a police officer. The trial before the Session Court is still pending.

9. With respect to the allegations contained in the 3d paragraph of the petitioner, I beg leave to forward copy of correspondence* between Captain Morris, the Secretary to Government, and myself, and further to state that the parties who before me stated that they had been subjected to threats and ill-treatment by Captain Morris, have one and all before Mr. Travers lately, my third assistant, whom I deputed to make a strict inquiry into their allegations, declared that the statements made before me to the above effect were not true, and that Mahdoorow had urged them to make them.

10. In

* This correspondence is as follows:—1. Petition of Mahdow Rao Govind to the Honourable the Governor, dated 25th January 1844; 2. Letter from Mr. Secretary Escombe, in the Political Department, to the Collector and Magistrate of Candeish, No. 2523, dated 13th August 1844; 3. Letter to Mr. Secretary Escombe from the Collector and Magistrate of Candeish, No. 450, dated 17th August 1844, with accompaniment; 4. Letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Willoughby, Political Department, to the Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, No. 2878, dated 14th September 1844; 5. Letter to Mr. Chief Secretary Willoughby from the Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, No. 523, dated the 3d October 1844; 6. Letter to Mr. Chief Secretary Willoughby from the Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, No. 524, dated 3d October 1844, with accompaniment.
(signed) W. H. Harrison, Registrar.

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

10. In the matter of the witness whose original deposition was destroyed by Captain Morris, the judges will observe from Captain Morris's letter that he considered the document alluded to to be of no value, as it simply contained a denial of all knowledge of the matter in question; and when the same witness subsequently expressed his willingness to disclose what he knew, and himself begged the former statement might be cancelled, Captain Morris destroyed it.

11. The result of the trial before the Session Court must be awaited before any determination in regard to the petitioner can be made. He has received at my hands, as he frequently has stated to me, a most impartial hearing, and I am satisfied that he is not only guilty of the charges brought against him, but that he has tampered with many of the witnesses to an extent which may eventually secure his acquittal, their testimony being legally worthless, but which must be viewed by Government, to whom I shall submit my proceedings at length, as rendering him unfit to be employed in the public service.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. W. Bell,
Magistrate.

(True copy.

(signed) W. H. Harrison, Registrar.

No. 2832.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Board.

1. THE judges are quite right in not passing any opinion on the merits of this case until the trial now pending before the session judge is concluded.

2. But the concluding para. of this letter is wholly uncalled for. The petitioner is a servant of Government, who has heretofore borne a high character. He has been suspended by Government from his situation, and is under trial, by order of Government, on heavy charges.

3. Under these circumstances, he prefers a petition to Government, complaining of what *prima facie*, and until answered must be regarded as highly irregular, proceedings on the part of those conducting the prosecution. The Government received his petition, and sent it down to the judges of the Sudder Foujdare Adawlut, with a request that due inquiry should be made into the truth of the allegations it contained, and that the result should be communicated to Government.

4. In this course I am quite satisfied that Government has acted right; for all the servants of Government, from the highest to the lowest, have a right of appeal to us; and a recent instance shows how necessary it is to preserve this right. The judges, however, tell us, that the proper course would have been to have referred the petitioner to them in the first instance.

5. In communicating the above remarks to the judges, they should be informed that they are in error, and that Government will continue, as heretofore, to receive all petitions affecting in any way the purity of the administration of justice, in order that they may be duly and properly investigated.

(signed) G. Arthur.
T. M'Mahon.
J. H. Crawford.
L. R. Reid.

11 March 1845.

No. 2833.

No. 1456 of 1845.—Political Department.

From the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay to W. H. Harrison, Esq., Registrar of the Sudder Adawlut.

Sir,

1. I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 18th January last, No. 136, forwarding a report from the magistrate of Candeish on the petition of Mahdowrow Govind, complaining against the proceedings of Captain Morris, the assistant magistrate in that province.

2. In

2. In reply, I am desired to state, that the Honourable the Governor in Council considers the judges of the Sudder Adawlut to have acted quite right in not passing any opinion on the merits of Mahdowrow's case until the trial now pending before the session judges at Dhoolia is concluded.

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

3. I am at the same time desired to observe, that the remark contained in the concluding paragraph of your letter, in regard to the course pursued by Government on the receipt of the petition above alluded to, is wholly uncalled for and erroneous.

4. Madhowrow is a servant of Government, and has heretofore borne a high character. In consequence of charges of a very serious nature having been preferred against him, he was suspended by Government from his situation of native agent at Sattara, and ordered to be placed on his trial before the session judge at Dhoolia.

5. Under these circumstances, he preferred a petition to Government, complaining of what *prima facie* (and until answered) must be considered by the Governor in Council as highly irregular proceedings on the part of those conducting the prosecution. This petition was received, and forwarded by Government to the judges of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, with a request to cause due inquiry to be made into the truth of the petitioner's allegations, and to communicate the result to Government.

6. The Governor in Council feels quite satisfied that this was the proper course to be pursued; for all the servants of Government, from the highest to the lowest, have a right to appeal to it. An instance has very recently occurred, proving how very necessary it is to preserve this right; and Government will, therefore, continue, as heretofore, to receive all petitions affecting in any way the purity of the administration of justice, in order that they may be duly and properly investigated.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 20 March 1845.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 16 July 1845.

No. 6596.

PETITION from *Madhowrow Govind*, late Native Agent at Sattara, now residing at Dhoolia, to his Excellency Colonel the Honourable Sir G. Arthur, Bart., K. C. B., Governor and President in Council, Bombay,

Respectfully sheweth,

YOUR petitioner most respectfully begs leave to lay these few lines before your Excellency, and trusts that this will meet with your Excellency's favourable consideration.

That your petitioner was instructed at Sattara, on the 4th April 1844, to go to Candeish and attend before the authorities here, to answer some charges preferred against him in the Jamneir talooka; your petitioner accordingly made his appearance. In the meantime, your petitioner had sent his petition, dated 9th April 1844, forwarding several papers, testimonials, &c., requesting that the cases prepared maliciously against your petitioner by the assistant magistrate, on the misrepresentation of the other parties, and therefore he should be favoured with instructions to the magistrate of Candeish to investigate his cases himself, to which your Excellency has been pleased to grant him the indulgence of impartial justice.

The magistrate accordingly inquired the whole of the cases, and a greater portion of them dismissed, five of which were committed for trial before the session judge, which your petitioner begs leave to state that, by an impartial inquiry by the judges, are dismissed, for there being no proof to establish any guilt, and relieved your petitioner from the unjust accusation. Accordingly one of the above cases, a case termed charity given to Brahmins, which do not warrant to award any punishment, but the senior assistant session judge

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

imposed a fine of 500 rupees on your petitioner, an appeal now pending before the Suder Foujdaree Audalet.

Your petitioner earnestly trusts that the above five cases, which are now before the Suder Foujdaree Audalet, shall be laid before your Honourable Board, wherein (your petitioner is confident that) your Excellency will perceive clearly that the charges preferred against your petitioner are without any direct complaint from anybody or prosecution in any of those cases, but are framed unlawfully by the parties interested.

Your petitioner had already sent copies of the four proceedings out of the cases tried and dismissed by the magistrate, with his petition, dated the 1st October 1844, and hope your Excellency might have been satisfied of the nature of injustice and oppression from those cases; now your petitioner begs most respectfully leave to lay before your Excellency the fifth proceeding of a case, of which your petitioner stood accused, as having made a false report and concealed a murder.

Your Excellency can observe, that if your petitioner was not absent in the Deccan, and there were no papers forthcoming from the Government records to prove his absence and satisfy the authority, that your petitioner could not do both, as to have been in the Deccan, at the same time to have concealed in Candeish, as a case of murder happened during his absence, the witnesses Jajee Deshmook, Naroo Bhugwunt Despondia, and Baboolal Havildar, that were in this case, were such as Government could not say a word against their goodness, because they were full-grown men, and living always where there was mamlutdar's cutcherry, and not common men, but such as were well acquainted with the Government regulations, in consequence of their employment for a period of not less than 25 years. Now these witnesses, who are now committed for trial before the Session Court for the charge of wilful perjury, had given evidence that your petitioner did conceal the case of murder.

There are two kinds of witnesses, one kind to repeat 1,000 times the same words required to be spoken, and others, who are common men, are changing their words when cross-examined, in consequence of their not being real ones. The above ones were of the first kind, and it was impossible for any innocent man to disprove them before an authority well resolute, and prevailed on by persons not bearing to see me elevated and famous in the sight of Government.

Your Excellency may pardon your petitioner for observing, that what was commenced on and undertaken, was to be carried to the end by any means; therefore there were many charges prepared against your petitioner of which he is acquitted, and the details of which are now before your Excellency.

From the perusal of the above case, and the state of your petitioner's treatment, your Excellency will take into your favourable consideration, that, in return to his last services in Candeish for upwards of 21 years (which he has rendered with great attention, fidelity and honesty so well approved, and gained credit from Government, as well as his immediate superiors, who were an eye-witness to his management), he is treated with unjust and unmerciful accusation by the authorities here.

Your petitioner regrets that his adversity and misfortune led him to such an affliction of unjust accusation, from which he is relieved through your Excellency's favour, as well as the higher local authorities in this province, by an impartial justice.

In conclusion, your petitioner begs leave to state, that his future support leaves at the mercy of your Excellency's kind consideration.

By so doing, your petitioner begs to subscribe for your Excellency's health, happiness, and prosperity and as in duty bound shall ever pray.

(signed) *Madhoo Row Govind,*
Late Native Agent at Sattara.

Dhoolia, 15 June 1845.

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable
Mr. *Crawford* and the Honourable Mr. *Reid*.

PETITIONER states that he has already appealed to the Sudder Adawlut on
the only instance in which he has been found guilty.

No. 6597.

We shall doubtless receive from the judges the proceedings in this case, but
at present Government cannot interfere.

(signed) *G. Arthur.*
J. H. Crawford.
L. R. Reid.

27 June 1845.

No. 3323 of 1845.—Political Department.

From *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to
Madhowrow Govind.

No. 6598.

IN reply to your petition, dated the 15th ultimo, I am directed by the
Honourable the Governor in Council to inform you, that as you have already
appealed to the Sudder Adawlut on the only instance of abuse of authority,
while mamlutdar of Jamnair in the Khandeish collectorate, of which you have
been found guilty, Government cannot at present interfere in your case.

Bombay Castle,
12 July 1845.

By order, &c.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Secretary to Government.

(True extract.)

(signed) *A. Malet*, Secretary to Government.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 8 April 1846.

No. 1460 of 1845.

From *W. H. Harrison*, Esq., Registrar of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, Bombay,
to *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department,
Bombay.

No. 2646.

Sir,

WITH reference to Mr. Chief Secretary Willoughby's letter of the 20th March
last, No. 1456, I have the honour, by direction of the judges of the Sudder
Foujdaree Adawlut, to forward, to be laid before the Honourable the Governor
in Council, the whole of the papers and proceedings in five cases, in which
Madhow Row Govind, the late mamlutdar of the talooka of Jamnair, in the
Kandeish collectorate, was charged with bribery, extortion, and abuse of
authority, and in all which he has been acquitted.

Present :
A. Bell, Esq.
B. Hutt, Esq.

2. An extract from the proceedings of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, of
the 16th and 17th instant, is annexed, for the information of Government; and
I am desired to request that the papers and proceedings alluded to in the
preceding para. may be returned when no longer required.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Harrison*,
Registrar.

Bombay Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut,
30 June 1845.

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, dated
16 and 17 June 1845.

16 June 1845.

Madhoo Row
Govind.

READ the petition of Mahdoo Row Govind, presented by his wakeel, Gungadhur Sudashew, praying that the session judge of Ahmednuggur may be directed to remit the fine imposed on him.

Resolution.

To be considered with his case, now before the Court.

17 June 1845.

READ a letter from the session judge of Ahmednuggur, dated 27 May 1845, forwarding papers and proceedings concerned with the case of Madhoo Row Govind.

MINUTE recorded by *Alexander Bell*, Esq., Puisne Judge.

Madhoo Row Govind.

It appears that this individual, who was formerly district police officer and mamlutdar of Jumna, in the Khandeish division of the Ahmednuggur zillah, was arraigned on several charges of bribery, extortion, and abuse of authority, under the provisions of section 8, Regulation XII. of 1827, and of undue exaction, under the provisions of section 11, Regulation XVI., and section 16, Regulation XVII. of 1827.

Case, No. 96.

In case No. 96, the charge is, with having in his capacity of mamlutdar or kamavisdar, received a present from certain tallees, to meet their wishes in respect to the position of their stalls at the Mhyjee fair, in the month of December 1842.

On this charge he was convicted before the assistant judge of Dhoolia, and sentenced to be imprisoned for three years, and to pay a fine of 2,000 rupees, or in default, to be imprisoned a further period of one year.

This conviction, on review before the session judge, was annulled, on the insufficiency of the evidence to warrant the conviction, and which rested entirely on the statements of four persons, the givers of the bribe, so full of discrepancies and pregnant with improbabilities, that no other decision could, in my opinion, have been arrived at.

Case, No. 164.

In case No. 164, the charge was, misapplication of authority as a police officer, in having used his influence to obtain contributions in the year 1841 for his priest, by sending for individuals resorting to the Mhyjee fair, and directing them to make offerings to that individual, since deceased.

On this charge also, a conviction was recorded before the assistant judge, and a fine of 500 rupees ordered to be paid, and in default to suffer (6) six months' ordinary imprisonment.

This conviction and sentence was confirmed, on review, by the session judge.

From the remarks of the session judge, I am led to believe that he did not consider the evidence recorded sufficient to justify conviction, and that he was induced not to disturb the conviction and sentence, solely under the impression that the witnesses, who had denied their statements, did so for the purpose of screening the prisoner. It is, however, equally possible that the whole of the witnesses for the prosecution may have been combined against the prisoner, although the remaining four, on whose testimony the conviction stands, do not appear to have vitiated their evidences by prevarication and perjury.

The confirmation of this conviction rests, therefore, more on assumption than proof; and when it is borne in mind that the crime charged occurred upwards of five years ago, that the priest and the peon, Rugooput Row, who, it is alleged, accompanied him when these contributions were levied, have both died, and who might have been important witnesses for the defence, are points deserving of consideration; in addition to which it appears to me extremely doubtful, from the evidence on record, whether these contributions were not, in reality, charity, instead, as it is alleged, extortions.

Case, No. 165.

In case No. 165, the charge is bribery, in having in the year 1837 received a sum of 100 rupees, in order to obtain settlement of a dispute. On this charge he is acquitted, the trying authority considering the whole story very improbable, the evidence weak, and full of discrepancies.

Case, No. 166.

In case No. 166, Mahdoo Row is charged, with two others, with undue exaction as revenue officers, in having, in the year 1841, exacted a sum of 80 rupees from five persons, in consideration of having granted the monopoly to sell parched grain.

On this charge the prisoners are acquitted, there not being a particle of evidence to prove that the money levied even went beyond the patail and his associate, the coolcurnee.

Case, No. 182.

In case No. 182, the charge is extortion, in having exacted, from 1836 to 1840, certain sums of money, of various amounts, from several bricklayers employed in the construction of stalls at the Mhyjee fair.

On this charge, also, an acquittal has been recorded.

In the whole of these acquittals I most fully concur, and for the reasons above set forth; and in consideration of the hitherto high character borne by Mahdoo Row, even admitting that he did interest himself in behalf of his priest, I should be disposed to consider it more as an act of indiscretion than of criminality, and as such, would acquit him on this conviction also.

I most

I most fully concur in the observations contained in these proceedings, in regard to the way in which the preliminary investigation was conducted; and as the remarks of the trying authority have already been communicated, for the information of the magisterial department, no further notice on the subject is, perhaps, necessary.

Case of Madhoo Row Govind.

(signed) A. Bell, Puisne Judge.

MINUTE recorded by Benjamin Hutt, Esq., Puisne Judge.

MAMLUTDAR'S CASE.

No. 164.

THE mamlutdar, Mahdoo Row Govind was charged with abuse of his authority, in procuring eleemosynary contributions to be paid to his own private opadia.

That this opadia did receive money from various persons is most fully established, and also that he was known to be attached to the mamlutdar at the time; but I do not find it sufficiently proved either that the mamlutdar directed or counselled such giving, for the statements of those who say so is not supported, or that the opadia was attended by Government carcoon or sepoy, which would have been equivalent to the same thing. I would, therefore, acquit the accused, and order the fine to be restored; but I must record my opinion, that such a proceeding could hardly have gone on without the mamlutdar's knowledge; and even supposing he had not known of it, as he must have known that such persons were likely to take advantage of such an opportunity, it was his duty to have guarded against it. I certainly have received the worst impression of this officer from the review of this case.

The review of the other cases greatly strengthens the unfavourable impression above recorded; the expectations of the magistrate, as stated in his letter of the 7th January last, have been most fully borne out.

I would refer the petitioner to the order in this case.

(signed) B. Hutt, Puisne Judge.

The court acquits the prisoner in case No. 164, and directs the return of the fine.

Resolution.

Proceedings to be laid before Government with reference to Mr. Chief Secretary Willoughby's letter of the 20th March last, No. 1456.

Extract of the above proceedings, and petition forwarded to the session judge of Ahmednuggur, under the usual precept, No. 635.

Read the petition of Mahdow Row Govind, forwarded with his cases, handed up by the session judge of Ahmednuggur, on the 27th May 1845.

Resumed consideration of the petition of the above-named individual, presented by his wakeel, Gungadhur Sudashew, last before the court yesterday.

Referred to order of the day.

Resolution.

(True extract.)

(signed) W. H. Harrison, Registrar.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Walter John Hunter, Esq., Session Judge, of the Zillah of Ahmednuggur, under date the 14th May 1845.

READ a letter from the senior assistant session judge at the detached station of Dhoolia, dated 2d instant, forwarding case No. 96 of the Khandeish General Calendar of 1844, for confirmation.

The prisoner, Mahdow Row Govind, has been charged with bribery.

After mature deliberation on the whole of the papers and proceedings held before the senior assistant session judge in the above case, the court records as follows:

The evidence in this case is that of four witnesses, each of whom depose that the mamlutdar was performing his devotions when the bribe was received. These same witnesses previously deposed before the magistrate, that he was standing at the time; this wide difference in their statements is sufficient to invalidate their evidence, standing, as it does, alone, *i. e.* uncorroborated. Besides these discrepancies, the error in the charge would, in the opinion of the court, preclude a conviction. In all charges it is necessary, for obvious reasons, that the time should be as correct as possible; but in a case of bribery, where the amount of bribe is small, it appears doubly necessary, such a charge being easily got up, and, when well got up, difficult to disprove.

The court has further to remark, that from the evidence before the police authorities, it appears the collections, to make up the sum of 20 rupees, were levied from many persons. These persons' depositions, had the discrepancies already alluded to not existed, should have been taken, as their evidence would have gone far either to corroborate or weaken that which would have been before the court. With this view of the case the prisoner, Madhow Row Govind, is acquitted, and directed to be released.

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

Extract of the above proceedings to be forwarded to the senior assistant session judge, with the usual precept.

The petition of the prisoner is answered, and directed to be returned to him.

Read another petition from the said prisoner, complaining of a sentence passed against him by the senior assistant session judge, in case No. 164 of the Khandesh General Calendar of 1844, on a charge of misapplication of authority, as a native officer in the police department.

The papers and proceedings in the case, held before the senior assistant session judge, are taken up; after reading the proceedings and papers, the court postpones the case for deliberation.

Ahmednuggur, Friday, 16 May 1845.

Resumed case No. 164 of the Khandesh General Calendar of 1844, postponed on the 14th instant.

After mature deliberation on the whole case, the court is of opinion, that the evidence is not so abundant as the senior assistant session judge has found. It appears to be simply that of Balam Wd. Husraj, Mahomed Hosssein Wullud Shaik Baboo, Gunesh Appajee, and Gool Mahomed; the other witnesses whose evidence bear at all upon the charge having, either by perjury or prevarication, rendered themselves unworthy of credit. The first of the four witnesses on whom the court considers any reliance can be placed, merely deposes to his having paid the "oopadia" on the mamlutdar telling him to do so; and the remaining three depose to having heard the mamlutdar tell several merchants to give charity to the said "oopadia," but that they do not recollect any of the merchant's names; and two of them depose to a peon having accompanied the "oopadia" while seeking charity in the fair. The court at first hesitated, thinking it would be unsafe to convict on such evidence, but, upon a reperusal and a reconsideration of the case, it seems so clear to the court, that the witnesses who prevaricated or perjured themselves, did so for the purpose of screening the prisoner, that it resolves not to disturb the conviction and sentence of the lower court.

The petition of the prisoner is rejected, and directed to be returned to him.

(True extract.)

(signed) W. J. Hunter, Sessions Judge.

Dhoolia, 20 August 1844.

1. Mahadeo Row Govind Teembookur Senwa, Brahmin, age 43, inhabitant of Bhurgaum, talooka Bhurgaum.
2. Ramajee Annunt Bhundarkur Senwa, Brahmin, aged 32 years, inhabitant of Bhurgaum.
3. Bugwan Wullud Visajee Patel Coonbee, aged 35 years, inhabitant of Lahasur, talooka Jamnair.
4. Jemajee Wullud Dewajee Foujdar Patel, aged 60 years, inhabitant of Lahasur, talook Jamnair.

Charged under Regulation XIV. of 1827, section 1, clause 5, in connexion with section 26 of the same Regulation, with concealment of murder after the fact, in having, on or about the 19th December 1834 (Marga Sirsh Wud Chatoortee Shuk 1766), concealed the fact of a woman named Bhajee, the wife of one Faquera Wullud Baboo, having been murdered by her husband at Lahasur. Prisoner 1, by knowingly making a false report to the assistant magistrate of the manner of her death. No. 2. With having caused the inquest on the body of deceased to return a false verdict. Nos. 3 and 4. With having instigated prisoners Nos. 1 and 2, and with having, as members of the inquest, made a return to the effect that the deceased had died from an accidental blow, by falling on her head, knowing the same to be false.

Plead all, Not guilty.

1. *Shamee*, wife of Sapoordie Mahar, deposed before the acting mamlutdar of Jamnair, subsequently confirming the same before Captain Auld, that about seven or eight years ago, when she was residing at Lahasur, in the cold season, she went one morning to sweep at the house of Luxumon Moolya; she saw Bhajee, the wife of Fuquera, sleeping in the house of Luxumon Moolya, near the stone where grain is ground; she saw Fuquera enter the house quietly, and, taking a stick used for pounding grain, strike Bajee one blow first, and then a second. Bhajee died in consequence. Did not see exactly in what part of her body he struck her; witness was outside; she did not call out, therefore she fully believed she was dead; witness threw down her jaroo, and ran home. Afterwards she heard that Fuquera had taken the body to his own house, and raised a cry that his wife had died; does not know what happened afterwards. Witness told nobody, but was frightened, and went home; her husband was not at home; it was about 15 or 20 minutes after she got home that the cry was raised; no one asked her about the matter; never told any one of what she had seen till she gave her deposition. Confirms the same statement before me.

2. *Luxuman Wullud Deepa Moolya Coonbee*, of Lahasur, deposed before the acting mamlutdar of Jamnair, afterwards confirming the statement before Captain Auld, that about

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about five or six years ago, he does not remember the time precisely, the wife of Fuquera Katotia, having a quarrel with her mother-in-law, came and staid in witness's house; was all night there; the next day, all the ryots being collected at the chowree, Fuquera Katotia also came; witness said to him, "Your wife is young; and goes about sleeping in the houses of other people; you should take her away." When Fuquera heard this, he left the chowree in a rage, and went to witness's house, and took up a large pounding stick and beat his wife with it; her teeth were set; and there being a disturbance, witness left the chowree and went home; Fuquera had run away; the brother of Fuquera, Rama, and his sister Nimbee, came to the house, and witness told them to take away the corpse, he did not want an inquest in his house. They lifted the corpse and took it to their house, and used fomentations, but she was dead. Witness's wife was not at home when Fuquera struck the deceased. Shamie Maharnie, who was sleeping outside, saw what occurred. The patels sent word to Jamnair by a mahar, and the next day Ramajee Annunt and Janjee Bhow Deshmook, and Naroo Punt Nana, came and inspected the corpse. The day before all the people of the village said that Fuquera's life would go, therefore say she died of some disease, and Fuquera would be saved; all the people said so. Ramajee Annunt said he heard Fuquera had beat her; Patels Jeeva and Rama, and others, said he had beaten her, it was true, but now it would be well to save him. He was a poor man, and had not even food in his house, and would be hanged; all the people then said she died of disease, and she was buried. Fuquera Katotia died two days ago. Row Sahib was mamlutdar when this event took place; does not know him by any other name; no inquiry about this matter was made at Jamnair. He was asked some questions at Lahasur, not in writing; replied that people said Bhajee had died from blows with a pounding stick, but he was in the chowree. Fuquera said he had pulled her violently, and that had caused her teeth to set; that he had not beaten her. When Fuquera said this, Jeewajee and Bhugwan Patels, Naroo Punt Nana and Ram Bhow (Ramajee Annunt), Shekdar and Janjee Bhow, were close by. Witness confirms the above statement, and states that he did not observe any marks of violence on the body; that the teeth were set, but life was not extinct. Met Shamee Maharin going from his house as he was going to it, and she told him Fuquera had beaten her. Did not give any deposition before the sheikdar and punchayet. The signature to the paper now shown to him is not his; he did not make it. Hearing the deposition forwarded by the mamlutdar read, he remembers that he did give it, but it is a long time ago. The Government people said, that as there was a pounding stick at hand, Fuquera had probably beat his wife with it; witness said he knew nothing about it; if they thought so, to write it down.

[Proceedings are adjourned.]

Dhoolia, 21 August 1844.

Proceedings resumed.

3. *Sapoordia Wullud Hussa Mahar*, before the acting mamlutdar of Jamnair, and subsequently before Captain Auld, deposed that the patels, Bhugwan and Jewajee, about seven or eight years ago, early one morning, desired him to go to Jamnair and report that the wife of Fuquera Khatotia had gone in a passion to the house of Luxumon Moolya, and was there dead; witness went to Jamnair, and gave information to Mooroo Punt Dada. A letter was then given to him, with a feather in it, from the Jamnair kutcherry, which he was told to take to Rambhow Shekdar, at Magaree; he met Rambhow on the road and gave him the letter. He came to Lahasur and made investigation, but in what manner he does not know. Witness gave information that Fuquera Katotia had killed his wife, both at Jamnair and to Ramajee Annunt. Told Baboolal Havildar that the patels, Bhugwan and Jeewajee, had sent him to report that Fuquera Katotia had murdered his wife. Baboolal went into the cutcherry and brought him a letter, desiring him to take it to Ram Bhow Shekdar, at Waryara, confirmed before me; did not see the prisoner Mahadeo Row Govind at Jamnair; his village is half coss from Jamnair, and when he arrived the cutcherry was not assembled. His wife, Shamee, never told him that she had seen Fuquera strike his wife, but it was notorious in the village that he had killed her. Told Ramajee Annunt, when he met him, that he had brought him a letter about Fuquera Katotia having killed his wife.

4. *Baboolal Wullud Bhoowanee Shunker*, deposed before Captain Auld, that when he was a havildar in the Jamnair talooka, about five years ago, when Mahadoo Row Govind was mamlutdar, he sent witness to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of the wife of Fuquera Katotia; he was desired to take the deshmook and deshpondey with him. Janjee Bhow, deshmook, Narvo Punt Nava, deshpondey, and Shekdar Remajee Annunt, came and examined the corpse, and made a report that the woman was sick and had no strength, and fell on a stone and died. Did not hear that Fuquera had killed his wife with a pounding stick; he did hear that Fuquera had killed his wife, but in what manner he did not hear. Witness took Fuquera Katotia back to Jamnair, and told the mamlutdar he had brought a murderer. The mamlutdar called Mahomed Hoosseini, jamadar, and placed him over the murderer; he gave witness leave to go and eat his dinner. Does not know whether Fuquera was tried; does not remember whether he or the jamadar

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told the mamlutdar that a mhar had reported the murder at Lahasur. Does not remember giving the mhar a letter with a feather in it for Ramajee Annunt; the mamlutdar himself told witness to go to Lahasar; did not go to Lahasur with the members of the punch; they were behind him a short distance; saw the corpse, and was present during the proceedings of the punch. Did not hear the punch make any inquiry about Fuquera having killed his wife, but he took Fuquera in custody; the sheikdar was his superior, and he conceived he had no right to interfere. The patel, Bhugwan, and two or three coonbees, were with him when he took the prisoner Fuquera to Jamnair; knew, because the mamlutdar told him, that the woman had been killed when he sent him to make the punch. Does not remember what the villagers said about the death of the woman; did not see any marks of violence on the corpse; did not see the corpse stripped; does not know whether the punch stripped the corpse; he was about 50 haths distant when the punch was sitting.

5. *Bhoocha Wullud Sumbhoo* deposed before Captain Auld, that the wife of Fuquera Katotia quarrelled with her mother-in-law, staid all one night in the house of Luxumon Moolya. The next morning, Luxumon Moolya said to Fuquera Katotia, that his wife was young, and she went to the houses of other people; how could she preserve her chastity? Fuquera on this became angry, and taking a pounding-staff in his hand, struck her three or four times in the stomach, causing her death. Luxumon was in the chowree as soon as he heard of it; he saw the corpse and Fuquera, and returned to the chowree, and gave information to Jewajee Patell and others. The patels went to the spot, and found the woman dead, and Fuquera crying loudly. All the village said he would be hanged. They took the corpse to Fuquera's house, and Jeewajee Patel sent a mahar to Jamnair, to give information, and told all the people of the village to save the life of Fuquera; say she died of the bite of a snake. The next day the Sheikdar Ramajee Annunt came and inspected the corpse, and ordered it to be buried. Does not know whether a punchayat sat or not. Luxumon Moolya's wife, and Shami Maharin were sweeping, and saw the dead. The following people know the facts: Sewram Sabla, now at Lonaree; Khanjee Sabla, ditto; Soorjee Patel, of Yakoottee, or his wife, Dhandya Sepoy, Government servant; Jhanjee Samla, of Lonaree; Mahdew Terkya, of Lewga Turf Pimpree; Luxumon Moolya, of Lahasur; his wife Camalee; Shami Maharin.

Jewajee Patel took three bullocks, two measures of jowaree, and one of coreed, from Fuquera, but witness does not know why; Mahadeo Turkya knows about this. Shami Maharin told witness of the murder of the woman by Fuquera. Heard Fuquera say in the chowree that he had committed the murder. At the time Jewajee and Bhugwan Patels and others were present, Ramajee Annunt came to the witness, who had a sore leg, and asked him how Fuquera's wife had died; he told him that people said she had been killed. Confirms the above, and further states, that he heard Luxumon Moolya tell Fuquera his wife was young, and she would not preserve her chastity if she slept in the houses of other people. Does not know whether Fuquera was taken a prisoner to Jamnair; witness was laid up at this time; his house is 20 or 25 haths from the chowree.

6. *Mahomed Hoossein Wullud Bhowdar*, late jamadar of peons, recollects nothing of the circumstances connected with this case. He is a prisoner in the Dhoolia jail. Does not remember having charge of Fuquera as a prisoner.

7. *Junjee Wullud Hurree Goomasta*, deposes before Captain Auld, that he went to Lahasur by order of the mamlutdar, Mahadeo Rao Govind, to hold a punchayet on the body of a woman, reported to have died. Mooroo Punt Goomashta went with him; Ramajee Annunt Sheikdar also went. On inquiry, it was clear that the woman had died by blows of a pounding-staff, inflicted by Fuquera Patell; but Ramajee Annunt said, if the verdict of the punch should be that Fuquera had killed his wife, he would be charged with murder, and told them to give a verdict that she died of the bite of some venomous animal. They then gave a verdict that she had died of the bite of a snake; but she died from blows from a pounding-staff. All this was done at the investigation of Ramajee Annunt. Does not remember whether Narroo Punt Nana was there, but remembers Mooroo Punt was there. Fuquera did not confess before him that he had killed his wife. A mahar had come and told the mamlutdar that a woman had died suddenly, that she had been murdered. The mamlutdar told him that a mahar had reported a murder at Lahasur, and desired him to go and sit on the inquest. The day after he came back from Lahasur, he went to the mamlutdar, and on his asking him, told him that Fuquera had killed his wife with a pounding-stick, but that because Ramajee Annunt said, if they wrote a punchayet nama to this effect, Fuquera would be ruined, they had written that she died of a snake-bite. No one was present when this conversation took place. Has not a full recollection of what was written in the punchayet nama, but is sure it was written in order to save the life of Fuquera. Confirms the above before me.

The magistrate considering it of importance to secure the conviction of the principal offenders in this case, and considering the evidence of one of the members of the inquest as indispensable, grants a pardon to this witness, on condition of his telling the truth. This witness, on this, confirms fully his previous statement, and further deposes, that he does not know whether Fuquera was taken a prisoner to Jamnair. Admits the signature on the punchayet nama to be his. Ramajee Annunt himself said that Fuquera had killed his wife; witness signed the punchayet nama as Ramajee Annunt had it written. Does not remember whether he heard from any one else that Fuquera had killed his wife.

8. *Hurry Saccarem* deposed before Captain Auld to having been a member of the punch, and to having been persuaded by Ramajee Annunt to sign a false return. As this individual is in precisely the same situation with respect to this case as the preceding witness, and the magistrate not only considers that it would be unjust to deal in a different manner with him, but also that his evidence as a witness would be most satisfactory, he grants him a pardon likewise, on condition of his telling the whole truth. The magistrate thinking it desirable to have his recital of circumstances afresh, takes his deposition on solemn affirmation anew. He states that he went to Lahasur at the desire of Naroo Punt Nana; when he arrived there he saw Fuquera Katotia in custody of the Government peons, and the patels in the murree; he sat down among them. The shekdar desired the patels to state how the woman died. The patels said she had been seized with a swimming in the head, and had fallen. They went to Fuquera's house to see the corpse, and turned it over on all sides, but could find no marks of blows upon it; they all decided that she had a swimming in the head, and had fallen and died; and they went to the chowree, and wrote a punchayet-namah to this effect. Does not remember whether Fuquera Patel was released or taken to Jamnair. Heard the villagers say Fuquera Patel had killed his wife. Did not hear Ramajee Annunt say that Fuquera had killed his wife. Witness avoids giving a direct answer to the question whether he considers the verdict to have been a correct one, stating he was very young at the time, but thinks the punch heard the people say Fuquera had killed his wife. The corpse had clothes on it, but when it was examined the clothes were removed. Heard the patels say to the shekdar that Fuquera was a poor man, and had young children, but did not hear them say he would be hanged. Witness now believes that Fuquera did kill his wife.

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The deposition of this witness, given before Captain Auld, is read, and differs from that now given, in that he then stated distinctly that the patels had said to Ramajee Annunt that Fuqueera patel had killed his wife, and begged him to save him. Witness states he wrote this without sufficient reflection, and that he did not hear the patels say this.

The evidence of *Naroo Bhugwunt*, taken by Commission on account of his being unable to attend, is recorded.

He stated before Captain Auld that the mamlutdar had desired him to go to Lahasur on the inquest, but that he did not go, because he had other business. Before the chitiness deputed to take his evidence, he stated that he could not remember whether the mamlutdar was at the time at Jamnair or not.

[Proceedings adjourned.]

Proceedings resumed at Malligaum, 18 September 1844.

Sewram Wullud Shajee Sabla, states that he knows nothing of this matter; he has left the village for 10 or 12 years, and was not there when Fuqueera Katotia's wife died.

Kanjee Wullud Shajee Sabla, also resides at Sonaree, and knows nothing of the matter.

Camlee, wife of Luxumon Moolya, states that the deceased slept the night before her death outside her house. She came there about 9 p. m. She asked permission to sleep there, and said she would go home early in the morning. She said her mother-in-law abused her. Witness got up early in the morning, to fetch water; deceased was still asleep; the sun had arisen when she went for water; Shaniee Maharin was sweeping near the house. The deceased had a disease in the foot, a succession of boils broke out in the sole of her feet. When she returned home the deceased had been taken to her own house. Never heard that Faqueera Katotia had killed his wife.

Dhomlee Wullud Nimbajee, peon, was with Ramajee Annunt at Wagara, when Ramajee Annunt sent him to Lahasur to fetch his mare; when he got there, he heard from Jewajee Patel, who was in the chowree with Faqueera Katotia, that the latter had killed his wife, and that therefore Ramajee Annunt would come himself immediately to Lahasur. Jewajee Patel sent a mahar to Moroo Punt Dada, who was magisterial carkoon, and another to Rambhow Shekdar, alias Ramajee Annunt. About noon Ramajee Annunt came and took some depositions; Rambhow sent witness to look at the corpse; witness and the patel examined the corpse; Bhika Sonownee was there also; there were no marks of violence upon it; there was a disease called setpooria on the foot. Witness took Faqueera Khatotia to Jamnair. At Jamnair, Moroo Punt Dada read the depositions and discharged him; a maharin at the village said that Faqueera had killed his wife; witness heard Bugwan Patel and Bhika Sonownee tell Ramajee Annunt this, but he made no inquiry about it.

[Proceedings adjourned.]

19 September 1844.—Proceedings resumed.

Bulwut Row Venaik, formerly sheristadar of Jamnair, states that he had no recollection of the circumstances under which the report of the disease of the wife of Faqueera Khatotia was made over in his name.

Prisoner *Bhugwan Wulud Wasajee*, patel, states, that it is certain that the wife of Faqueera Katotia died from a blow or blows of a pounding-staff, inflicted by her husband, but he does not know how it came to be written in the punchayet-nama that she died from another cause. The punchayet-nama was written inside the chowree, while prisoner was sitting: does not remember whether he signed the punchayet-nama or not; he cannot write; his

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usual signature is a line; the signature on the punchayet-nama is not his usual signature; the deposition of the witnesses at the inquest were not taken in his hearing; they were taken inside the chowree, while witness was outside; witness was under the impression that the punch were satisfied that Faqueera had killed his wife, and that they had so reported, and witness believed he would have been hanged; he was surprised next day to see that Faqueera Katotia was discharged; witness and many others told the punch that Faqueera had killed his wife; witness asked Faqueera why he was discharged; he replied, that God had released him. Ramajee Annunt was present when the punchayet-nama was written; when the punch was inquiring into the case there was nothing said about the deceased having died from falling on a stone.

Prisoner *Jewajee Wulud Dewajee*, police patel, deposes, that it is true that Faqueera killed his wife, but that he did not know what was written in the punchayet-nama; the other members of the punch only took his signature to the punchayet-nama; they wrote in it what they pleased; when he saw Faqueera at large he took him to Jamnair, and said to Ramajee Annunt, "How is it that you have let this man, who has killed his wife, go?" he said, "The woman was diseased, let him go;" when witness asked Faqueera how he came to be discharged, he said, he had fallen at the feet of Ramajee Annunt, and promised to pay him 10 rupees in two or three days; two or three days after Faqueera brought the 10 rupees to witness, and asked him to go with him to Wurghera; witness did so, and there, about 11 a.m., in the chowree, witness placed 10 rupees at the feet of Ramajee Annunt, who desired them to go home.

The prisoner *Mahadeo Row Govind*, requiring certain documents from the Jamnair records, in evidence on his defence, proceedings are adjourned pending their arrival.

(signed) *W. W. Bell.*

Dhoolia, 7 October 1844.—Proceedings resumed.

The prisoner *Mahdoerow Govind*, states in his defence, that he was not at Jamnair at the time the inquest was held, nor when the report was made; he was on leave at Chamar-goonda, in the Nuggur zillah, and that the records of the Jamnair talooka will prove this.

There are produced from the records a report from *Mahdoerow Govind*, that he had returned from his leave on the 29th December, having left his station on the 7th December. During the intervening period the daily cash-book of the tanna, is also signed by his *locum tenens*. This the magistrate considers sufficient evidence to acquit *Mahadeo Row Govind*.

He is accordingly discharged on this charge.

This prisoner having thus clearly proved that he was absent from his tanna at the time the events connected with this case occurred, it necessarily follows that the witnesses *Jangee Wulud Hurry*, *Baboolal Bhowanee Thenkur*, and *Nanoo Bhugwunt*, who stated that *Mahadeo Row* took part in them, have perjured themselves; they are therefore made over to the assistant magistrate to be committed for perjury before the Session Court.

The prisoner *Ramajee Annunt*, denies that he knew or heard anything of the wife of Faqueera Katotia having been killed by her husband; that he heard she was diseased in the feet, and that she had fallen on a stone and died; that he examined the body of deceased and saw no marks of violence, and that therefore he received and forwarded the verdict of the inquest. The stone on which deceased was said to have fallen was one used for grinding chillies and massala, that she was said to have fallen on her cheek, but there was no mark; does not remember sending Faqueera a prisoner to Jamnair.

The evidence in this case, together with the statements of the prisoners *Bhugwan Wulud Vasajee* and *Jewajee Wulud Dewajee*, appears to the magistrate clearly to establish the fact that the deceased was killed; there is evidence to the motive and to the fact. It is also clear that the circumstances of the deceased's end were fully made known to the prisoner *Ramajee Annunt*, that he sent the alleged murderer a prisoner to Jamnair, whence he procured his release. It is not proved satisfactorily, nor is it probable that 10 rupees did or would purchase so dangerous a departure from duty, but as the facts appear to the magistrate clearly established, he considers the culpability of the prisoner *Ramajee Annunt* beyond question.

The guilt of the prisoners *Bhugwan* and *Jewajee*, patels, is clear by their own admission.

The magistrate is disposed to think the charge of concealment after the fact is not so applicable to the offence for which the prisoners are arraigned as conspiracy, therefore the prisoners *Ramajee Annunt*, *Bhugwan Wulud Veasajee*, *Jeewajee Wulud Dewajee*, are committed to take their trial before the session judge; charged under Regulation XVII. section 52, of 1828, with conspiracy, in having on the 19th of December 1834, at Lahasur, talooka of Jamnair, conspired to subvert the ends of public justice; *Bhugwan* and *Jewajee* by signing a false verdict, as members of an inquest on the body of *Bhaje*, wife of Faqueera Katotia, stating that she had died by falling on a stone, when they had grounds for being assured, and were assured, she had been murdered by her husband; *Ramajee*

Annunt

Annunt with having received and forwarded to his superior officer the said verdict, knowing that it was incorrect, and that the woman had been murdered. Case of Madhoo Row Govind.

(signed) W. W. Bell, Magistrate.

(True copy.)

(signed) W. W. Bell, Magistrate.

Candeish Magistrate's Office, Dhoolia, 3 July 1844.

Prisoner *Mahdeorow Govind Jemboolkur*, caste Senvee Brahman; aged 43 years; inhabitant of Burgaum, talooka Burgaum; charged under Regulation XVI. of 1827, section 11, clause 2, in having, in his capacity of mamlutdar or camavisdar of Jamnair, received a present, in having in about the month of December 1842 (precise date not known), (Shekke 1764), at the Mhyjee fair, in the talooka of Jamnair, zillah Candeish, received from Janoo Wulud Tapee, and other tailees, the sum of 20 rupees as a bribe or present, to meet their wishes with respect to the position of their stalls.

Pleads Not guilty.

Janoo Wulud Tapee Tailee, inhabitant of the town of Jamnair, deposed before Captain Morris, that he and other tailees went to the prisoner, at Mhyjee, to pay their money for the building of their stalls at the fair. Prisoner said they could not have their stalls in the usual place, but on the Korunajie or Boornar road; on their praying to have places in the fair, the prisoner said, that to effect this they would have to pay; they all consented to pay 20 rupees, for which prisoner consented to give them stalls at 1½ "hathis" per rupee, and took their money and gave them their places where they pleased; states the sum contributed by each individual at the 20 rupees paid the prisoner. When he went to pay the money the mamlutdar was being shaved, he therefore returned; some time after he went again, and was told the mamlutdar was eating his dinner; the mamlutdar saw him, and sent a Brahmin to receive the money; the Brahmin came to him, and he paid to him 20 Chandore rupees; the mamlutdar was close by, but as he had performed his religious ceremonies he did not come forward; does not know the name of the Brahmin; when he gave the money there were present himself, Guttoo of Boornar, Cowjee of Chinchkheir, Govinda of Dhooskheir; witness had the money himself, and paid it in presence of the parties named. Before me, declares the statement to be true, and further deposes, that all the tailees went at once to pay for their stalls; all heard what passed, though witness and two or three others alone spoke; he was the principal speaker, but Guttoo, Cowjee, and Govind were at hand; it was about nine o'clock in the morning, and the place the tent of the mamlutdar, in the fair; the money was paid eight days after, at a place or cooking near the tent; the stalls were eventually built on the spot they usually occupied.

Cowjee Wulud Gownjee, before Captain Morris, deposed to the same effect as the preceding witness, and confirms the same. Further deposes, that it was about nine o'clock, a.m., when he and the other tailees went to the mamlutdar about their stalls; went to the dhurrumsalla; did not accompany the tailees on the first occasion, when they went to pay for their stalls; went when the 20 rupees was paid; it was paid near the cooking place, and was taken thither by Janoo, tailee; there were present Janoo, Guttoo, and Govinda, tailees; they were Chandore rupees; did not see Janoo give the money to the Brahmin; saw the money in the possession of Janoo, but he was a short distance off when the money was paid; did not see the mamlutdar; was standing outside the cooking-house when Janoo went in and paid the money; Guttoo and Govind also staid outside; made no complaint on this subject, but was imprisoned for two days, and told if he did not say to whom the bribe had been paid he would be imprisoned for a year; the sahib told him so; his deposition was not taken before the sahib, but before a jamadar of the Bheel corps, he confirmed it before the sahib; it was taken from witness's dictation, and it is essentially correct; did not hear from the mamlutdar that the business of the stalls would cost money; Janoo, tailee, told him of it.

Guttoo Wulud Abbajee Tailee, of Barnar, before Captain Morris, deposed to the same effect as the preceding witnesses. Confirms the same before me, and further, declares that he was present when the discussion with the mamlutdar about the stalls took place; he was sitting in his shop when the mamlutdar passed his shop and told him it would cost him money to have his stall in the old place; three or four tailees were present, as their shops are close to his; was also present when the 20 rupees were paid; it was paid in the mamlutdar's cooking-house; saw the mamlutdar at that time; the money was given to a Brahmin; the arrangement for the payment of 20 rupees was made by Janoo the day after the conversation at his shop; the Brahmin who took the money wore a red turban; it was paid about 9 a.m.; Cowjee and Govinda were close to him when the money was paid; Janoo took it into the cooking-house; made no complaint on this subject; was not imprisoned when his deposition was taken.

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The magistrate at this stage of his proceedings sees ample reason to believe that the prisoner is guilty of the charge, and therefore, in accordance with Regulation XII. of 1827, section 12, clause 2, commits him to take his trial before the session judge.

(signed) W. W. Bell, Magistrate.

Dhoolia, Saturday, 14 December 1844.

Before H. Liddell, Esq., Senior Assistant Session Judge of the Zillah of Ahmednuggur for Khandeish.

THE Court proceeds with Case No. 96 of the General Calendar of 1844. The prisoner *Mahadowrow Govind Temboolkur*, aged 43 years; caste Senov; occupation, late mamlutdar, talooka Jamnair; resident of Bhurgoum; native of Khandeish, is brought into court and placed at the bar.

Charged with bribery, Regulation XVI. of 1827, section 11, clause 2; in having, in his capacity of mamlutdar or kumovisdar of Jamnair, received a present; in having, in about the month of December 1842 (precise date not known), Shaik 1764, at the Mayjee fair, in the talooka of Jamnair, zillah Khandeish, received from Jannoo Wulud Tapee and other telles the sum of 20 rupees, as a bribe or present, to meet their wishes with respect to the position of their states.

The prisoner pleads Not guilty.

The Court proceeds to take the evidence.

1. Recorded a Vukalutnamah, presented by the prisoner in the name of Ramchunder Bhimrow Vukeel.

2. *Jannoo Wulud Topee Tellee*, aged 60 years, resident of Jamnair, having taken a solemn affirmation according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: about three years ago, but don't recollect the date properly, but at the time of the fair at Mayjee, the mamlutdar told me that I could have my usual place for my otah in the fair, but on the Bornar-road; I went along with other telles (Kowjee Guttoo and Govinda) to the mamlutdar's tent, where the above conversation took place; then he made a petition to have our usual place, even although we should be two in one shop; I was the spokesman, and the other were close by then; the mamlutdar said, "You will have to pay for this favour;" then I agreed to give something, but no specific sum was fixed; then a collection was made from the different telles, and we got 20 rupees; along with the persons above named, went to the mamlutdar's tent, and in a place behind the tent, made of kurbee stalk, in here the mamlutdar was performing his devotions; then I stood at some distance; then he seeing me said to a Brahmin who was there, "Go and see what he has brought;" then the Brahmin came to me, and I gave him above 20 rupees, and he took them and placed them before the mamlutdar; the rupees I had in my dhotee, and put them loose in the Brahmin's hand; all this was seen by the persons who accompanied me (Rowjee, Guttoo and Govinda); then the mamlutdar told us to go, and at two o'clock the same day he came himself into the fair and measured out the place for our stalls that we wished. I know nothing more.

Question by the Prisoner's Counsel.] When you went first to the mamlutdar's tent, and he said you would have to pay, what time of the day was it?—*Answer.* About 10 o'clock.

Were there any other telles besides the persons you mention?—Yes, there were several, but they stood at some distance off.

Did you pay the 20 rupees to the mamlutdar the same day you collected it, or not?—No; when the conversation took place with the mamlutdar and we agreed to give money, the collection was made that day, and paid the next.

What time of the day was it when you paid the money?—About nine o'clock in the morning.

How far off were you from the mamlutdar when you paid the money to the Brahmin, as you say?—About 10 or 15 haths.

You stated before the magistrate that the money was paid eight days after agreement was come to, and now you say it was the next day; which is true?—It may have been the next or some days afterwards; I cannot exactly recollect; but the money was paid as I state.

Did you go once or twice to the mamlutdar the day you paid the money?—We went twice; first time the mamlutdar was being shaved, and we came back.

Were the same three people with you at that time?—Yes, they were, but they remained outside the tent.

Had you the money with you at that time?—No; I only went to say I would bring it, and the mamlutdar said, "Very well, do."

Were the other three telles whose names you mention, present when you made collection from the others, as you state?—Yes.

Who collected the money for you?—I did so myself, the different persons paid it to me.

Had the mamlutdar given your original place for your stall to any one else?—I don't know.

Was the conversation you had with mamlutdar outside or inside the tent?—Outside, close.

You

You did not mention before, that the Brahmin placed the rupees before the mamlutdar; why did you not do so?—I may or I may not, but it is true as I say.

Was the mamlutdar sitting or standing, and was his face turned to you?—He was sitting and looking in a different direction. I came up on one side, but he looking round a little, he could observe and see me.

You are made to state before the assistant magistrate, that the mamlutdar was standing?—At first he was sitting, and afterwards he stood up.

When did the mamlutdar tell you that you could not have your shop in the same place as formerly?—I had gone about the payment of my money for the building of the ota, and it was at that time.

Did you give the 20 rupees for that purpose, or what?—No; the 20 rupees was given to retain our old places in the fair, and was quite distant from the other payment.

You seemed to have stated before the magistrate you did not remember why the money was given, whether for the expense of the ota or not, how do you reconcile this with your present statement?—I never said any such thing before the magistrate. I do not know how it could have been written so, but I gave 20 rupees to the mamlutdar in ota, and this is the truth.

3. *Roujee Wulud Govindjee Tellee*, aged 55 years, resident of Chinchkeera, talooka Jamnair, having taken a solemn affirmation according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: I was sitting at my old place in the fair and the mamlutdar came there and told me that I could have it, but must go on the Barnor road; then I requested to have my old place, three persons were present. I had paid money previously for building the ota, then the mamlutdar said that we must pay for this; the conversation took place as he was going along; then myself, Innoo, Guttoo, and Govinda, having collected 20 rupees of Chandore currency, took them. Innoo had them in his hand, and went to the place where the mamlutdar was residing, when the mamlutdar was performing his devotions, and said to a Brahmin to take what we had brought, then the Brahmin came to us when Jannoo gave him 20 rupees, which he took and placed them near the mamlutdar, and we four returned to our place. I don't know whether the mamlutdar spoke with Jannoo or not, but we erected our ota in our old place according to circar's custom. We also paid the money to the mamlutdar on account of ota, but do not recollect whether they were paid before or after the above conversation.

Question by the Court.] You stated in your previous statement that you were about 10 or 12 haths distance from the place, and Jannoo went near the door, but you did not see Jannoo pay the money into the hands of a Brahmin, and now before the court Jannoo gave the rupees to a Brahmin in your presence, and the Brahmin placed the said rupees before the mamlutdar, then which is true?—In giving the money in Jannoo's hand, we all four went to give them to the mamlutdar; Jannoo was near a door, and I was about five or seven haths distance. Jannoo returned from thence and told me he had paid it, and also he had no money in his hand, upon which I was satisfied that Jannoo gave the rupees into the Brahmin's hand, and the mamlutdar was inside, but I got no recollection whether I saw him or not, but it is true we paid the money to the mamlutdar; it is three years ago, and I am an ignorant person, therefore have no proper recollection.

By the Prisoner.] You stated in your former statement that Jannoo told you the mamlutdar had said that some money will have to be expended for the place, and now before the court you say mamlutdar himself told you so, then which is true?—It is true the mamlutdar told me himself that it would cost something to have the place.

At what place was the mamlutdar performing his devotions?—Near the tent.

Did you see whether Guttoo and Govinda were standing near you or Janoo, or at what place?—They were near me.

The above witness made some discrepancy in his evidence, but the Court did not think that he did so wilfully, therefore did not punish him.

4. *Guttoo Wulud Abbajee Tellee*, aged 50 years, resident of Bornar, talooka Jamnair, having taken a solemn affirmation according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoner Mahdowrow Govind, now at the bar; about three years ago some telles had built the otas in the Myjee Juttra, and some were to be built; one day the mamlutdar was going on his way, when we requested him to permit us to build ota; he replied we could not be allowed to build on that place, when there were myself, Janoo, Kowjee, Govinda, and some women and children; then I told him I want the same place, then mamlutdar said that some more expense will fall for that place; I sent Janoo to mamlutdar to inquire on the subject. Janoo returned and said the mamlutdar said some more expense will incur for the same; then, including Janoo, we four collected 20 rupees from our own pocket, and gave them into Janoo's hand, and went with Janoo, where the mamlutdar was stopping. The mamlutdar was inside the mandwa, and we all remained near the door from whence the mamlutdar was seen by me; he was performing his devotions; a Brahmin also was near him; myself, Govind, and Kawjee were standing near Janoo; on seeing us the mamlutdar told the Brahmin to see what we had brought and take it from us; upon which the Brahmin came to us, when Janoo gave him, openly, 20 rupees of Chandore currency, in my presence; then the Brahmin took the said rupees and placed them before the mamlutdar. So this I saw with my own eyes, and we returned thence.

By the Court.] Did you see what coloured turban the Brahmin had on his head?—Red.

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Janoo told you the mamlutdar said some more expense would be incurred ; after this, how many days did you give him the money ?—I have no recollection.

At what time did you pay the money ?—About nine or ten o'clock at day.

On account of the above payment did you make complaint to the sirkar ?—No ; the mamlutdar was the sirkar over us, and we did not complain against him.

By the *Prisoner*.] You stated in your former statement that Janoo gave the rupees into the Brahmin's hand, and now before the Court you say the Brahmin left the said money before the mamlutdar ; if so, why have you not stated it before ?—It is true in my presence the Brahmin placed the money before the mamlutdar.

On the time of your payment was the mamlutdar seated or standing ?—I have no recollection.

On the time of payment, at what direction was I looking ?—My face was at south side, but does not recollect at what side was the face of mamlutdar.

After the payment of 20 rupees, after how many days was it arranged that he should build ota ?—After the payment during that year we put our shop in the same place, and after the Juttara was over we commenced to build ota, but I don't remember when the mamlutdar gave permission.

On the day of your payment did I come to your shop ?—I don't recollect.

How did I come into the Putra ?—In a cart.

5. *Govinda Wulud Jyjee Pellie*, aged 55 years, resident of Doojkheira, pergun Pachora, having taken a solemn affirmation, according to Act V. of 1840, deposes :

Knows the prisoner ; about three years ago had put up my shop in the Myjee Juttra. One day the mamlutdar, Mahadowraw Govind, came into the Juttra in my street, and called Janoo Tellee, and told him, don't you put your tellee's shop in this street ; better you put them in Bonrar and Koorunjee road ; then Janoo replied, since the arrangement of the place the tellee people were always in the custom of sitting in the same place ; then the mamlutdar said, if we were to remain there, then some more expense would fall upon us ; Janoo said he would come to-morrow morning to his place ; then mamlutdar went away ; he was in a cart, and on the next day Janoo returned from the mamlutdar, and told us that the mamlutdar wanted 20 rupees from us, upon which we collected the same from our tellee people, and gave to Janoo. In regard to the payment of 20 rupees, deposes to the same as stated by preceding witness, No. 4.

Question by the Court.] Before the conversation between you, Janoo, and mamlutdar, did you go to the mamlutdar to give the money on account of ota ?—*Answer*. About four or five days before this conversation I built my ota, and other tellees had to build ; therefore, according to the custom, they had gone to pay him the money.

By the *Prisoner*.] You did not state in your previous statement that the Brahmin placed the money before the mamlutdar, and now you say so ; then how is this ?—I do not recollect what I stated in my former deposition, but it is true the Brahmin placed the money before the mamlutdar.

You stated in your former deposition the mamlutdar was standing near, and by his request Janoo gave the rupees into the hands of the Brahmin, and now you say the mamlutdar was performing his devotions ; then how is this difference ?—It is quite true ; the mamlutdar was performing his devotions.

The case for the prosecution is here closed, and the prisoner is called on for his defence.

The prisoner says that he requires time to give his written defence till the 16th (Monday), which the Court acceded to, and the trial is postponed.

Dhoolia, Wednesday, 18 December 1844.

Resumes investigation of case, No. 96, of the General Calendar of 1844, from the adjournment of 14th instant, and the prisoner is again placed at the bar, and the charge read over to him.

6. Read and recorded the defence of the prisoner, Mahadorow Govind.

The trial here ends, and the Court will take time to deliberate before passing judgment.

Dhoolia, Friday, 20 December 1844.

Resumes investigation of case, No. 96 of the General Calendar of 1844, from the adjournment of the 18th instant, the prisoner, Mahadowrow Govind, is again placed at the bar, and proceeds to pass judgment.

The Court, after an anxious consideration of the evidence adduced in this case, as well as of the defence set up by the prisoner, is of opinion that the charge of receiving a bribe is established against him from the evidence of the four witnesses for the prosecution, if they are to be believed ; and the Court sees no reason to suspect their veracity. They are an inoffensive humble class of the community (tellees), and could have no motives of enmity against the mamlutdar ; he does not pretend to say so ; his defence rests on the discrepancies in their evidence. In the Court's opinion these are but trifling, keeping in mind the lapse of time, and not at all incompatible with truth, and not enough in any way for their rejection, as untrustworthy witnesses. The assertion of the main fact of the receipt of the 20 rupees is pertinaciously and positively adhered to by all of them. The mamlutdar has in his defence put in a great many certificates, each and all of them bearing testimony to his great talents as a revenue and police officer ; yet it is a matter of melancholy experience in criminal courts in this country that high talents are not always accom-

panied

pained with honesty and integrity. The mamlutdar has noticed a very serious blunder in the dating of the charge, which from evidence is proved to have been in the end of the year 1841, and not 1842, as stated by the magistrate. This, although much to be deplored, ought not, in the Court's opinion, to prevent conviction; and after a review of the whole case it convicts the prisoner, Mahadowrow Govind, of the charge of bribery, in having in his capacity of mamlutdar or kumavisdar of Jamnair received a present, in having about three years ago (about the year 1841, or Shuke 1763) date and month not proved, at the Myjee fair, in the talooka of Jamnair, zillah Khandeish, in a mandwa in the said fair, received from Janoo Wulud Tapee, and three other tellees, the sum of 20 rupees as a bribe or present by the hands of a Brahmin, name unknown, to meet their wishes with respect to the position of their stalls, but there being other charges against him, sentence is deferred.

Case of Madohoo
Row Govind.

Dhoolia, Friday, 18 April 1845.

The Court proceeds to pass sentence in case No. 96 of the General Calendar of 1844, wherein the prisoner, Mahadowrow Govind, at the bar, which was tried and convicted on the 28th December 1844; but the sentence was deferred in consequence of there being four other cases for investigation against him, and which have since been disposed of.

The Court in passing sentence in this case is much pained at being obliged to acknowledge the great blunder that has been committed in not having noticed the mistake in the charge as to the date of the alleged offence; but hopes that some consideration will be accorded to the fact that this case came on for trial at the very commencement of his duties by a sheristadar entirely new to them; a great many cases were in arrears, and he had no time to make himself properly acquainted with their merits, even if he had had more experience; however, it is of opinion that as the offence is proved by the witnesses to have been committed at the time stated in the finding, sentence ought to follow, although the date is not correctly specified in the charge, as it conceives that it is the business of the courts in this country to distribute substantial justice, unembarrassed by technical law; and if a man is proved guilty of an offence charged against him, punishment ought to follow, more especially in cases of this nature, which strike deeply at the prosperity of the country, and neutralizes all our efforts to ameliorate the condition of our subjects. With this view of the case, the Court sentences the prisoner, under provision of clause 2, section 11, Regulation XVI. of 1827.

That you, Mahadowrow Govind, be imprisoned for three years, and to pay a fine of (2,000) two thousand rupees, or in default to be imprisoned for a further period of one (1) year, subject to the confirmation of the session judge.

7. Issued the usual warrant on the deputy nozer of the Court.

The Court begs to make a few remarks on the five cases which have been sent up against this mamlutdar. The alleged offences in each case are said to have taken place several years ago; the parties giving the bribes did not complain, but the evidence seems to have been got up by carkoons sent to collect every information they could get as to the malpractices which the common rumour of the country agreed in asserting had been carried on for several years past by the mamlutdar of Jamnair. Any one acquainted with the native character must be well aware that they are extremely reluctant in coming forward to denounce oppression and misconduct in high places; this trait is inseparable from their low tone of moral feeling and consequent want of independence of mind; and it is not therefore an unanswerable defence to these charges, to say that they were not made at the time they occurred; if the rumour were true of a gross and open system of corruption from the highest to the lowest amongst the public functionaries, these malpractices might go on for years without exciting much remark amongst the natives; and not until they were so glaring and openly unblushingly indulged in, as to become the common talk of the whole country, would these rumours find their way to the ears of the European authorities. The Court, although not approving of the manner in which these cases have been got up, yet cannot bring itself to believe that these charges are altogether unfounded; it records this opinion with great pain on a careful perusal and reperusal of all the case and evidence given, and on mature deliberation held thereon; and one great cause for suspicion is, that in several of the cases the principal witnesses gave evidence altogether contradictory, and annulling that given before the police authorities, leaving strong grounds for suspecting that they had in the mean time been tampered with by the prisoner or his agents.

In conclusion, the judge again records that the impression left upon his mind by these trials is unfavourable to the prisoner.

(True extract.)

(signed) *H. Liddell*,
Senior Assistant Session Judge.

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

General.—No. 132 of 1845.

From *H. Liddell*, Esq., Senior Assistant Session Judge, to the Session Judge,
Ahmednuggur.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, under the provisions of Act XIX. of 1839, to transmit the accompanying case No. 96 of the General Calendar of 1844, for confirmation, and also a petition presented by the convict.

Khandesh Udalt, Dhoolia,
2 May 1845.

I have &c.,
(signed) *H. Liddell*,
Senior Assistant Session Judge.

Candeish Magistrate's Office, Dhooliah, 15 July 1844.

PRISONER *Mahadoorow Govind Tembulkur*, caste Senvee, Brahmin, aged 43, inhabitant of Burgam, talooka Burgam, charged under Regulation XII. of 1827, section 8, clause 1, with bribery, in having about the year 1837 (Shuke 1759), precise date not known, at Jamnair, talooka Jamnair, zillah Khandesh, received from Prutaub Wulud Kaimchund Marwaree of Jamnair, the sum of 100 rupees, in order to obtain settlement of a dispute with Ramsnga Perdesu of Wuggur Khord.

Pleads Not guilty.

Prutaub Wulud Khumchund Marwaree deposed, before Captain Auld, assistant magistrate, that about seven years ago he bought about 500 or 600 rupees worth of cotton from one Ramsing Purdesee of Wuzzur Khoord, and paid him 600 rupees, afterwards the Purdesee endeavoured to cheat him, saying he had sold the cotton to some one else; witness complained to the prisoner, then mamlutdar. The prisoner said the matter would cost money, therefore he arranged with the intervention of Gunnesh Severam to pay prisoner 100 rupees, and the following day gave 100 rupees to Gunnesh Severam, and sent his own brother, Cheneeram, with him to see it paid to prisoner. The following day he went to Wuzzur and brought his cotton from the Purdesee to Jamnair; declares before me that the above statement is true, and further states that all that passed between him and the prisoner was as stated above, that the matter would cost money. The matter was arranged by Gunnesh Severam, as he was coolkurnee of Wuzzur Khoord, and had the entire of the prisoner's house. Gunnesh Severam came to his shop, and he spoke to him on the subject; paid the rupees, which were Chandore, out of his own house, the payment is not entered in his book; he keeps books; the books of the year in which this transaction occurred were carried away in a flood; does not remember at what time of day his brother and Gunnesh Severam went to pay the money; got no receipt for the money, got no order when he went to Wuzzur Khoord, but as soon as he went to the patel, Janjee Patel, he received his cotton; never met the prisoner, after this business though he was for four or five years mamlutdar of his district and town, Jamnair; did not make a written petition to prisoner about the cotton. The flood in which his accounts were destroyed took place five or six years ago, he does not accurately remember which. The prisoner was in the habit of passing his house daily on his road to his devotions; he used to salaam to him on these occasions; Luxamon Aya and Babajee Deshpondey called him for several nights and by threats and intimidations compelled him to make his statement on this subject; his deposition was taken by Luxamon Aya in the Dhurrumsala.

Cheneram Wullud Khemchund deposed before Captain Auld, assistant magistrate, that he went with Gunnesh Severam to pay 100 rupees to the prisoner for a bribe in the matter of some cotton purchased from one Ramsing Purdesee; it was paid in the prisoner's dwelling house, and witness saw it paid; it was about eight o'clock a. m. No person but the prisoner, Gunnesh Severam, and himself were present. Does not remember who counted the money; his books of the year in which this transaction occurred were destroyed by a flood; received no order from the prisoner to obtain the cotton; he was simply told to fetch it. Does not remember what occasion there existed for paying a bribe in this matter. His deposition was taken by Luxamon Aya, after he had kept him under restraint a whole day and a large portion of the night, and had employed threats to intimidate him. The witness, Gunnesh Severam, being sick and unable to attend, the proceedings in this case are adjourned.

(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Magistrate.

29 July.—Proceedings resumed.

Gunnesh Severam Gomashtha Coolkurnee, deposed before Captain Auld, that he accompanied Cheneeram Marwaree to the house of prisoner, and there were paid him 100 rupees on account of the dispute with the Purdesee Ramsing; confirms the above statement. The money was paid to prisoner in the portion of the cutcherry in which he dwelt; it was paid in the morning after the sun was up; was kept in restraint for two pahars before he gave his deposition. He at first said he knew nothing about the matter; his deposition was taken before Luxamon Aya. The sahib was not present when it was taken.

The

The prisoner denies all knowledge of the transaction, and states that he has no evidence in his defence.

The magistrate is of opinion that there is, on the evidence adduced, ample reason to believe that the prisoner did commit the offence with which he is charged, and therefore commits him to take his trial before the session judge.

(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Magistrate.

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

Dhoolia, Thursday 30 January 1845.

Before *H. Liddell*, Esq., Senior Assistant Session Judge of the Zillah of Ahmednuggur for Khandeish.

THE Court proceeds with case No. 165 of the General Calendar of 1844.

The prisoner, *Mahadowrow Govind Temboolkur*, aged 43 years, caste Senoy, occupation late mamlutdar talooka Jamnair, resident of Bhurgaum, native of Khandeish, is brought into Court and placed at the bar,

Charged with bribery, Regulation XII. of 1827, section 8, clause 1, in having about the year 1837 (Shuke 1759), precise date not known, at Jamnair, toolooka Jammair, zillah Khandeish, received from Prutaub Walud Kaimchund Marwaree, of Jamnair, the sum of 100 rupees, in order to obtain settlement of a dispute with Ramsinga Purdese, of Wuzur Khoord, talook Jammar.

The prisoner pleads, Not guilty.

The Court proceeds to take the evidence.

1. Recorded a vukututnamah, in the name of Venkut Ram Row and Ramchunder Bhunrow, vukeels, presented by the prisoner.

2. *Prutaub Wulud Khemchund Marwaree*, aged 40 years, resident of Jamnair, talooka Jamnair, having taken solemn affirmation, according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoner; about seven or eight years ago, on account of cotton, there was a dispute between me and Ramsing Purdese; do not recollect the year or month, but it may be about the month of Falgoon or Chytra or Wy Shack, when I purchased cotton from Ramsing, but he would not give me the said cotton, and intended to give to another sowkar, and had seated a sowkar's sepoy in his house; then I also sent a sepoy to sit there, and told Gunness Sewram Coolkurnee that Ramsing would not give me the cotton, therefore requested him to go and make some arrangement with Mahadowrow Govind Mamlutdar, which he agreed to, and went there; and I also followed him. When I was there, Mahadowrow Govind and Gunness Sewram seated, and I also sat down about two haths distance from them, when Gunness Sewram informed the mamlutdar that the marwaree (myself) is a poor man; that Ramsing Purdese, of Wuzur, would not give me the cotton, therefore requested him to allow me to have it. Hearing this, Mahadowrow Govind said, "It will cost something." Then Gunness Sewram asked him how much. He replied, "100 rupees;" which I agreed to give, in company with Gunness Sew Ram. I returned to the shop, and on the same day, or the next day, I made 100 rupees, Chandore currency, over to Gunness Sewram, when my brother, Chyenuram, was also present, and I told Chyenuram to go with Gunness Shewram and bring the cottons, permission from the mamlutdar. He did so, and they both (Gunness and Chyeneeram) returned from thence, and informed me that they had paid 100 rupees to the mamlutdar (Rowjee Bhow), and he told me to send the carts and bring the cotton; if anybody objected, to tell them to go to complain in Civil Court, or complain to the mamlutdar; upon which, next day, I sent the carts, but previously Ramsing had absconded; therefore the cotton was weighed by the hand of Junja Patell. At the time the sowkar's sepoy objected, but I told him to complain in the Court, or to the mamlutdar, and on saying so, we brought the cotton to our house. The value of the cotton was about 300 rupees; the weigher of the cotton is now dead.

Question. After you first spoke with mamlutdar, at what time did you send the rupees?
—*Answer.* I don't recollect.

After the payment, did Gunness Sewram bring receipt from the mamlutdar, and have you made its debits and credits?—He did not bring the receipt, but this 100 rupees I debited in the book; but I do not recollect what entry had been made in it; and after a year, or a year and a half, in the rainy season, a flood took place in the river, and the water entered the village, from which my house fell down, and the said account-books and other household property were washed away by the water, and in the same way other two or four persons' houses were washed away.

You agreed to give 100 rupees to the mamlutdar, and after how many days did you bring the cotton?—Ramsing would not give me the cotton, therefore a day or two after I and Gunness went to the mamlutdar to make arrangement; and after I sent money to the mamlutdar, and afterwards brought the cotton to my house; altogether four days passed during the business.

What distance is Ramsing's village from your village?—One and a half coss where the cotton was, and I brought it.

At time of settlement was anybody else present there?—No, there were only myself, Gunness Sewram, and Mahadowrow Govind.

In regard to the cotton, did you petition the mamlutdar?—No.

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By the *Prisoner*.] As Ramsing would not give you cotton, did I call any witnesses to make inquiry in the cutchery?—No.

Did I give any sepoy along with you to come the cotton to be delivered to you?—No.

When you went with carts to bring the cotton at that time, did the sowkar's sepoy object to your carrying away the same, and do you know what his name was?—No.

By the *Court*.] The mamlutdar did not give you any note nor sepoy, and you brought the cotton from thence; then what was the objection to bringing cotton without paying 100 rupees to the mamlutdar?—When I first went for the same, Ramsing snatched the cotton from the cart, and would not allow me to have it, therefore I went to the mamlutdar, and after the payment again I went with carts, and told Janjee Ratell, of that village, that I had got mamlutdar's permission to take the cotton; upon this the sowkar's sepoy must have thought it was true, therefore he did not make any objection, and I brought it.

You stated before the magistrate that you did not debit the amount in your account-book, and now before the Court you say that you did; how is this?—It is true I did not write in my account-book.

If you did not, then why did you state so now in Court?—I did so by mistake.

From your present deposition, it seems that you did not complain to the mamlutdar, nor go there first, and in your former deposition you say that you complained to the mamlutdar, then the mamlutdar said it would cost something, upon which you made settlement, through Guness Sewram, to give him 100 rupees; therefore it appears at first you did go to the mamlutdar; then which is true?—I have no recollection what I stated in my former deposition, but at first I did not go to the mamlutdar; first Guness Sewram went, and I went there afterwards, and the conversation took place in my presence, and I heard it with my own ears; I did not take it upon myself to go alone to the mamlutdar, therefore I told Guness Seeram to make arrangement for me.

You stated in your former deposition, in regard to the cotton, you went to the mamlutdar to complain, who said it would cost something; did this conversation take place between you and mamlutdar or not, and is this story true or false?—Yes, it is false; and what I state now in Court is true.

Did anybody sue you in the Civil Court?—No.

Who is Chyneram; do you and he live together?—He is my brother; at the time of payment we both lived together; but lately, for four years past, we have separated.

Before whom did you give your former deposition?—Luximon Aya had come to Jamnair to make some inquiry, and he took my deposition at first before him; afterwards he took me away to Captain Auld, who was also at Jamnair, and he gave me solemn affirmation, and read over the said deposition, and took my signature; and Luximan Aya also put me on solemn affirmation, and took my deposition; I don't recollect whether he took me to the sahib on the same day or next.

Was any force used towards you?—Luxmon called and told me to tell truly about money, whatever I had paid to Ronjee Bhow; then I told him I had not given him anything, upon which he detained me for five hours, and told me if I did not tell, then the sahib would put fetters on my leg, and put me in the jail, upon which I gave a true settlement.

This witness prevaricated before the Court that he had not debited the item in his book, and states in the Court that he did, and prevaricates also in regard to the settlement with the mamlutdar; therefore the Court imposed upon him a fine of 15 rupees, or in default to be imprisoned for one month.

3. An order issued on the deputy nazir of the Court.

It being late, the Court adjourns.

Dhoolise, Friday, 31 January 1845.

Resumes investigation of case, No. 165 of the General Calendar of 1844, from the adjournment of the 30th instant.

The prisoner, *Mahadowrow Govind*, is again placed at the bar, and the charge read over to him.

4. *Chyneram Wulud Khemchund Marwarree*, aged 40 years, resident of Jamnair, having taken a solemn affirmation, according to Act of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoner; about seven or eight years ago, when my brother Prubaub had purchased cotton from Pursram Purdasee, he would not give it up, and was intending to give it to another person; upon this there was some quarrel between Ramsing and my brother Prulab, and Prubaub told me that he had settled through Gunaba to give 100 rupees to the mamlutdar, and he paid 100 rupees Chandore currency to Gunaba, and requested me to accompany him and bring permission from the mamlutdar, when Gunaba, in my presence, paid 100 rupees to the mamlutdar, and requested him to give permission to bring the cotton; then mamlutdar said he had permitted him to bring it; if anybody made any objection, to tell him to go and complain in Court or to the mamlutdar; then we both returned home; on the time of payment there present, myself, Gunnoba and mamlutdar; nobody else was present.

Question. At what time did you pay the money?—*Answer*. About 8 a.m.

At what place of the house did you give the rupees?—I don't recollect.

In regard to the payment, did you tell Prutab?—Yes.

Did

Did the mamlutdar give any written order for bringing the cotton?—No, but told verbally as above stated.

By whom were the rupees paid to the mamlutdar?—Gunoba paid in my presence.

Where are now Ana Bhunadaree and Ramsing Purdasee?—They are both dead, and I don't know who was the sepoy on guard over the cotton.

In regard to the payment, did you debit the amount in your book, and do you and Prutaub live together?—I do not know to write proper, and do not know whether my brother Prutaub wrote or not.

Have you books of that year?—No; from a flood in the Jamnair river, our whole shop, books, &c. were washed away by water.

By the *Prisoner*.] Did I arrest Ramjee's cotton?—No.

Then what was the use of taking my permission?—It was arrested by another person's sepoys, therefore we took mamlutdar's permission.

On account of cotton, did anybody complain in my cutcherry?—I don't know.

Did I call anybody, or make any inquiry?—I don't know.

Did I give a sepoy or note along with you to deliver the cotton to you?—No.

If so, why did you give me the rupees?—I don't know, but my brother Prutaub may.

By the *Court*.] What was the price of the cotton, and after the payment of the money, when, and who went to bring it?—A day or two after the payment to the mamlutdar, my brother Prutaub brought the cotton from thence, and the price was about 300 rupees; but I did not go to bring the cotton along with Prutaub, and know nothing what took place in that village.

By the *Prisoner*.] What is the extent of your and Prutaub's dealing?—A thousand or 500 rupees each, besides whatever money is required for cotton we bring from Sawkar.

On account of dealing, do you make regular debits and credits?—For two or four years past I kept a goomasta to make debits and credits, and before that there were no accounts.

By the *Court*.] Was your deposition taken previously by anybody; if so, at what place?—Yes; it was taken by Luximon Aya, in the dhurrumsalla, at Jamnair, when Captain Auld halted outside of the said village.

At the time of your deposition, was any force used against you after your being called; when did he take your deposition?—Luximon Aya called me and took my deposition the next day, and I stated the circumstances regarding the payment to the mamlutdar; at first Luximon Aya called and asked me to tell what I had paid to the mamlutdar; first I denied, when he detained me for one day, then on the following day I stated as above.

By the *Prisoner*.] Before your statement was taken, were you in custody without taking your dinner?—I went there without taking my food, and there were some people seated, therefore I did not ask him to go for dinner, and the sepoys were as a guard upon us.

Were you in the habit of seeing my house at Jamnair?—No; only one day I had been there, and the mamlutdar lives behind the cutcheery.

Do you know the particulars at what side the rooms and dewghur are in that house?—I don't recollect.

You say four or five years ago you did not keep debit and credits of your dealings, and also again say, that a flood come to the Jumna river, and that your house and books were washed away; how is this?—It was not a regular account-book, only wrote some memorandums, which were washed away.

Before the police authorities you say positively that you did not write the amount in your book, and now before the Court you say you don't know whether your brother Prutaub did or not; which is true?—Whatever I have stated before the Court is true, and have no recollection to say so before the magistrate.

You say you and Gunoba went with money; then how was the money carried?—In Gunoba's dhotee.

When you conveyed rupees to the mamlutdar, did you give him in the cloth in which they were tied up, or place them on the ground?—They were placed on the ground, open.

5. *Guness Sewram Colkurnee*, aged 40 years, resident of Jamnair, having taken a solemn affirmation, according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoner; about seven or eight years ago, do not recollect the year or date of the month, on account of cotton there was a dispute between Ramsing Purdasee and Purtaub Marwaree; one day Prutaub called and told me that Ramsing Purdasee would not give his cotton, and another sowkar's sepoys was seated, therefore requested me to go Roa Sahibh Mamlutdar, if it cost 100 or 125, that he would give, but to arrange that the cotton came into his hand; then next day accordingly I went to the mamlutdar's house, which is behind the cutcherry, when he was alone in the house, and informed him of the matter; then mamlutdar said some expense will be incurred, which I agreed to give. Mamlutdar said that he wanted 100 rupees; then I said, "Very well;" in saying so I came back to Prutaub Marwaree, and told him that I had made settlement for him to give 100 rupees, which he agreed to; the next day Prutaub gave me 100 rupees Chandoree, and sent his brother Chyenerand along with me, and requested me to pay them to the mamlutdar; it was morning time, but do not recollect what o'clock it was. I took the rupees in company with Cheyeneeram, and went to the house of mamlutdar, who was alone in the house. I informed him that I had brought the money on account of Prutaub, and requested him to give permission for him to bring the cloth; in saying so I counted out, and the rupees, which also he counted and took, and told me to go and bring the cotton; if anybody made objection, then to send them to him; then we both returned and informed

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Purtaub what he said, and I went away to my house; do not know who went to bring cotton.

Question. By the Court.] When you went to mamlutdar to make some arrangement on the subject, at that time was Purtaub along with you, or did he come there after your arrival at the house of mamlutdar?—*Answer.* I have no recollection on the subject.

If you got no recollection, then how have you stated in Court that you went along to the mamlutdar, and came back and informed Purtaub that you had made settlement for 100 rupees?—That I spoke with mamlutdar, and informed that he replied, "Well, well," which I have now stated before the Court is a mistake, and I don't recollect whether Purtaub was along with me or not.

At the time of above settlement, do you know where Ramsing was?—The banian told me that he was at Wazur, but I did not see him.

Do you know how many rupees' worth of cotton Ramsing had?—I don't know.

By the *Prisoner.*] Do you know Purtaub petitioned the mamlutdar, and he made any inquiry thereupon?—No.

Did mamlutdar give any sepoy or written note on the subject?—No.

After the cotton was brought from Ramsing's village, did anybody complain to the Sirkar?—I don't know.

How did you take the rupees?—I put them in a lota, and carried them to the mamlutdar.

This witness prevaricated before the Court in regard to the settlement about giving the money; first says he went alone, and again says he does not recollect whether Purtaub was along with him or not; therefore the Court imposes upon him a fine of 30 rupees, or in default to be imprisoned for two months.

6. An order issued on the deputy nazir for the enforcement of the above.

The case for the prosecution is here closed, and the prisoner is called on for his defence.

The prisoner requests to be allowed time to give a written defence on the 4th proximo, which the Court acceded to, and trial is postponed.

Dhoolia, Tuesday, 4 February 1845.

Resumes investigation of case No. 165 of the General Calendar of 1844, from the adjournment of the 31st ultimo, and the prisoner, *Mahadow Row Govind*, is again placed at the bar, and the charge read over to him.

7. Read and recorded the defence presented by the prisoner, Mahadow Govind.

8. Read and recorded the statement of the prisoner, Mahadow Row Govind.

The trial is concluded, and the Court will take time to deliberate before passing judgment.

Dhoolia, Wednesday, 5 February 1845.

The Court proceeds to pass judgment in case No. 165 of the General Calendar of 1844; the prisoner, *Mahadow Row Govind*, is again placed at the bar.

There were only three witnesses for the prosecution in the case. The first, Purtaub Wulud Khemchund's former statement, although not very clear, yet the inference to be drawn from it was, that he went first alone to make the arrangement; as the magistrate asked him, if he went in person to the mamlutdar, where was the reason for afterwards employing Gunesh Sewram in the business, when he could have managed it himself; in his present statement he says that he accompanied Gunesh Sewram to make the arrangement; the last named witness will be seen in the body of his statement, and also before the police, distinctly stated that he went alone, and came back and told Marwaree Purtaub that he had settled to pay the sum of 100 rupees to the mamlutdar, and on being cross-examined, prevaricated; said that he did not recollect whether he did accompany him or not; Chyeneearum at first distinctly stated that the transaction as to the payment of 100 rupees not entered in his book, and now prevaricates, and says he does not recollect whether it was or not.

There is also another material discrepancy in the evidence of the witnesses: Gunesh Sewram says the money was taken in a lota, and Chyeneearum says it was in a cloth, but the lapse of time may, perhaps, account for this discrepancy; but apart from these discrepancies, the statements of the witnesses in this case are rather improbable: a marwaree has a claim on a purdeseer for some cotton, which had been taken possession of by a rival claimant; he goes to the mamlutdar and complains, and by his own account merely got a verbal order from the mamlutdar to his opponent to deliver up the cotton; no written order, no peon; nor is there any proof adduced of the mamlutdar having had any communication in the interval with the village; if the peon or person in charge of the cotton was so simple as to deliver it on such a message, there seems to be no good and sufficient reason for his having refused to do so before, and the interference of the mamlutdar thereby rendered unnecessary. The whole story is very improbable, and from the weak evidence on the case, and the many discrepancies in it, the Court is of opinion that the charge is not clearly established, and the prisoner Mahadow Row Govind is therefore acquitted on this charge.

The court has to remark, that the witnesses, Purtaub and Chyeneearum, declare to their depositions having been taken by a carkoon in the dhurumsalla, when Captain Auld was not present, and that he (the carkoon) threatened them; if this is true, it is a highly irregular

gular proceeding, as no depositions are legal unless they are taken in the presence of officers qualified to do so. A carkoon is not a qualified person; the assistant magistrate, as appears from the evidence, was himself on the spot, and this proceeding was therefore as unnecessary as it was illegal. Case of Madhoo Row Govind.

The Court has to remark also, that Janjee Patell, who delivered the cotton, is dead, Ramsing has absconded, and the marwaree, who had a claim against him, and who at first prevented Purtaub, the first witness, taking it away, is also dead; the sepoy's name is not known, therefore the Court could not call for the evidence of the above-mentioned persons.

(True extract.)

(signed) H. Liddell,
Senior Assistant Session Judge.

Magistrate's Office, Dhoolia, 25 July 1844.

Prisoner, *Mahadoorao Govind Temboolhur*; caste, Senvee Brahmin; aged 43 years; inhabitant of Bhurgaum, talooku Bhurgaum.

Charged under Regulation XII. of 1827, section 8, clause 1, with misapplication of authority as a native officer in the police department, in having, in the year 1841, and in preceding years, in the months of January and February, at the fair or "jatra" at Mhyjee, talooka Jannair, zillah Velranah, when mamlutdar of that district, used his influence to obtain contributions for his oopadia, or priest, by sending for individuals resorting to the fair, and directing them to pay contribution to the said oopadia, name not stated, since deceased.

Pleads, Not guilty.

No. 1. *Mahomed Hoossein Wullud Shaikh Baboo*, havildar of peons of the Jamnair talooka, deposed before Captain Morris, that the oopadia of the prisoner and Morroo Govind used to accompany them to the jatra, and that the prisoner used to call the merchants before him and tell them to give him dhurmadoo; a carcoon and peon used to go with the Brahmin and collect the contributions; their names are Kondekhan, sepoy, and Goonabu Coolcurnee, of Chinchkhara. The collections were usually made at the mamlutdar's residence; there contributions have been levied since the system of giving couls for the stalls at the fair was given; witness used to go to the fair every year with the mamlutdar. Confirms the above statement before me, and further deposes: Does not know the name of oopadia; he was called Bhutjee; when the prisoner went away, the oopadia of his successor, Morro Govind, levied the dhurmadao; has heard the prisoner desire people to give the bhut money; does not remember the names of these people; never went with Brahmin to collect the "dhurmadae."

2. *Balla Wullud Dhurma Missene*, broker, of Parole, deposed before Captain Morris, that when the prisoner used to come for the protection of the fair, he used to go to the shop of Sooklaul, of Malligaum, vender of keerana (grocery and spices, &c.) in the keerana bazar, taking the oopadia with him, and, having collected the tradespeople, used to tell them that the Brahmin was his oopadia, and they should contribute for him according to their means, which every one used to do; this has been going on for five years. There was no fixed sum for each person, but the Brahmin used to obtain 10 or 20 rupees in the kerana bazar. The following are names of some of the persons who paid:

Sooklaul, Marwurree of Malligaum; Ramlaul, Marwurree of Malligaum; Jeyram Teekeeram, Marwarree of Malligaum; Wullee Bhoree, of Dhoolia; Esa Bhaee, Bhoree of Amulnair; Panechund, Goozerattee of Maligaum; Nurreechund, Marwadee of Pimprula; Bunkut, Marwadee of Malligaum.

All the dealers in keerana paid. Confirms the above before me. The Brahmin used to collect the contribution at the shops; never saw a peon or carkoon with him; never heard the mamlutdar desire the people to pay; never heard from others that he had done so; the part of the deposition given before Captain Morris, in which it is stated that he did hear this, was not made by him; his deposition was read to him, and he signed it; was confined for two days before he gave his deposition before Captain Morris. Pear Mahomed Jemadar first took his deposition with his own hand; that deposition was sent to the "Saheb," who they next day called him to his tent, and after having had his deposition read to him, took another deposition. The first deposition did not contain any statement to the effect that the mamlutdar had desired the people to pay contribution. Was confined near the "Saheb's" tent for two days, night and day; a sepoy was sent with him when he went to his dinner. The magistrate forwards copy of this deposition to Captain Morris, and begs him, if it be true, to forward the original deposition.

3. *Ballaram Wullud Syjeeram*, marwaree of Malligaum, before Captain Morris, deposed, that he is in the habit of attending the Mhyjee fair every year; the prisoner used to call him, and desire him to give dhurmudae to his Brahmin oopadia; sometimes he gave one rupee, and sometimes eight annas, by the mamlutdar's desire. Confirms the above before me. This occurred two or three years, but the mamlutdar only told him once; after that the Brahmin came every year and received his contribution; he paid him, because the mam-

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lutar had desired him to do so; the Brahmin was a Bhikshook; he would have paid in if the mamlutar had not desired him; does not remember whether any one was prehshe when the mamlutar spoke to him on this subject; it was in the bazar.

4. *Hona Wullud Narroba Bhatya*, deposes, that he and four others gave a paper to Captain Morris, stating that the mamlutar had at Mhyjie one year desired him and other "hulwoys" to give the oopadia anything they pleased; each shop gave four annas dhurmadae. (There is further statement in this document regarding the levy of a contribution of sweetmeat by prisoner, irrelevant, however, to the present case.) That paper is true. There were several people present when the mamlutar desired them to pay the money to oopadia, but he does not remember their names; he was sitting in the shop of Ramchunster Sett; it took place about noon, and the other persons whose names are attached to the statement were present.

5. *Toolbeeram Wullud Govindram*, purdasee of Furkunda, deposes to having given before Captain Morris a statement, in conjunction with four other hulwoys; that statement is true; does not recollect whether he gave the four annas to the oopadia by the mamlutar's desire; it was paid to the shop of a Brahmin, whose name he does not remember.

6. *Doolaul Wullud Wunmalee Bhatya*, of Dhurrungam, deposes to having given in the same statement, which is correct. The mamlutar did not desire him personally to pay four annas to the oopadia; he gave the four annas.

7. *Gungaram Wullud Kulleandass*, of Paroda, deposes to having signed the statement above mentioned; it is correct; a peon told him to pay the dhurmadae.

8. *Gunnesh Appajee Goomashta*, coolcurnee of Chinchkeira, deposed before Captain Morris, that at the jatra the prisoner was in the habit of going to the principal shop in each line of the jatra, and there calling the people and desiring them to give dhurmadao to his oopadia; some give eight annas, some four, according to their ability. Confirms the same before me. Does not remember the name of the oopadia; never accompanied him to collect dhurmadae; witness himself has seen and heard the mamlutar set in this manner and desire people to pay the oopadia.

9. *Gool Mahomed Wullud Azeez Mahomed Naik*, of Jamnair talooka, deposed before Captain Morris, that a karkoon and peon used to go with the oopadia, to make his collections. The prisoner sometimes called the tradespeople, and desired them to give dhurmadao to the oopadia; this occurred four years ago. Kandakhan, sepoy, and Ragooputtrao Sheikrar used to be employed on this duty. Confirms the above, and further states that Ragooputtrao is dead. Never went himself to collect the dhurmadao. Does not remember the name of any parties to whom the mamlutar expressed his wish that they should give dhurmadae.

10. *Hur Govindass Wullud Koobardass Goomashta*, of Atmaram Bhookundass, deposed before Captain Morris, that there is entered in his book several payments to the mamlutar's oopadia; at this time the prisoner was mamlutar. The oopadia after came to his shop, called several people there, and received dhurmadae; a kurkoon used to come with the oopadia. Confirms this statement before me. The mamlutar was present on these occasions.

The prisoner denies the charge *in toto*.

11. There appears to the magistrate on the evidence now recorded, to be reason to believe that the prisoner did use his influence and authority to obtain contributions for the oopadia; he is therefore committed to take his trial before the session judge on the above charge.

(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Magistrate.

Dhoolia, Friday 24th January 1845.

Before *H. Liddell*, Esq., Senior Assistant Session Judge of the Zillah of Ahmeduggur for Khandeish.

THE Court proceed with case No. 164 of the General Calendar of 1844.

The prisoner, *Mahadowrao Govind Temboolkar*, aged 43 years; caste Senoy Brahmin; occupation late mamlutar; talooka Jamnair, resident of Bhurgaum, talooka Bhurgaum, native of Khandeish, is brought into Court, and placed at the bar,

Charged with misapplication of authority as a native officer in the police department, Regulation XII. of 1827, section 8, clause 1, in having in the year 1841 (Shuke 1762) and in preceding years, in the months of January and February (Poush and Magh), at the fair or juttra at Myjie, talooku Jamnair, zillah Khandesh, when mamlutar of that district, used his influence to obtain contribution for his oopadea or priest, by sending for individuals resorting to the fair, and directing them to pay contribution to the said oopadea, name not stated, since deceased.

The prisoner pleads, Not guilty. The Court proceeds to take the evidence.

1. Recorded

1. Recorded a vukultutnamah presented by the prisoner, in the name of Ramchunder Bheemrow and Venkut Ramrow, vukeel.

2. *Mahomed Hoossain Wullud Shaik Baboo*, Mussulman, aged 25 years, havildar, talooka Jamnair, having taken a solemn affirmation, according to Act V. 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoner; about four years ago, when the prisoner, Mahadowrow Govind, was mamlutdar in the Jamnair talooka, and in the Mhyjee the people were erecting ota, to whom the mamlutdar gave a cowl, along with Mahadow row Govind, mamlutdar, his oopadea, name unknown, was attending in the fair, and lived in the mamlutdar's tent, when the merchants came to the mamlutdar to take a cowl, at the time the mamlutdar told his oopadea, "You ask them for charity, and if they will give, then take;" upon which some merchants brought the money to pay him in the tent.

Question. In your presence did Mahadowrow Govind tell anybody to give something to his oopadea?—*Answer.* Yes, he was saying so.

Do you know to whom the mamlutdar said so?—There were many people; I don't recollect their names.

Did the oopadea in the fair ask charity?—Yes; he went in the fair, and with him Ruggootrow (since deceased) was going, and some days, Rondekhan Sepoy and Gunnoo Paudea, and brought the charity; but I don't know the particular from whom, and how many rupees were collected.

When oopadea was going in the shop, do you know what he said to the merchants?—He told them that he was a mamlutdar's oopadea; and always Ronde Khan was going along with him.

In your presence, to whom did the oopadea say that he was oopadea of mamlutdar, and what answers were made to him by the merchants?—The great shop of Parola was in the fair, and in my presence the oopadea told, when the shopman said to come and sit down; only I saw this, and went on my way, but did not know what he paid him.

When the prisoner, Mahadowrow Govind, was mamlutdar in Jamnair talooka, at that time he did impose a fine upon you?—No, he did not fine me, nor did I neglect my duty.

Do you know, during that year, how much money was collected?—I don't know.

Don't you know it is an illegal act, and why did you not inform the authorities?—I know this is an illegal act, and some gentlemen attended in the fair; but I have no such power as report against the mamlutdar, therefore I did not report, and on being asked by the authorities I stated as above.

Do you know if there was any other name of oopadea?—The people call him Bhutjee.

Ballaram Wullud Dhuna Missur, Kunojee Brahmin, aged 32 years, resident of Parola, talooka Bhurgaum, having taken a solemn affirmation, according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoner; about five or six years ago, in the Mhyjee fair, the prisoner, Mahadowrao Govind, mamlutdar, was in the habit of sitting on the verandah of Sooklal, at the time his oopadea also was coming with him, and in presence of Mahadowrow Govind the merchants paid (some eight annas and some four annas) to the oopadea, as charity, according to their ability; but he did not hear the mamlutdar tell any merchants to pay charity to his oopadia.

Question. You say the mamlutdar did not tell any merchant; is this true; otherwise you recollect yourself, and tell truly?—*Answer.* On the verandah of Sooklal, Wullee Bhora, of Dhoolia, Sooklal Marwaree, of Malgaum, Sejam, of Mullagaum, and others (do not recollect their names) came there, when the prisoner, Mahadowrow Govind, told them that the Brahmin is his oopadea, therefore requested them to pay him some charity; upon which some merchants paid him four annas, and some merchants six annas.

First you say the mamlutdar did not tell any merchant to give charity to his oopadea, and again say he did; then why did you make such discrepancy?—At first I was afraid, and told so; and afterwards, whatever I have now stated is true.

In your former deposition before the magistrate, you stated the mamlutdar did not tell any merchant to give charity, and now before the Court you say he did so; how is this?—By the desire of Mahadowrao Govind, I stated so knowingly and wilfully before the magistrate.

At what place and whose presence did mamlutdar desire you to say so?—He told me in his residing place at Dhoolia, when there were two or four persons present, but I do not know who they were.

Now, before the Court you stated that Mahadowrao Govind told the merchants to give the charity to his oopadea; is this true, or what you stated before the magistrate, that he did not say so?—Whatever I have now stated before the Court is true.

By the *Prisoner.*] Before the magistrate, did he give you solemn affirmation, and did he tell you to tell truth?—Yes, he gave me solemn affirmation, but I stated according to Mahadowrow Govind's instruction, and I don't know the regulations on the subject.

It appears that the above witness did not give true deposition before the Court, therefore he is made over to the deputy nuzir, to detain him until further order; and it being late, the Court adjourns.

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

Dhoolia, Saturday, 25 January 1845.

Resumes investigation of case No. 164 of the General Calendar of 1844, from the adjournment of yesterday.

The prisoner, *Mahadowrao Govind*, is again placed at the bar, and the charge read over to him.

The witness, *Balla Wullud Dhina Missur*, is recalled, and having administered the solemn affirmation,

Question by the Court.] The deposition under date the 21st January 1844, do you know in whose handwriting it is, and before what authority it was made?—*Answer.* About a year ago, in the Mhyjee fair, Peear Mahomed Jemadar called me when there; Shaik Surdaree Soobedar and Boolun Jemadar, of Bheel corps, and a sepoy by name Jodha, of the said corps, were present, and Peear Mahomed told me to tell whatever I knew in the matter in regard to Mahadowrow Govind, otherwise the Sahib would keep me in custody. At first I stated I did know anything; but again, by the desire of Peear Mahomed, and before the above-named persons, about 10 o'clock at night in the above-named sepoy's (Jodha) house, I made a deposition; is the same now shown me in Court, under date the 21st January 1844, which was written by Peear Mahomed with his own hand; afterwards I made signature.

By the Prisoner.] Before your deposition was taken by Peear Mahomed, did anybody keep you in custody?—No; but on the night of my deposition, about 10 P.M., a peon conveyed me where the soobedar and others were seated, and until two or three "ghutkee;" they urged me to tell, upon which I state so; and before this two or four days, every day they kept saying to me that I knew the matter, and requested me to tell, but they did not keep me in custody.

Read and recorded the former deposition of Balla Would Dhema Missur, under date the 21st January 1844.

The witness, Balla Would Dhuna Missur's statements, made before the police authorities and before the Session Court, being diametrically opposed to each other, and by his own confession his former statement was false, and given at the instigation of the mamlutdar, the Court is of opinion, therefore, that the man has perjured himself; he is accordingly handed over to the magistrate, with the original depositions, that if he thinks proper he may prepare a case against him on that charge.

Wrote a letter to the magistrate, forwarding an extract from the above proceedings, together with the two original depositions, and a witness, Balla Wulud Dhurma Missur.

5. *Balla Wulud Husraz Marwarree*, aged 40 years, resident of Malligaum, having taken a solemn affirmation according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoner; that he is in the habit of going to the Myjee fair. About four or five years ago the prisoner, Mahadowrow Govind, told me in the fair that a Brahmin was his oopadia, therefore requested me to give him some charity, according to my ability, upon which I gave him (oopadia) eight annas; afterwards in every year a Brahmin came to my shop and said that he is mamlutdar's oopadia, and requested me to give him some charity; upon this same year eight annas, and some year a rupee, I paid him as charity; I don't recollect if every year the oopadia was the same person for whom the mamlutdar requested charity, and do not know his name.

Question by the Court.] Was there any peon along with Brahmin (oopadea)?—*Answer.* No.

When the mamlutdar told you to give charity, was there anybody present?—Yes; there were 10 or 12 persons, but I don't remember who they were.

By the Prisoner.] During the fair whosoever in your shop asked for charity, did you give them, or not?—Yes. Brahmin Fukeer and others coming in the fair for charity, to whom I pay two annas, four annas, and eight annas of my own accord.

The trial is postponed.

Dhoolia, Monday, 27 January 1845.

Resumes investigation of case No. 164 of the General Calendar of 1844, from the adjournment of the 25th instant.

The prisoner, *Mahadowrow Govind*, is again placed at the bar, and the charge read over to him.

6. *Toolseram Wulud Govindah Purdeesee*, aged 40 years, Halwae; resident of Turkandah, talooka Bhurgaum, having taken a solemn affirmation according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoner; about five or six years ago I paid four annas charity to Mahadowrow's oopadea.

Question by the Court.] Did you pay charity to the oopadea by the desire of mamlutdar, or by that of any other body?—*Answer.* In the Mhyjee fair Mahadowrow Govind, mamlutdar was seated in the shop of Ramchunder Wane; when we went to the mamlutdar to take koolputta for the ground, the mamlutdar told us to give some charity to his oopadia, upon which I paid him four annas.

Was anybody present there, and did you pay him also in any other year?—No, I don't recollect who were present at the time, and I did not give charity any other year.

When mamlutdar told you to give charity, how long after did you give him the charity?—At

—At the same moment I brought four annas from my shop, and paid him in the shop of Ramchunder; afterwards the mamlutdar gave me the koolputta of the ground.

Do you know if the mamlutdar was along with oopadia?—When I brought the pice in the shop of Ramchunder Wane, the mamlutdar told me to pay to the oopadia, and he was close to him.

Together with other four individuals, did you give a statement to Captain Morris?—Yes.

Is the statement now shown you in Court the same?—Yes, it is the same, and signed by me; but I made a mistake in regard to the payment, in stating that I did not recollect whether I paid by the desire of mamlutdar or not; but whatever I have stated now before the Court is true.

The prisoner puts no questions.

7. *Doolub Wulud Wamallee Bhatia*, Halwae; aged 35 years, resident of Dhurungaum, having taken a solemn affirmation, according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoner; I paid charity, four annas, to his oopadia.

Question. By whose order did you give him?—*Answer.* Our manager was Hoona Wulud Naroba, who told me to give four annas charity to the mamlutdar's oopadia, who was in the Banian's shop, and to bring the koolputta; upon which I did so, but I don't recollect who gave the koolputta.

Was Mahadowrow Govind mamlutdar there?—I don't recollect.

In company with four other Halwae, did you make a statement to Captain Morris, and did you sign it?—Yes; is the same now shown me in court, and I signed it.

Did mamlutdar tell you to give charity?—No.

The prisoner puts no questions.

It being late, the Court adjourns.

Dhoolia, Tuesday, 28 January 1845.

Resumes investigation of case No. 164 of the General Calendar of 1844 from the adjournment of yesterday, and the prisoner is again placed at the bar, and the charge read over to him.

8. *Gungaram Wulud Kulliondass Purdese*, Halwae, aged 57 years, resident of Parola, talooka Bhurgaum, having taken a solemn affirmation, according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoner; about five or six years ago, in the Wuhjee fair, a peon (do not recollect his name) came to me, and told that mamlutdar's oopadia was seated in the shop of Ramchunder Wane, and requested me to give him some charity; upon this I paid him four annas of my own accord; the peon was along with him and showed me the oopadia, but I don't know his name.

Question. Did you see if the mamlutdar was there?—*Answer.* There were many people; I did not see him.

The prisoner Mahadowrow Govind, mamlutdar, now in Court, did he say anything to you?—No.

In company with other four Halwae, did you give a statement to Captain Morris?—Yes.

Is the statement now read over to you the same?—Yes, it is the same; there is my signature.

You stated before Captain Morris, by the desire of mamlutdar you paid his oopadia four annas, and now before the Court you say he did not tell you; how is this?—The statement was in the name of five persons, but it was made by manager Hona, and by his request I signed, but I paid the oopadea by the desire of peon.

When you paid four annas to the oopadia, do you know at the time who was the mamlutdar?—Mahadowrow Govind.

Is the sepoy now shown you in Court, by name Khandekhan, the same person who came to your shop?—No, he is not the same person.

It being late, the Court adjourns.

Dhoolia, Wednesday, 29 January 1845.

Resumes investigation of case No. 164 of the General Calendar of 1844, from yesterdays' adjournment. The prisoner, *Mahadowrow Govind*, is again placed at the bar, and the charge read over to him.

9. *Gunness Appajee*, Brahmin, aged 33 years, goomasta, coolcurnee, resident of Churchkeira, talooka Jamnair, having taken solemn affirmation, according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoner; about five years ago, when I attended the Mhyjie fair one day, Mahadowrow Govind was seated in some Banian's verandah, and I went there, when the mamlutdar told one or two merchants in my presence, that, according to their wishes, to pay four or eight annas charity to his oopadia, but I could not identify the merchants, and they did not answer him, and I went away and I don't know whether the merchants paid him or not.

Question. Was there any oopadia near the mamlutdar?—*Answer.* No.

Did anybody pay him charity in your presence?—No.

Did you hear that the mamlutdar, on his going into the fair, had told any merchants to give charity to his oopadia?—Yes, I heard that he had done so.

Do you know what they paid him?—I don't know.

Did any merchant tell you that he paid charity to the oopadia?—No.

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Did you go along with oopadea to collect the dhurmadow?—No.

Do you know the name of the oopadea?—No.

Do you know if the mamlutdar told so to anybody any further year?—I don't know.

Do you know anything more on the subject?—No.

You say you heard that Mahadowrow Govind, on his way, told some merchants to give charity; from whom did you hear this?—I do not recollect.

10. *Gool Mohamed Would Ajeed Mohamed*, Mussulman, aged 30 years, acting jemadar, talooka Jamnair, having taken solemn affirmation, according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoner; about five years ago, when Mahadowrow Govind was mamlutdar in Jamnair talooka, and attended in Mhyjee fair, and he kept his kutchery in the tent, he called about 10 merchants in the kutchery, and told them to give some charity to his oopadia; on hearing this, the merchants did not give any answer, and went on their way; afterwards, during the juttra, Rugooputrow, Shaikdar, and Khandekhan, sepoy, were going with the oopadea to take charity from the merchants.

Question. Do you know what amount of charity was paid by every merchant to the oopadia?—*Answer.* No; they did not give in my presence.

Did you see or hear in whose shop they went for charity?—Yes, they collected money in the great shop of Parola; I saw Rugooputrow and a sepoy along with oopadia in the said shop, and also, they were perambulating in the fair when Rugooputrow told Hurgovind ap Mooneem to give some charity to the mamlutdar's oopadia, which he agreed to do, and said he also would tell several other merchants to do so, and I heard this with my own ears.

Did you hear if any charity was paid in the same way in the following years?—No.

What was the name of the person whom the mamlutdar asked to give charity?—I don't know their names.

Where is Rugooputrow now?—He died two years ago.

11. *Hurgovindass Goozerathee*, Goomasta, of Atmaram Bookhundass, of the shop of Parola, aged 60 years, having taken a solemn affirmation, according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoner; about three or four years ago Mahadowrow Govind was mamlutdar in Jamnair talooka, and attended in the Mhyjee fair; during the fair Brahmins Tuckeroo and others were coming to our shop to beg; one day a Brahmin came to my shop and told me that he was mamlutdar's oopadia, and requested me to give some charity; upon this I paid him 1½ rupee, and next year also paid to the said mamlutdar's same Brahmin 1½ rupee.

Question. When oopadia came in your shop at the time, was the mamlutdar in your shop?—*Answer.* During the fair the mamlutdar did not come in my shop.

Did you alone pay him charity, or did you make other merchants pay also?—I told my neighbour merchants, according to their wishes, to pay charity to the mamlutdar's oopadia, upon which they did so, but the mamlutdar was not present.

Did you see if there was anybody along with the oopadia?—There was carcoon along with him, but he did not say a word.

Did Mahadowrow Govind tell you to give charity to his oopadia?—No.

Have you presented your account-books, and have you written the item of charity in the book; then show where it is?—Yes; in the book of Sumvut 1897, page 24, 1½ rupee paid to the mamlutdar's priest, and in the book Sumvut 1898, page 21, two rupees, paid to Mahadow Jumnaikur's oopadia.

In the book Sumvut 1898, have you put interline (as charity), upon the two rupees item?—It was omitted to write, therefore I interlined it.

By the *Prisoner.*] During the juttra, did you give charity to Brahmine Fukeers and others?—Yes.

Have you written in the book that you paid charity to mamlutdar's oopadia; did you write such particular in whole items of charity?—Yes, and in the years Sumvut 1898, I stated 1½ rupee paid, but it is a mistake; I paid him two rupees.

12. Recorded an extract from the books presented by the above witness.

13. *Penchund Would Daweedass Goozerathee*, aged 27 years, goomasta of Sudursa Poputsu, resident of Parola, talooku Bhungaum, having taken a solemn affirmation according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoner, Mahadowrow Govind Mamlutdar; in the year Sumvut 1897 or 1898, attended in the Mhyjee fair; one day the moonen of Atmaram Bhockundass, by name Hurgoindass, called and told me that the mamlutdar's oopadia, and came, and was seated in his shop, therefore requested me, according to my wishes, to give him some charity, which I agreed to do, and told him to send Brahmin to my shop; afterwards the Brahmin came to my shop, when I paid him, in the year Sumvut 1897, 1½ rupee, and in the year Sumvut 1898, two rupees; so I stated in my book.

Question. Did mamlutdar tell you to give charity to his oopadia?—*Answer.* No, he never told so.

Have you got your books present?—Yes.

During the juttra, did you give charity to other people; if so, did you write particular in the books?—Yes, I did so.

14. Recorded an extract from the books presented by the above witness.

15. *Maneckchund Wulud Rewulram*, Marwaree, aged 24 years, resident of Pembralla, talooka

talooka Nusseerabad, having taken a solemn affirmation, according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoner; about five or six years ago, during the Mhyjee fair, a Brahmin came in his shop and said that he was the mamlutdar's oopadia, and requested me to give him charity, upon which I paid him eight annas, and in next year or two also paid him eight annas for every year, and during that period the prisoner Mahadowrow Govind was mamlutdar in Jamnair talooku.

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Question. Did you see if anybody was along with oopadia?—*Answer.* No.

Did the prisoner, Mahadowrow Govind, tell you to give charity to his oopadia?—No.

16. *Bunkut Lall Wulud Khooshallchund*, Marwaree, aged 36 years, resident of Malligaum, having taken a solemn affirmation, according to Act V. of 1840, deposes to the same as stated by preceding witness, No. 15, that he paid him charity, some years eight annas, and some years four annas.

Question. Do you know what was the name of the Brahmin; was any carkoon or peon along with the oopadia; did the mamlutdar tell you to give him charity?—*Answer.* No, I don't know his name; did not see a carkoon or peon along with oopadia, nor did the mamlutdar tell me to pay him charity.

By the *Prisoner.*] During the juttra, did you give charity to some Brahmins and Tuckeers?—Yes, and same way I paid the oopadea.

17. *Sooklall Wulud Joollaram*, Marwaree, aged 47 years, resident of Malligaum, having taken a solemn affirmation, according to Act V. of 1840, deposes to the same as stated by preceding witness, No. 16.

Question. Did you see if anybody was along with the oopadia, and did the mamlutdar tell you to give him charity?—*Answer.* No peon nor carkoon came along with the oopadia, neither did the mamlutdar tell me to pay charity to his oopadia; and about three years ago he removed from that talooka, and since that period the said oopadia did not come to ask charity in the juttra.

By the *Prisoner.*] During the juttra, did you give charity to the Fukeers and others?—Yes, and same way I paid to mamlutdar's oopadia.

Do you know Balla Would Dhuna Mission?—Yes.

Balla Would Dhuna Missur states that the mamlutdar during juttra was seated in your shop, and called several merchants, and told them to give charity to his oopadia; is it true?—During the juttra Rowjee Bhow Mamlutdar sometimes came and sat in my shop, but he did not tell me, nor tell any other merchant, to give charity to his oopadia.

18. *Hurbajee Vittull*, Brahmin, aged 38 years, resident of Errundole, having taken a solemn affirmation, according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoner; about four or five years ago, when Mahadowrow Govind was mamlutdar of Jamnair, and attended in the Mhyjee fair, along with him was his oopadia and other two Brahmins, but do not know their names; during the juttra he heard that sometime Rugooputrow and sometime Ramjee Annunt were going to collect the charity, and the oopadia received it from merchants.

Question. Did you see the above-named person, along with the oopadia, go into the fair to ask charity?—*Answer.* Yes; I saw some time Ragooputrow go along with oopadia, and some time he went alone; but I don't know what they (merchants) paid him.

19. *Khande Row Would Lall Khan*, Mussullman, 60 years, resident of Borenor, talooka Jamnair, having taken a solemn affirmation according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoner.

Question. Before 1841; did you go in the Mhyjee fair; if so, do you know anything in regard to charity being given to the mamlutdar's oopadia?—*Answer.* Yes; I was going to the fair before 1841; but I was on duty with a gentleman at Koormegee, and only occasionally I went into the fair; therefore I don't know anything on the subject.

Did you go along with oopadia to the shop of several merchants?—No, I did not go, nor did I know him.

Do you know of the mamlutdar's oopadia was going in the "juttra" to beg charity?—There were many people begging in the fair; therefore I don't recollect who was his oopadia.

Mahomed Hoossain Havilday and Goolmohamed state in their depositions, that you were going along with the mamlutdar's oopadia to collect charity, and you say, don't know; how is this?—I did not go along with him; if they say so, then bring them in my presence, and ask them.

Goolmahomed and Mahomed Hoossain now are present in Court; what do you wish to ask them?—I asked them they say so, that I was going along with mamlutdar's oopadea; but it is not true; they both tell a lie; I did not go along with his oopadia.

Do you know of Rugoo, utrow went along with him?—I don't know.

Are you now in Government service?—No; I petitioned the authorities, and gave my son as substitute.

The witness No. 2, *Mahomed Hoossain Wulud Shaik Baboo*, is recalled, and having administered the solemn affirmation,

Question. You say Khande Khan was going along with the mamlutdar's oopadia; does any other person know this?—*Answer.* Yes; Bhoore Khan Wulud Hyath Khan, peon,

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Mytub Khan Naik Shaik Fazull Wulud, Mahomed Hoossain, peon, Chand, sépoy, and Rahim, sepoy, know this.

From the above recorded evidence of witnesses, suspicion arose against the evidence of Khande Khan; therefore order issued on the deputy nazir to keep him in custody until further order, entered No. 20.

The Court deems it necessary to take the evidence of the above-named five persons, and the necessary summonses issued for their attendance.

[It being late, the Court adjourns.

Dhoolia, Thursday, 30 January 1845.

Resumes investigation of case No. 164 of the General Calendar of 1844 from yesterday's adjournment.

The prisoner, *Mahadowrow Govind*, is again placed at the bar, and the charge read over to him.

21. *Bhewson Wulud Poonjajee*, Maharatta, aged 33 years, seons naiks under the mamlutdar, talooka Jamnair, having taken a solemn affirmation, according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoner, but do not know anything respecting the crime with which he is charged.

Question. Before the year 1841 were you in the Mhyjee fair; if so, what took place in regard to dhurmadow?—*Answer.* About three years ago, when Mahadowrow Govind was mamlutdar of Jamnair, and he attended in the said fair when I was also in the fair; but during that year I did not see his oopadia, nor see the oopadia get charity; neither heard anything about it.

The deposition before Captain Morris, on the 1st and 3d February 1844, which is now read over in Court, did you make it before that gentleman or not?—Yes, I made it at Hunmunt Khieru, perguna Ootram, and it is true.

In that deposition you stated that Mahadowrow's oopadia was in the fair, and the mamlutdar told several merchants; and along with the oopadia a carkoon and sepoy was going to collect the charity, and you saw Rambhow Goomasta Takoor Sing, sepoy, and Khande Khan collecting the money, whereas now before the Court you say you did not see nor know anything about the matter; which is true?—Whatever I stated before Captain Morris is true.

Why did you state so now in Court?—I have no recollection, therefore I stated so.

Now, before the Court, you were twice warned; then why did you not state truth?—I had no recollection.

By the *Prisoner*.] When I was mamlutdar in Jamnair talooka, during that period were you in Rungaum under Mr. Larken?—When Mahadowrow Govind, mamlutdar, was in Jamnair talooka, before fourth year of it, I was one year under the mamlutdar, and before that period was under Mr. Larken.

The witness Bhewsun Wulud Punjajee's statement, made before the police authorities is clear and circumstantial as to the mamlutdar having told people to give charity to his oopadia; and also deposes to the fact of a carkoon and peon accompanying the said oopadia to collect the charity; all of which took place two or three years before that statement; now before the Court he says he knows nothing, saw nothing, heard nothing, and recollects nothing about the matter, which statement is evidently false, and given with a view to screen the mamlutdar. The Court is of opinion that the man has, therefore, perjured himself; he is accordingly handed over to the magistrate, with the original depositions, that if he thinks proper he may prepare a case against him on that charge.

Wrote a letter to the magistrate, forwarding an extract from the Court's proceedings together with two original depositions, and a witness, Bhewsun Wulum Poonjajee.

Until the arrival of the remaining witnesses, the trial is postponed.

Dhoolia, Monday, 10 February 1845.

Resumes investigation of case No. 164 of the General Calendar of 1844, from the adjournment of the 30th ultimo.

The deputy nazir reports the witnesses are in attendance.

The prisoner, *Mahadowrow Govind*, is again placed at the bar, and the charge read over to him.

22. *Shaik Rahim Wulud Jan Mahomed*, Mussulman, peon, talooka Jamnair, aged 22 years, having taken a solemn affirmation, according to Act 5 of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoner, but does not know anything respecting the crime with which he is charged.

Question. Before the year 1841, when mamlutdar of Jamnair, by name Mahadowrow Govind, attended in the Mhyjee fair to make its arrangement, did you come on duty along with him.—*Answer.* Yes; but I was on duty under Mr. Malel, but not under the mamlutdar.

Did you in the fair?—Yes.

Did you see Mahadowrow Govind's oopadia asking charity in the jattru?—No, I did not see him.

Did you hear of Khande Khan Wulud Lall Khan was going along with oopadia?—
Khande

Khande Khan was on duty under Rugputrow Shaikdar, but I did not see him go along with oopadia. Case of Madhoo Row Govind.

If you saw Khande Khan in the jattrā, then who was along with him?—Only I saw Rugputrow and Khande Khan, but did not see third person along with them.

Mahomed Hoossein says in his deposition, that along with Mahadowrow Govind's oopadia Khande Khan was going, and this is known to you, and you say you don't know; how is this?—I don't know why Mahomed Hoossein stated so.

The prisoner puts no questions.

23. *Boore Khan Wulud Hyalkhan*, Mussulman, 30 years, Peon, talooka Jamnair, having taken a solemn affirmation according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoner, but does not know anything about the crime with which he is charged.

Question. Before 1841, did you go in the Mhyjee fair; if so, under whom?—*Answer.* I was under Mahadowrow Govind, mamlutdar.

Did you see or hear anything about the oopadia?—No, I did not.

Did you see Khandekhan, sepoy, in the fair; if so, under whom, and what was he doing?—I saw in the fair Khandekhan and Rugooputrow, and since, long time, Khandekhan was on duty under Rugooputrow; and I don't know for what purpose they were going about in the fair.

Was there any Brahmin along with them?—I did not see.

Under what authority was Mahomed Hoossein Havildar?—To make arrangement of the fair.

Mahomed Hoossein, in his deposition, says, Khandekhan was along with Mahadowrow Oopadia to ask charity, and this is known to you, and you say you don't know; how is this?—He may say so, but I don't know.

24. *Mytah Khan Wulud Hoossein Khan*, Mussulman, aged 20 years, resident of Jamnair, occupation, Peon Naik, of the talook of Jamnair, having taken a solemn affirmation according to Act V. of 1840: Knows the prisoner, but does not know anything respecting the crime with which he is charged.

Question. Before 1841, were you on duty under the mamlutdar; if so, do you know about his oopadia?—*Answer.* During the fair I was on duty under the mamlutdar, when there was a begging Brahmin along with mamlutdar, but I don't know his name.

Do you know, during the jattrā, if he went to ask charity?—I don't know.

How do you know he was a beggar Brahmin?—I saw him going about asking charity in the fair.

Who was along with the Brahmin?—He was going alone.

Did you see Khandekhan going along with the Brahmin?—No, Khandekhan and Rugooputrow Shaikdar were going about in the fair, but I did not see any Brahmin along with them.

Did mamlutdar tell any merchant to give charity to a Brahmin?—He did not tell so in my presence.

Mohamed Hoossein states, in his deposition, that Khandekhan was going along with Mamlutdar's oopadia, and this is known to you, and you say you do not know; then how is this?—I selected his nephew as a clever man for magisterial duty, therefore he was in enmity with me, and gives my name; but I don't know this, and I did not see Khandekhan go along with Brahmin.

If you selected his nephew as a clever man, this does not appear a sufficient reason for enmity?—He was on duty in revenue department, and whoever were competent persons, they were to be appointed for police duty at the time I gave his name, and selected the havildar's nephew as a competent man to do the duty of police; but there is more to do, and greater trouble in the police duty; therefore he was angry with me; and Mohamed Hoossein was always saying to me, "I will look after you," therefore may perhaps have mentioned my name; but I am not certain this is the reason.

The above witness grossly prevaricated before the Court in regard the mamlutdar's Brahmin; he said he did not know whether he was going about or not in the fair asking charity; and again says he was, and did not give evidence properly, and greatly obstructed the Court's proceedings, therefore the Court punish him under the provisions of section 11, Regulation XIII. of 1827, by imprisoning him for one month in goal, and also told him that in the Court's opinion he was unfit to be employed; therefore an extract will be sent to the magistrate for his information, and an order, No. 25, issued to the deputy nazir for the enforcement of the above sentence.

Wrote a letter to the magistrate forwarding, an extract from the above proceedings, for his information.

26. *Tazulmohomed Wulud Mohomed Hoossein*, aged 25 years, Peon, talooka Jamnair, having taken a solemn affirmation according to Act V. of 1840, deposes, that he knows the prisoner.

Question. Before 1841 did you come in the Mhyjee fair; if so, under whose control?—*Answer.* I don't recollect the year, but when the prisoner, Mahadowrow Govind, was mamlutdar in Jamnair talooka, he was attending Mhyjee fair, to make its arrangement, in which one year I was under his control.

In that year, was any charity given to mamlutdar's oopadia?—I did not see, but heard so.

What did you hear?—Khande Khan was on duty with Shaikhan.

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If Khande Khan was on duty under the shaikdar, what has that to do with asking charity?—I heard in that year, from Mahomed Hoossein Havildar's mouth, that Khandekhan Amrootrow Shaikdar were going about in the juttra along with oopadia to ask charity, upon which I said so, but myself did not see it.

By the *Prisoner*.] Did you hear this from Mohamed Hoossain's mouth when Mahadowrow Govind was mamlutdar that time, or in the last year?—About a year ago Mohamed Hoossein told me so.

The witness grossly prevaricated before the Court in regard to the mamlutdar's Brahmin receiving charity; first says that when Mahadowrow Govind was mamlutdar, and at that time he went to the Mhyjee fair, and then he heard from Mahomed Hoossein that Amrootrow Shaikdar and Khandekhan were going about in the fair along with the Brahmin to collect charity, and again says that he heard so only in the last year (about a year ago); therefore the Court sentences him to two months' imprisonment in the gaol, and informed him, on its opinion, he is unfit for any further service; therefore the letter will be forwarded to the magistrate on the subject.

27. An order issued on the deputy nazir.

Wrote a letter to the magistrate, forwarding an extract from the above proceedings, for information.

28. *Shaikhchand Wulud Shaik Ghassee*, Mussulman, aged 25 years, peon, talooka Jamnair, having taken a solemn affirmation according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: Knows nothing respecting the crime with which he is charged.

Question. Before 1841, during Mhyjee fair, were you on duty under Mahadowrow Govind, mamlutdar?—*Answer*. Yes, I was in the fair, but some time I was under John Sahib, some year on duty under other persons, and only one year I was on duty under the mamlutdar, but do not recollect what year.

When you were on duty under the mamlutdar at that time, did anything take place regarding the charity of Mahadowrow's oopadia?—I did not see nor hear anything about the matter; but about the year ago, Pear Mohamed Jemedar told me, in the Mhyjee fair, that Rowjee Bhow (Mahadowrow Govind), mamlutdar, allowed charity to be taken for his oopadia from the persons.

Do you know Mahomed Hoossain; if so, in the year Mahadowrow Govind, mamlutdar of Jamnair, attended in the Mhyjee fair at the time, was Mohamed Hoossein in the fair, or not?—Yes, he was.

Mahomed Hoossein says, in his deposition, that Khandekhan was along with mamlutdar's oopadia, collecting the charity, and this matter was known to you, and you say you don't; then how is this?—Mahadowrow Govind called me, and said that I was a ragw, therefore I did not go near him.

This is not an answer to the question, therefore make proper answer?—Mahomed says so, but I saw Khandekhan and Shaikdar only going about in the fair, but I did not see Brahmin along with them.

The witness Hona Wullud Govind died, but his deposition was given before the magistrate on solemn affirmation, which made the provisions of clause of section 34, Regulation XIII. of 1827, is read and recorded, No. 29.

30. Read and recorded, the statement given by the five witnesses, by name Hona Joolseeram, Doolub, Gungaram, and Bhuggoo, before Captain Morris, on the 26th January 1844, Hunmunt Keira.

From the above recorded evidence, it is not proved the witness Khandakhan gave false evidence before the Court; therefore an order issued on the deputy nayer to release him from custody, No. 31.

The case for the prosecution is here closed, and the prisoner is called on for his defence.

The prisoner requests to be allowed three days to prepare a written defence on the subject, which the Court acceded to, and the trial is postponed.

Dhoolia, Thursday, 13 February 1845.

Resumes investigation of case No. 164 of the General Calendar of 1844, from the adjournment of the 10th instant. The prisoner, *Mahadowrow Govind*, is again placed at the bar, and the charge read over to him.

32. Read and recorded, the defence presented by the prisoner, Mahadowrow Govind.

33. Read and recorded the statement of the prisoner Mahadowrow Govind.

The trial here ends, and the Court will take time to deliberate before passing judgment.

Dhoolia, Monday, 24 February 1845.

Resumes investigation of case No. 164 of the General Calendar of 1844, from the adjournment of the 13th instant, and the prisoner, *Mahadowrow Govind*, is again placed at the bar, and the Court proceeds to pass judgment.

In this case the Court find as follows: It is abundantly clear, from the details of evidence given in this case, that every objectionable practice has been indulged in by the mamlutdar, of allowing his oopadia or priest to collect charity in the Mhyjee juttra, and using his name and influence for that purpose; the fact of his having misapplied his authority, so far as by using his influence with the merchants, and asking them to give charity, rests on the evidence of five witnesses, viz. the witness Balla Wulud Dhema Missur, in his deposition

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deposition before the magistrate, he denied that the mamlutdar had asked him and others to give charity; now he says that he was persuaded by the mamlutdar to give this statement, but that it is not true that the mamlutdar did ask him and others to pay charity to his oopadia, Hoossain Peon Balla Wulud Hasrutz, Toolseram, Guness Appajee, and Goolmahomed, and also that the influence of the mamlutdar was brought to bear by Government employers accompanying the said oopadia when perambulating the fair; and begging charity is proved by the following witnesses: Hossain Peon deposes to a carkoon and peon accompanying him, as does Goolmahomed Hurbajee; Vittull deposes to a carkoon accompanying the oopadia; Hurgovindass acknowledges to a carkoon accompanying the oopadia; Gungaram deposes to a peon having called him to pay charity to the oopadia. On the grounds of the above evidence, the Court is of opinion that the mamlutdar is guilty of misapplication of his authority as a police officer, and therefore convicts him of misapplication of authority in having, in the year 1841, in the month of January or February (corresponding with Paneh or Magh Shuke 1762), in the Mhyjee juthra, or fair, Mhyjee, talooka Jamnair, zillah Kandeish, while mamlutdar of the district, used his influence to obtain charitable contributions from the merchants attending the fair for his oopadia or private priest (name unknown, since deceased), such conduct being an offence under Regulation XII., section 8, clause 1st, of 1827; and in reference to the nature of the offence, the Court is of opinion that the ends of justice will be satisfied by imposing a fine. The following sentence is accordingly passed:

Sentence: That you, Mahdowrow Govind, pay a fine of five hundred (500) rupees, or in default to be imprisoned for the period of six (6) months.

34. Issued the usual warrant on the deputy nazir of the Court.

(True extract.)

(signed) *H. Liddell*,
Senior Assistant Session Judge.

Magistrate's Office, Dhoolia, 17 August 1844.

Prisoner 1. *Mahadowrao Govind Temboolkur*, caste Sinvee Brahmin, aged 43 years, inhabitant of Bhurgaum, talooka Bhurgaum. 2. *Moroo Govind Paraspé*, caste Concurrnest Brahmin, aged 41, inhabitant of Perenda, talooka Poorundur, zillah Poona. 3. *Ramajie Anunt Bhunderkur*, Surwa Brahmin, aged 32 years, inhabitant of Bhurgaum, talooka Bhurgaum.

Charged as follows:

Mahadow row Govind, under Regulation XVII. of 1827. section 16, clause 1, with undue exaction in his capacity of revenue officer, in having at Jamnair, talooka Jamnair, zillah Candeish, in or about the month of November 1841, corresponding with Kartick Shood Shuké 1763, precise date not known, while mamlutdar of that district, exacted from Tannage Wullud Rowajee, and other four Bohees, the sum of 80 rupees, in consideration of his having granted the permission to sell parched grain.

Moroo Govind, charged under the same Regulation and section, in having in the year 1842 (Shuké 1764), while mamlutdar of Jamnair, talooka Jamnair, zillah Candeish, made an undue exaction from the same parties, and for the same purpose, of 40 rupees.

Ramajee Anunt, charged under the same Regulation and section, in having in his capacity of revenue officer, as goomashta of Jamnair, talooka Jamnair, zillah Candeish, exacted from the same parties, for the same purpose, in the year 1841 (Shuké 1763), 20 rupees, and in 1842 (Shuké 1764), 10 rupees.

Plead all, Not guilty.

1. *Tunnajee Wullud Rownjee Bhoos*, deposed before the Captain Auld, that Roopa Bhoos had the monopoly of parched grain in the town of Jamnair; that about four years ago they told Viswanath Patel that they wished for permission to sell parched grain; at that time Mahadowrow Govind was mamlutdar of Jamnair; Vishwanath Patel said the business would cost money, to pay which witness consented; the patel took himself and four other Bhoos to the mamlutdar, and told him their wish; he then took them to his house, and said the permission they desired could be purchased for 100 rupees, to which they consented, and borrowed 80 rupees cash from Bheekaree Shet Wancee, of Jamnair; Vishwanath stood hawalab to Bheekaree Shet for 15 rupees, and 5 rupees, which they themselves brought from their houses; thus 85 rupees cash they gave Vishwanath Patel; Mypat Chinnajee Coolcurnee was there also, and he knows all about the matter. The patell and coolcurnee told them the money was to be paid as follows; Mahadowrao Govind, mamlutdar, 40 rupees; Moroo Govind, sheristadar, 20 rupees; Ramajee Anunt, goomashta, 10 rupees; Patel Vishwanath himself, 20 rupees; Mahypat Chinnajee, 10 rupees. They then took all five Bhoos to the cutcherry, and having made them sit outside, went into mamlutdar's residence, and returned, and said they had paid as follows: Mahadow Row Govind, 40 rupees; Moroo Govind, 20 rupees; Ramajee Anunt, 10 rupees; and they admitted that they themselves had taken 15 rupees of the sum in their hands, and that they had hawala for 15 rupees; they then received permission from the mamlutdar, patell, and coolcurnee to sell parched grain. Afterwards, in 1842, when Moroo Govind had come into office, Roopa Bhoos made a complaint, and the witness and other Bhoos were called, told

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by Moroo Govind that they must not sell parched grain. They went again to the patell and coolurnee, and asked how it was that, after having paid 100 rupees, they were again prevented from selling parched grain? They replied they could not help it, but would speak to the mamlutdar. They went to the mamlutdar, and returned, and said that if they would spend 50 rupees their affair would be settled. Dowjee and Narayen Bhoes said they would pay nothing more. Witness Shunkur Bhoee and Luxamon Bhoee brought 20 rupees from their houses, and borrowed 30 rupees from Vishwanath, patell; the money, 50 rupees, was given to Vishwanath, patell, and Mahyput Chinnajee, coolurnee, who said they would pay the mamlutdar 30 rupees, Ramajee Annunt 10 rupees, and take 10 rupees themselves. They then took all three rupees and 40 rupees and went to the mamlutdar's house; witness sat outside; they came back and said they had given the mamlutdar 10 rupees and Ramajee Annunt 10 rupees, and they had 10 rupees themselves; they then had permission to parch grain. Vishwanath, patell, sent Goolmahomed, peon, to call him, and told him to say he had paid half the money, and not 150 rupees; he said so, but they have actually paid 150 rupees. There was no one present at this time, but the five Bhoes, and the patell and coolurnee confirm this statement before me, and further states that the four Bhoes' names are Dowjee, Luxmon, Shunkar, and Narrain. Never spoke to or went before the mamlutdar on the occasions alluded to; everything was conducted by Vishwanath, patell, and Mahyput, coolurnee; has never since spoken to the mamlutdar or Ramajee Annunt. Did not make any complaint to the higher authorities, because Vishwanath, patell, said he would arrange their affairs to their satisfaction.

2. *Luxmon Wullud Mallaree Bhoee*, before Captain Auld, deposed to the same facts as the preceding witness, but declared that he paid the second amount to Moroo Govind and Ramajee Anunt himself, in the stable of the mamlutdar; there were present himself, Tonnajee Bhoee, Shunkur Bhoee, Dhowjee Bhoee, Narrain Bhoee. Mahyput Chinnajee, coolurnee, confirms the statement before me, and further states that he never had any communication with Mahadowrow Govind about the money paid to him; it was all settled by the patell. When the second sum was paid to Moroo Govind, he was outside the house, and did not see it paid. When asked how his statement before Captain Auld, that he paid the money himself, agrees with what he now says, witness states that he meant to say that Vishwanath, patel, had told him that the money was paid in the stable. Does not know that the patel paid the money to the mamlutdar.

3. *Shunkur Wullud Kaloo Bhoee*, before Captain Auld, deposed to the same effect as the preceding witnesses, and further states that he never held any communication with the mamlutdars, or entered their presence relative to this business.

4. *Shunkur Wullud Yenoo Shet* deposed, before Captain Auld, that he is servant of Bhicharee Shet, and that in Shuké 1763, in the month Kartick, October-November 1841, he lent Tannajee and Shunkur Bhoes 80 rupees, which they said was to be given to the mamlutdar for permission to set up shops; the amount is entered in his books (the books are not present; they afterwards came for 15 rupees, when he said he had no cash, but would give "havala;" did so, in favour of Vishwanath, patel, and Mahyput Chinnajee; the repayment of these sums is credited in his books. Knows nothing of the payment of these sums to the prisoners. Confirms his statement. The books are required.

5. *Vishwanath Wullud Bawajee*, Patell, deposed, before Captain Auld, that Tannajee and other Bhoes came to him and said they wished for permission to sell parched grain: witness and Mahyput Chinnajee went to the prisoner Mahadow Row Govind, then mamlutdar, and he said he required 100 rupees; it was arranged that the mamlutdar should have 80 rupees and Ramajee Annunt 20 rupees; the Bhoes consented, and having made arrangement to obtain the money, brought 85 rupees in cash to witness; and Shunkershet, servant of Bhicaree Set, stood security for 15 rupees; witness and Mahyput Chinnajee took the money to the mamlutdar's house, and paid Mahadow Row Govind, who was sitting on the top of his house alone, 80 rupees; to Ramajee Anunt, in his house, 20 rupees; the Bhoes then had leave to sell parched grain. Witness got 20 rupees himself, and Mahyput Chinnajee 10 rupees afterwards. In 1251 Fuslee (A. D. 1841-42), Raopa Bhoee, who had originally the monopoly of parched grain, complained to Moroo Govind, the next mamlutdar, who desired Tannajee and the other four Bhoes not to sell parched grain. They again applied to witness, who, on speaking to the mamlutdar, was told more money must be given; again the Bhoes raised money, 50 rupees, 30 rupees of which they borrowed from witness, and Mahyput Chinnajee and he took 40 rupees, and paid it to the mamlutdar, Moroo Govind, in his dwelling-house, and 10 rupees was paid to Ramajee Anunt, in his dwelling-house. Confirms this statement before me.

The magistrate considers it advisable to grant this witness, who, by his own confession, is an accessory in this offence, a pardon, on condition of his speaking the whole truth, as his evidence is material to the conviction of the principal offenders; he accordingly takes the usual declaration. He states that the statement made before Captain Auld is true, but that the only way he has of proving the truth is, to show that the object for which the Bhoes paid the money was effected. There had been a quarrel many years before, and all the Bhoes, except Roopu Bhoee, were prevented from selling parched grain.

Examined by prisoner *Mahadowrow Govind*.] States that the arrangement was made on the top of the prisoner's house; no one was present but Mahyput Chinnajee; it was about 9 A. M.; the money was paid a day or two, but he does not precisely remember; explains that he means to say the money was paid at 9 A. M. Does not remember at what time of day the arrangement

arrangement was made. Mahyput Chimnajee was present when the money was brought to him by the Bhoees; Mahyputtee carried it to mamlutdar's house; there were 100 rupees; did not tell the mamlutdar he was going to give 20 rupees to Ramajee Anunt; paid Rao Saheb first.

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

Examined by *Moroo Govind*, prisoner.] States that he did not make the arrangement with him; Mahyput Chimnajee told him it had been made; the money was taken to him at noon; Shunkur Bhoee and Mahyput Chimnajee were with him; they went before and gave the money, and he went there, behind the Cutcherry.

Examined by *Ramajee Anunt*.] Does not remember at what time or when he arranged with him for payment of the money, 20 rupees; saw the money given to him by Maheeputee Coolcurnee. Mahyputtee arranged the payment of 10 rupees; it was paid by Maheeputee Chimnajee; witness did not see it paid.

When asked how it is that he stated before Captain Auld that he had himself paid Moroo Govind, he says that what he then said is the truth; he did not recollect when he replied to the question now put.

The proceedings are adjourned.

(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Magistrate.

Dhoolia, 20 August 1844.—Proceedings resumed.

6. *Mahyput Chimnajee* deposed before Captain Auld, that he was sitting one day in the house of Vishwanath Patell, when Tanna, Shunkur, and Luxamon Bhoees and others, five in number, came there, and asked him to obtain from the mamlutdar permission to sell parched grain. Witness said, that they must pay the mamlutdar, who would not give permission without it. They agreed. Witness and Vishwanath Patell went to the mamlutdar, and spoke to him. He demanded 100 rupees. Witness consented; and when it was mentioned to the Bhoees, they agreed. Then, a few days after, Tanajee Bhoee, Shunkur Bhoee, and Rayojee Succaram, Goomasta of Oodajee Kulab, came to him, bringing 85 rupees. At that time he was there (where) Rayajee counted out the money, and Shunkursett, the servant Bhicaree Shet, stood security for 15 rupees. They took 100 rupees to the sirkar "Wara;" and having made the bhoees sit outside, they two went to Mahadowrow, who was sitting in the "maundivu," and told him the bhoees had brought the money. He said, "Give me 80 rupees, and 20 rupees to Ramajee Anunt." They did so, and obtained permission for the bhoees to parch grain. Some time after, Mahadow Rao Govind took his pension, and Moroo Govind came. Roopa Bhoee petitioned him, and he desired the other bhoees not to sell grain. The bhoees applied to him again; and he, making their wishes known to Moroo Govind, he required to be paid as well as his predecessor. The bhoees consented to 50 rupees. On the bazar day, the bhoees brought 50 rupees to the patell, who called witness, Vishwanath Patell, and Tanna Bhoee, and Shunker Bhoee, and witness went to the "Sirkar Wara." The bhoees were seated outside while they went in. The mamlutdar took 40 rupees, and told him to give 10 rupees to Ramajee Anunt. They then took 10 rupees to Ramajee Anunt, and got the required permission for the bhoees. Confirms the same before me, and states that the mamlutdar, Mahadowrao Govind, was sitting in the "maundwa" when he spoke to him about the bribe. Does not remember the time. Told the bhoees it would cost them money, because he knew the mamlutdar was in the habit of exacting bribes. Knew this from having ascertained he had taken bribes in the Gondkhail and Ramlehut's cases. Gave the money at 9 a.m.; took the money himself. It was in Chandore rupees.

Proceedings adjourned, to await the arrival of Roopa Bhoee.

(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Magistrate.

Proceedings resumed, 29 August 1844.

7. *Roopa Wullud Rama Bhoee* deposes: That, from time immemorial, his family has had the monopoly of parched grain in the town of Jamnair; that the other bhoees have constantly been at enmity with him; that when Row Saheb (the prisoner Mahadowrow Govind) came as mamlutdar, he permitted the other bhoees to sell parched grain. Never made any petition to that mamlutdar, because no one would hear him. He afterwards represented his grievance to Moroo Govind (prisoner), when mamlutdar, but he would not hear him; he has, therefore, been obliged to give up his trade. Has never heard that any bribes were given or received in the matter. Never inquired by what authority the other bhoees opened their shops. Applied to Moroo Govind in person, not by a written petition. Does not know who gave the other bhoees permission to open their shops; but when he saw them selling parched grain he retired.

[Being late, proceedings are adjourned.

(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Magistrate.

Proceedings resumed.—Camp Mallegaum, 18 September 1844.

8. *Mahadowrow Govind* (prisoner) states, that he never took the bribe; that he does not remember whether he gave the bhoees permission to sell parched grain, as it is so long time; but does not think he did.

9. *Moroo Govind* denies all knowledge of the bribe, and does remember that Roopa Bhoee petitioned him.

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10. *Ramajee Anunt* also denies all knowledge of the bribe.

The magistrate, having considered the evidence in this case, is of opinion that it is conclusive of the guilt of the prisoners Mahadowrow Govind and Moroo Govind; and that there is every reason to believe that Ramajee Anunt participated. In a case of this nature, where the facts occurred 10 years previous, it is not to be expected that there will be a perfect coincidence in the testimony of the parties concerned; but in the present instance all state, that the bribe was paid; and there is credible evidence to the fact, that the object for which the bribe was exacted was effected. Under these circumstances, the magistrate commits the prisoners to take their trial before the session judge.

Candeish, Magistrate's Office, Camp Malligaum, (signed) W. W. Bell,
18 September 1844. Magistrate.

The senior assistant session judge having requested that separate committals might be made in this case, so as to admit of Ramajee Anunt being tried independently, the prisoners Mahadowrao Govind and Moroo Govind are accordingly recommitted on the original charge.

Circuit Cutcherry, Camp Nundoorbar, (signed) W. W. Bell,
25 March 1845. Magistrate.

Candeish, Magistrate's Office, Dhoolia, 17 August 1844.

Prisoner, 1. Mahadowrao Govind Tembookur, caste Sinvee Brahmin; aged 43 years; inhabitant of Bhurgoon, talooka Bhurgoun. 2. Moroo Govind Paraspé; caste Concunust Brahmin; aged 41; inhabitant of Perenda, talooka Poorunder, zillah Poona. 3. Ramajee Anunt Bhundekur, Sinvee Brahmin; aged 32 years; inhabitant of Bhurgoan, talooka Bhurgoan,

Charged as follows:

Mahadowrow Govind, under Regulation XVII. of 1827, section 16, clause 1, with undue exaction in his capacity of revenue officer, in having at Jamnair, talooka Jamnair, zillah Khandeish, in or about the year 1841, in the month of November (corresponding with Shuke 1762, Khartie Sood), precise date not known, while mamlutdar of that district, exacted from Tannajee Wullud Bowjee, and other four bhoes, the sum of 80 rupees, in consideration of his having granted permission to sell parched grain.

Moroo Govind, charged under the same Regulation and section, in having in the year 1842 (Shuke 1764), while mamlutdar of Jamnair, talooka Jamnair, zillah Candeish, made an undue exaction from the same parties for the same purpose of 10 rupees.

Ramajee Anunt, charged under the same Regulation and section, in having in his capacity of revenue officer, as gomasta of Jamnair talooka, zillah Candeish, exacted from the same parties and for the same purpose, in the year 1841 (Shuke 1763), 20 rupees, and in 1842 (Shuke 1764), 10 rupees.

Plead all, Not guilty.

1. *Tannajee Wullud Rowjee Bhoee* deposed before Captain Auld, that Roopu Bhoee had the monopoly of parched grain in the town of Jamnair; that about four years ago they told Vishwanath Patel that they wished for permission to sell parched grain. At that time, Mahadowrow Govind was mamlutdar of Jamnair. Vishwanath Patell said the business would cost money; to pay which witness consented. The patel took himself and four other bhoes to the mamlutdar, and told him their wish; he then took them to his house, and said the permission they desired could be purchased for 100 rupees, to which they consented, and borrowed 80 rupees cash from Bheekaree Sett Wancee, of Jamnair. Vishwanath stood hawalah to Bheekaree Sett for 15 rupees, and five rupees which they themselves brought from their houses. Thus 85 rupees cash they gave Vishwanath Patell. Myput Chinnajee Coolcurnee was there also, and he knows all about the matter. The patell and coolcurnee told them the money was to be paid as follows: Mahadowrow Govind, mamlutdar, 40 rupees; Moroo Govind, sherishtadar, 20 rupees; Ramajee Anunt Gomashita, 10 rupees; Patel Vishwanath himself, 20 rupees; Myput Chinnajee, 10 rupees. They then took all five bhoes to the Cutchery; and having made them sit outside, went into mamlutdar's residence, and returned; and said they had paid as follows: Mahadowrow Govind, 40 rupees; Moroo Govind, 20 rupees; Ramajee Anunt, 10 rupees; and they admitted that they themselves had taken 15 rupees of the sum in their hands, and that they had hawalah for 15 rupees; they then received permission from the mamlutdar, patell, and coolcurnee to parch grain. Afterwards in 1842, when Moroo Govind had come into office, Roopu Bhoee made a complaint, and the witness and other bhoes were told by Moroo Govind that they must not parch grain; they went again to the patell and coolcurnee, and asked how it was that, after having paid 100 rupees, they were again prevented from selling parched grain; they replied, they could not help it, but would speak to the mamlutdar. They went to the mamlutdar, and returned and said, that if they would spend 50 rupees their affair would be settled. Dhowjee and Narrain Bhoes said they would pay nothing more. Witness, Shinker Bhoee, and Luxamon Bhoee brought 20 rupees from their houses, and borrowed

borrowed 30 rupees from Vishwanath Patell; the money, 50 rupees, was given to Vishwanath Patell and Myput Chimnaje Coolcurnee, who said they would pay the mamlutdar 50 rupees, Ramajee Anunt 10 rupees, and take 10 rupees themselves. They then took all three bhoees and 40 rupees, and went to the mamlutdar's house; witness sat outside. They came back, and said they had given the mamlutdar 30 rupees, Ramajee Anunt 10 rupees, and they had 10 rupees themselves. They then had permission to parch grain. Vishwanath Patell sent Goolmahomed Peon to call him, and told him to say he had paid half the money, and not 150 rupees. He said so, but they have actually paid 150 rupees. There was no one present at this time but the five bhoees, and the patel and coolcurnee confirm this statement before me, and further state that the four bhoees' names are Dowjee, Luxamon, Shunkur, and Narrain. Never spoke to or went before the mamlutdar on the occasions alluded to; everything was conducted by Vishwanath Patel and Myputtee Coolcurnee: has never since spoken to the mamlutdar or Ramajee Anunt. Did not make any complaint to the higher authorities, because Vishwanath Patell said he would arrange their affairs to their satisfaction.

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

2. *Laxamon Wullud Mullaree Bhoee*, before Captain Auld, deposes to the same facts as the preceding witness, but declared that he paid the second amount to Moroo Govind and Ramajee Anunt himself in the stable of the mamlutdar; there were present himself, Tanajee Bhoee, Shunkur Bhoee, Dowjee Bhoma, Narrain Bhoee. Myput Chimnaje Coolcurnee confirms the statement before me, and further states that he never had any communication with Mahadowrow Govind about the money paid to him. It was all settled by the patel when the second sum was paid to Moroo Govind; he was outside of the house, and did not see it paid. When asked how his statement before Captain Auld, that he paid the money himself, agrees with what he now says, witness states that he meant to say that Vishwanath Patell had told him that the money was paid in the stable. Does not know that the patel paid the money to the mamlutdar.

3. *Shunkur Wullud Khaloo Bhoee*, before Captain Auld, deposed to the same effect as the preceding witnesses, and further states that he never held any communication with the mamlutdars, or entered their presence, relative to this business.

4. *Shunkur Wullud Yemooshet* deposed before Captain Auld that he is servant of Bhicaree Shet, and that in Shuke 1763, in the month Kartick (October–November 1841), he lent Tanajee and Shunkur Bhoees 80 rupees, which they said was to be given to the mamlutdar for permission to set up shops. The amount is entered in his books (the books are not present). They afterwards came for 15 rupees, when he said he had no cash, but would give "havala;" did so in favour of Vishwanath Patel and Myput Chimnaje; the repayment of these sums is credited in his books; knows nothing of the payment of these sums to the prisoners; confirms his statement. The books are required.

5. *Vishwanath Wullud Bawjee Patel* deposed before Captain Auld that Tanajee and other bhoees came to him and said they wished for permission to sell parched grain; witness and Mhyput Chimnaje went to the prisoner Mahadowrao Govind, then mamlutdar, and he said he required 100 rupees. It was arranged that the mamlutdar should have 80 rupees and Ramajee Anunt 20 rupees; the bhoees consented, and having made arrangement to obtain the money, brought 85 rupees in cash to witness, and Shunkursett, servant of Bhicaree Shet, stood security for 15 rupees. Witness and Mhyput Chimnaje took the money to the mamlutdar's house, and paid Mahadoorow Govind, who was sitting on the top of his house, alone, 80 rupees; to Ramajee Anunt, in his house, 20 rupees. The bhoees then had leave to sell parched grain. Witness got 20 rupees himself, and Mhyput Chimnaje 10 rupees; afterwards in 1251 Fuslee (A.D. 1841–42), Roopa Bhoee, who had originally the monopoly of parched grain, complained to Moroo Govind, the next mamlutdar, who desired Tanajee and the other four bhoees not to sell parched grain. They again applied to witness, who on speaking to the mamlutdar was told more money must be given. Again the bhoees raised 50 rupees, 30 rupees of which they borrowed from witness and Mhyput Chimnaje, and he took 40 rupees and paid it to the mamlutdar, Moroo Govind, in his dwelling-house, and 10 rupees was paid to Ramajee Anunt in his dwelling-house. Confirms this statement before me. The magistrate considers it advisable to grant this witness, who by his own confessions is an accessory in this offence, a pardon, on condition of his speaking the whole truth, as his evidence is material to the conviction of the principal offenders. He accordingly takes the usual declaration; he states that the statement made before Captain Auld is true, but that the only way he has of proving the truth is to show that the object for which the bhoees paid the money was effected. There had been a quarrel many years before, and all the bhoees, except Roopa Bhoee, were prevented from selling parched grain.

Examined by Prisoner *Mahadoowrow Govind*.

States that the arrangement was made on the top of the prisoner's house; no one was present but Mhyput Chimnaje; it was about 9 a.m. The money was paid a day or two, but he does not precisely remember; explains that he meant to say the money was paid at 9 a.m.; does not remember at what time of day the arrangement was made. Mhyput Chimnaje was present when the money was brought to him by the bhoees. Mhyputtee carried it to mamlutdar's house; there were 100 rupees; did not tell the mamlutdar he was going to give 20 rupees to Ramajee Anunt; paid Row Sahib first.

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

Examined by *Moroo Govind*, Prisoner.

States that he did not make the arrangement with him. Mhyput Chimnajee told him it had been made; the money was taken to him at noon. Shunkur Bhoee and Mhyput Chimnajee were with him; they went before and gave the money, and he went there behind the Cutcherry.

Examined by *Ramajee Anunt*.

Does not remember at what time or when he arranged with him for payment of the money, 20 rupees; saw the money given to him by Mhyputtee Coolcurnee. Mhyputtee arranged the payment of 10 rupees; it was paid by Mhyput Chimnajee; witness did not see it paid. When asked how it is that he stated before Captain Auld that he had himself paid Moroo Govind, he says that what he then said is the truth; he did not recollect when he replied to the question now put.

The proceedings are adjourned.
(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Magistrate.

Dhoolia, 20 August 1844.—Proceedings resumed.

6. *Mhyput Chimnajee* deposed before Captain Auld that he was sitting one day in the house of Vishwanath Patel, when Tanna Shunkur and Luxumon Bhoee and others, five in number, came there and asked him to obtain from the mamlutdar permission to sell parched grain. Witness said that they must pay the mamlutdar, who would not give permission without it. They agreed. Witness and Vishwanath Patell went to the mamlutdar, and spoke to him; he demanded 100 rupees; witness consented, and when it was mentioned to the bhoees they agreed. Then a few days after Tanajee Bhoee, Shunkur Bhoee, and Ragojie Succaram, Goomashta, of Oodajee Kulal, came to him bringing 85 rupees. At that time he was there (where) Rayajee counted out the money, and Shunkur Shet, the servant of Bhikaree Shet, stood security for 15 rupees. They took 100 rupees to the "Sirkar Wara," and having made the bhoees sit outside, they two went to Mahadoorow, who was sitting in the "maundwa," and told him the bhoees had brought the money. He said, "Give me 80 rupees, and 20 rupees to Ramajee Anunt." They did so, and obtained permission for the bhoees to parch grain. Some time after Mahadoorow Govind took his pension and Moroo Govind came; Roopa Bhoee petitioned him, and he desired the other bhoees not to sell grain; the bhoees applied to him again, and he making their wishes known to Moroo Govind, he required to be paid as well as his predecessor. The bhoees consented to 50 rupees. On the bazar day, the bhoees brought 50 rupees to the patel, who called witness. Vishwanath Patell, and Tanna Bhoee, and Shunkur Bhoee and witness, went to the "Sirkar Warra;" the bhoees were seated outside while they went in. The mamlutdar took 40 rupees, and told them to give 10 rupees to Ramajee Anunt; they then took 10 rupees to Ramajee Anunt, and got the required permission for the bhoees. Confirms the same before me, and states that the mamlutdar Mahadoorow Govind was sitting in the "maudwa" when he spoke to him about the bribe; does not remember the time; told the bhoees it would cost them money, because he knew the mamlutdar was in the habit of exacting bribes; knew this from having ascertained he had taken bribes in the Gondkhail and Rambhuts cases; gave the money at 9 a.m.; took the money himself; it was Chandore rupees.

Proceedings adjourned; await the arrival of Roopu Bhoee.

(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Magistrate.

Proceedings resumed, 29th August 1844.

7. *Roopu Wullud Kema Bhoee* deposes, that from time immemorial his family has had the monopoly of parched grain in the town of Jamnair; that the other bhoees have constantly been at enmity with him; that when Row Sahib (the prisoner Mahadoorow Govind) came as mamlutdar, he permitted the other bhoees to sell parched grain; never made any petition to that mamlutdar, because no one would hear him; he afterwards represented his grievance to Moroo Govind when mamlutdar, but he would not hear him. He has therefore been obliged to give up his trade; has never heard that any bribes were given or received in the mottee. Never required by what authority the other bhoees opened their shops; applied to Moroo Govind in person, not by a written petition; does not know who gave the other Bhoees permission to open their shops, but when he saw them selling parched grain, he retired.

[Being late, proceedings are adjourned.

(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Magistrate.

Proceedings resumed.—Camp Malligaun, 18 September 1844.

8. *Mahadowrao Govind*, prisoner, states, that he never took the bribe; that he does not remember whether he gave the bhoees permission to sell parched grain, as it is a long time; but does not think he did.

9. *Moroo*

9. *Moroo Govind* denies all knowledge of the bribe, and does not remember that *Roopu Bhoee* petitioned him. Case of *Madhoo Row Govind*.

10. *Ramajee Anunt* also denied all knowledge of the bribe.

The magistrate having considered the evidence in this case, is of opinion that it is conclusive of the guilt of the prisoners *Mahadoorow Govind* and *Moroo Govind*, and that there is every reason to believe that *Ramajee Anunt* participated. In a case of this nature, where the facts occurred 10 years previous, it is not to be expected that there will be a perfect coincidence in the testimony of the parties concerned; but in the present instance all state that the bribe was paid, and there is credible evidence to the fact, that the object for which the crime was exacted was effected. Under these circumstances, the magistrate commits the prisoners to take their trial before the session judge.

(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Magistrate.

The senior assistant session judge having requested that separate committals might be made in the case, so as to admit of *Ramajee Anunt* being tried independently; the prisoners *Mahadoorow Govind* and *Moroo Govind* are accordingly recommitted on the original charge.

(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Magistrate.

Candiesh Magistrate's Office,
Camp Munderbar, 25 March 1845.

Dhoolia, Tuesday, 1 April 1845.

Before *Henry Liddell*, Esq., Senior Assistant Session Judge of the Zillah of Ahmednuggur, for Khandesh.

THE COURT proceeds with case No. 166, of the General Calendar of 1844.

This case was forwarded to the magistrate on the 1st February 1845, for preparing separate cases against the prisoner *Ramajee Anunt*, to be tried independently, in consequence of his having already been tried and sentenced by the session judge in another of conspiracy; but that sentence being annulled, and the prisoner acquitted by the Court of *Suddur Foujdaree Udawlut*, under date the 3d March 1845, the senior assistant session judge is of opinion that there is no necessity to detain the prisoner, *Ramajee Anunt*, for trial before the session judge.

The Prisoners: No. 1. *Mahdow Row Govind Tamboolkur*, aged 43 years; caste *Senoy*; occupation late *mamlutdar*, talooka *Jamnair*; resident of *Bhengaum*, native of *Khandesh*.

No. 2. *Moro Govind Paranjpe*, aged 41 years; caste *Brahmin*; occupation late *mamlutdar*; talooka *Jamnair*, resident of *Purnicha*, talooka *Poorundur*, zillah *Poona*.

No. 3. *Ramajee Anunt Bhundurkur*, aged 32 years; caste *Senoy*; occupation, late *carkoon*; talooka *Jamnair*, resident of *Bhurgaum*, talooka *Bhurgaum*, native of *Khandesh*, are brought into Court and placed at the bar.

No. 1, Prisoner *Mahowrow Govind*, charged with undue exaction in his capacity of revenue officer, under Regulation XVII. of 1827, section 16, clause 1; in having, at *Jamnair*, talooka *Jamnair*, zillah *Khandesh*, in or about the year 1841, in the month of November, corresponding with *Shuke 1763*, *Kartick Shood*, precise date not known, while *mamlutdar* of that district, exacted from *Tanjee Wulud Rowjee*, and from other *bhoees*, the sum of 80 rupees, in consideration of his having granted the permission to sell parched grain.

The prisoner No. 2, *Moro Govind*, charged with undue exaction in his capacity of revenue officer, under Regulation XVII. of 1827, section 16, clause 1; in having, in the year 1842 (*Shuke 1764*), while *mamlutdar* of *Jamnair*, talooka *Jamnair*, zillah *Khandesh*, made an undue exaction from the same parties, and for the same purpose, of 40 rupees.

The prisoner No. 3, *Ramajee Anunt*, charged under the same Regulation and section with undue exaction in his capacity of revenue officer, in having, while *goomasta* of *Jamnair* talooka, zillah *Khandeish*, exacted from the same parties, and for the same purpose, 20 rupees in 1841, or *Shuke 1763*; and 10 rupees in 1842, *Shuke 1764*.

The prisoners plead, Not guilty.

The Court proceeds to take the evidence.

1 and 2. Read and recorded the *Vukalut namahs*, presented by the prisoners in the names of *Ramchunder Bheenerow* and *Venkutal Ramrow*, *vukeels*.

3. *Tanjee Wulud Rowjee Bhoee*, aged 45 years, resident of *Jamnair*, having taken a solemn affirmation, according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoners; previous to the famine many years since, A. D. 1824, *Roopa Bhoee* and his relations had the monopoly of selling parched grain (*dholia* and *phootania*) in *Jamnair*; but after the famine we commenced to sell it, and then *Roopa* had no shop of his. About eight years ago he went

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to Vishwanath Patell, who sent his peon and closed our shop, which was then monopolised by Roopa. About three years ago we went to Vishwanath Patell, and begged permission for re-opening our shop; he replied we must expend something, and we consented to do so. He then said that he required 100 rupees to pay sircar, but did not mention the names of the parties to whom it was to be paid. There were five of us present at the time, viz. myself, Dhoojee, Shunkur, Luxamon, and Narrain. We left the patell with a promise to get the money, and for that purpose went to Shunkur Sett, of whom we borrowed 85 rupees and paid it to the patell, with a note from the Sett for the remaining 15 rupees, making altogether 100 rupees. I do not recollect whether I gave the note on the same day, or two or three days afterwards. On the occasion of our paying the 85 rupees, we five bhoees, the patell, and Mahiput Coolkurnee were present; upon this Vishwanath Patell gave us leave to open our shop and sell parched grain, which we did. About four months afterwards, when Madhowrow Govind left the talooka, and was succeeded by Moro Govind, Roopa Bhoee again went to the mamlutdar, and got our shop closed. We then called upon the patell, and told him that it was not long since we had laid out a hundred rupees, and our shop was closed again, and we would therefore have recourse to the sircar. Vishwanath Patell prevented our doing so, and requested us to pay an additional sum of 50 rupees, when he would manage to get permission for re-opening our shop, and added that the money was for the sircar, but he did not mention the names of the persons to whom it was to be given. We borrowed 30 rupees of the patell himself, and put 20 from our own pocket, and paid the 50 rupees to the patell. Myhiput Coolkurnee was present on the occasion.

Question. Did the patell and coolkurnee ever take you to the mamlutdar?—*Answer.* No, neither to Madhowrow Govind nor to Moroo Govind.

Did you close your shop by Roopa's desire after Moro Govind came?—He forcibly took away the baskets containing the grain from our women; we then went to Vishwanath Patell, and accordingly to his requisition paid him 50 rupees more.

Did Vishwanath Patell or Mahiput Coolkurnee tell you to whom they had paid the money?—No.

Did the mamlutdar ever give you permission to open a shop?—No, we never went to him; we paid the money to the patell, and he gave us permission.

At what place did you pay the 50 rupees to the patell, and did he pay it to anybody else in your presence?—We took 20 rupees from our houses, and borrowed 30 rupees from the patell himself, and paid the whole to him in his house; he did not pay any one in our presence.

Did the patell take you to Moro Govind after receiving the 50 rupees?—No.

Had Moro Govind ordered you to close your shop before the payment of the 50 rupees to the patell or not?—No.

You formerly stated distinctly that on the occasion of their receiving 100 rupees for opening your shop. Vishwanath Patell and Myheput Chimnaje Coolkurnee had told you that, of the 100 rupees, 40 were for Mahdowrow Govind, 20 rupees for Moroo Govind, 10 rupees Ramajee Anunt, 20 rupees for the patell, and 10 rupees for the coolkurnee, and you now say that they gave you no particulars as to the parties to whom the money was to be paid; how is this?—I did not say so, and I don't know how such particulars were written.

In your former deposition, you stated that the patell and coolkurnee had taken you to the mamlutdar, whereas you now say they did not; how is this?—I hear my former deposition read over to me before the Court, but I did not say so, nor can I imagine how they wrote it so.

Did the patell and coolkurnee tell you that they had appropriated such an amount out of the 100 rupees?—No.

You formerly stated that, on his arrival, Moro Govind had told you to close your shop, and you now say he did not; how is this?—Moro Govind never called me, nor did he tell us anything of the kind, neither did I depose to that effect; and I cannot say how it was written so.

Did Vishwanath Patell ever send his sepoy to you?—He did not, nor did he ever induce me to give false evidence on the subject.

In your former deposition, you state that Vishwanath Patell and Myheput Coolkurnee sent a sepoy, Goolmahomed, to call you, and that they desired that, if anybody asked, you might tell that you had only paid them half of the amount actually received by them 75, and not 150, upon which you stated so, but that it is true you paid them 150 rupees, whereas you now say before the Court that you were never instructed by anybody; how is this?—I did not say so in my deposition, nor did the patell instruct me to that effect.

In the former deposition you state that Dhowjee and Narrain refused to pay their share of the 50 rupees; that the 30 were borrowed from Vishwanath Patell by yourself, Shunkur, and Luximon, and adding 20 of your own, you three persons paid the 50 rupees, but before the Court you say that it was paid by five persons; how is this?—It is true that Dhowjee and Narrain did not pay their shares of the 50 rupees, and that it was therefore paid by us three persons only; but I made a mistake before the Court from want of recollection.

By the *Prisoner*, No. 1.] Were you kept in custody before your deposition was taken during the inquiry last year; if so, how many days?—My deposition was taken at the Jannair Chowree; there was no gentleman; and I don't know the name of the person before

before whom it was taken, nor that of the writer of it. Before taking my deposition, he put me in custody one whole day and night, during which I was not allowed to take my dinner. I was released on the next day on giving my deposition.

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Where were you in custody?—In the Bheel guard-room.

How many of you were in custody?—We five Bhoees.

This witness, when called upon to account for the glaring discrepancies in his present and former deposition, declares that he never deposed to what is put down by the police authorities. The Court has strong reasons to believe that this man has sworn falsely before it, and he is ordered to be detained until further orders.

4. *Luximon Wulud Mulharee Bhoee*, aged 30 years, resident of Jamnair, having taken a solemn affirmation according to Act V. of 1840, deposes to knowing the prisoners. We had the monopoly of selling parched grain, &c., for a long time, till about eight years ago, we were prevented from selling it by Roopa Bhoee through the patell and coolkurnee. We waited upon Vishwanath Patell, who told us that we should not go on with our trade, and we were consequently reduced to starvation. About two years ago, I don't recollect the precise date or month, when Mahdoorow Govind was mamlutdar at Jamnair, we went to Vishwanath Patell, and requested him to permit our reopening our shops, which he promised to do, provided we paid him 100 rupees. We five bhoees, namely, myself, Tunajee, Dhowjee, Shunkur, and Narrain, borrowed 100 rupees of Sunkur Seti Wanee, whom we informed that it was to be paid to Vishwanath Patell, for the purpose of obtaining permission for re-establishing our monopoly, and paid the money to the Patell in his house. He desired us to wait upon him the next day, and we did so, when he ordered us to commence our trade, which we accordingly did. About three or four months afterwards, when Moro Govind came as mamlutdar, Roopa put a stop to our trade, by taking away our baskets of parched grain forcibly. I don't know whether he petitioned the mamlutdar on the subject or not, nor did that officer either call us or give any order on the subject; but our shop was in part closed by Roopa. We then went to Vishwanath Patell, and apprised him of what had taken place. He demanded a further sum of 50 rupees, which we said we could not afford to lay out, since we had not long ago paid a hundred rupees. He replied that we must pay it, and in case of our having no money, offered us to lend it. He then advanced us five persons 50 rupees, which we paid him back again. We brought no money from our house upon this occasion.

Question. Did the patell and coolkurnee take you to the mamlutdar?—*Answer.* No.

Did the patell tell you to whom he had paid the 150 rupees in question?—No, he told us nothing about it.

You first stated in your former deposition that you paid 40 rupees to Mahdow Govind Mamlutdar, 10 rupees to Ram Bhow Goomasta, 20 rupees to Moro Govind Sherestadar, 10 to Myput Chinnajee Coolkurnee, and 20 to Vishwanath Patell, and then that you paid the money to the patell and coolkurnee, and that you five persons accompanied them to the mamlutdar's house, and that they, as well as he (mamlutdar) afterwards permitted you to open your shop. Before the Court you say that you paid the 100 rupees to the patell, and that he did not tell you to whom it was to be paid; account for this discrepancy?—When Vishwanath Patell demanded the 100 rupees, he told us that he should pay 20 rupees to Rowsahib Mamlutdar, 20 rupees to sheristadar, 20 to the goomasta (I do not recollect his name, 20 to Myheput Chinnajee Coolkurnee, and taken 20 himself.

Why did you first say that he did not mention any names?—I made a mistake from forgetfulness on that point, but he did not take us to the mamlutdar.

You stated in your former deposition that you accompanied the patell to the mamlutdar's ghurree, when the amount was paid, and that both that officer and the patell gave you permission to commence your trade, whereas you say before the Court that you did not go to the mamlutdar; how do you account for this?—We did not go to the mamlutdar with the patell, and I don't know how it was so written in my former deposition.

Did the patell tell you to whom he had paid the 50 rupees, and did you accompany him on the occasion of its payment?—No.

You stated, in your former deposition, that the patell made a settlement with the mamlutdar, and on his return from him he desired you to pay 30 rupees for the mamlutdar, 10 for Rambhow Goomasta, and 10 for himself, which last amount he deducted at the spot, and gave the remainder to you, with a desire to take it yourself; that you took that amount in company with Myput Chinnajee to the mamlutdar at the ghurree, and paid him 30 rupees in the stables, and 10 to Rambhow Goomasta. From your statement it appears you did not go to the mamlutdar; how is this?—He did not tell me to go, nor did I carry the money to the mamlutdar; neither did I pay any money into the hands of that officer or the Goomasta, and I cannot account for what may have caused my former deposition to be so written.

Before the magistrate, you stated that you did not pay the 40 rupees to the mamlutdar, but that the patell told you he had done so; you now say that he did not tell you anything about it; how is this?—Two days after the payment of the 50 rupees, the patell told me that he had paid the money to Moro Punt Dada.

Why did you not state so at first?—He told me this at his house, and I thought I was not required to tell before the Court what took place at his house, and that was the cause of the omission.

Your former deposition shows that the patell told you he would pay 40 rupees to Mahdow Ram Govind, 10 to Rambhow, 20 to Moro Govind, and 10 to Myput Chinnajee,

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retaining 20 for himself; you now say that he told you he would pay each 20 rupees, how is this?—Whatever formerly stated, is right; I have no recollection now.

How is it that in your former deposition, you stated Moro Govind called on you to shut your shop, and also desired you to go to Vishwanath Patell, to whom you accordingly went, and you now state that you did not go there?—The mamlutdar neither called me, nor told me anything of the kind, and I do not know how my former deposition was written so.

By the *Prisoner*, No. 1.] During the investigation last year, did any one confine you before taking your deposition?—I was kept in confinement one whole day in the Bheel guard; it was when the sahib was at Jamnair; I was set at liberty after giving my deposition in the evening.

Were you in custody without food, or how?—Yes, I was suffered to starve.

Where was any deposition taken?—In a dhurumsala, before the mamlutdar (who is at present in the talooka), but I don't know his name; the sahib then in the tent. I was afterwards taken before him, and the deposition I had before given having been read over to me, I said it was all true.

Before giving your deposition, did the patell instruct you to say anything?—Yes; he sent a sepoy called Gool Mahomed to call me, and I went to him in company with Tanajee, Dhowjee, and Shukur; he desired us to state only half the amount before the sirkar, and not the whole that we had paid him; and we replied, that we would state the truth.

You say that your deposition was taken before the mamlutdar, but that does not bear his signature; do you recollect whether it was the mamlutdar or any other person?—It was the mamlutdar.

Did the mamlutdar keep you in confinement in the ghemy?—No.

By the second prisoner (*Moro Govind*).] When you paid the 100 rupees to the patell, and he told you the name of the persons to whom it was to be paid, was Moro Govind at Jamnair or Anawud?—He was then the mamlutdar of Anawud.

Then how do you say that the rupees were paid to him?—I said so from ignorance; but he was not then in Jamnair, nor did the patell tell me so afterwards; when Moro Govind came to Jamnair as mamlutdar, the patell took 50 rupees from us, and it was then that he told us that he would pay 20 rupees to Moro Govind, and 10 to Myheput Chimajee, and 20 keep for himself.

This witness also contradicts his former evidence on most material points, and is therefore ordered to be detained until further orders.

[It being late, the Court adjourns.]

Dhoolia, Wednesday, 2 April 1845.

Resumes investigation of Case No. 166, of the General Calendar of 1844, from the Adjournment of yesterday.

The prisoners, No. 3, are again placed at the bar, and the charge read over to them.

5. *Shunkur Wd. Kalloo Bhoose*, aged 30 years, resident of Jamnair, having taken a solemn affirmation, according to Act of 1840, deposes to knowing the prisoners. Till about eight years ago, we Bhoose had had the privilege of selling parched grain, when Roopa, preposterously, and without any authority, forbade us from continuing on trade; we accordingly closed our shop, and continued without employment. About three years ago, in consequence of our having been reduced to starvation, I, in company with Tanajee, Luximon, Dhowjee, and Narrain Bhooses, in all five persons, went to Vishwanath Patell, and Myhiput Chinmajee Coolkurnee, and applied for permission for the recontinuance of our shop. They told us that we should have to incur some expense in the sirkar, and desired us therefore to fetch a hundred rupees. They gave us no details as to the names of the persons to whom they were to pay the money; we accordingly contracted a loan of 100 rupees from Shunkur Wane, and took it to the patell's house and paid him, when the coolkurnee was also present; they both told us at the time that we might open our shop without any objection; we did so, but I do not know whether the money was paid to any one else, or retained themselves, as they did not let us know the names of the persons to whom the money was to be handed over. Shortly afterwards, Mahdowrow Govind mamlutdarship ceased, and Moro Govind succeeded him (this was about four months after we had re-opened our shops); and then Roopa Bhoose forcibly got possession of the baskets, while our females were sitting in the shops; he had no sirkar's sepoy with him at the time, and whether he was authorised to act in that manner I do not know. In a short time again went to Vishwanath Patell, who demanded a further outlay of 50 rupees; which, on our saying we had no money he offered to lend us, and assured us that there would be no further demands against us. Upon this assurance, Dhowjee and Narrain did not consent to contribute towards the money, and therefore the other three of us borrowed 30 rupees from Vishwanath Patell, and getting 20 rupees from our own houses we paid total, viz., 50 rupees to the patell, telling him that he might pay it to anybody else, or dispose of it as he liked; he then gave us leave to open our shops, which we did, but neither the patell nor the coolkurnee told us to whom they were to pay the money. The coolkurnee was present on the occasion of our paying the 50 rupees to Vishwanath Patell.

Question. Did you ever go to the mamlutdar, either before or after the payment of the several sums of 100 and 50 rupees?—*Answer.* No, not on either occasion, nor did the mamlutdar want us, neither did he ever order us to close our shops.

Why

Why did you close your shop at Roopa Bhoee's desire?—I know no other reason for our doing so than that we closed them upon his saying.

In your former deposition you stated that previous to the payment of the 100 rupees, the patell and coolkurnee had taken you to the mamlutdar; that you sat outside while they went in, and that on their return home the patell mentioned the names of Mahdowrow Govind, Moro Govind, Ramajee Annund, and Myheput Chimnajee Colkurnee, as well as his own name, as having received the 100 rupees; you now say that you never went to the mamlutdar, and that the patell told you no names; how is this?—I never went to the mamlutdar with the patell, and I do not know if the four others went.

If you had not gone, how did you state in your former deposition that you had?—Two depositions had been taken before mine, and it was written according to those statements, and I said so.

Was your deposition taken down according to your actual statement?—Yes.

Since you did not go to the mamlutdar, how did you say you did go?—When we five Bhoees went to the patell to make our complaint, before the payment of the 100 rupees, he and the coolkurnee took us to the mamlutdar's house. We sat there outside the door, and they went in. On their return, after the conversation, we went to the patell's house; he told us that we should incur an expense of 100 rupees for Mahadowrow Govind and Rumajee Annunt.

Did the patell and coolkurnee tell you at the time that they wanted each a portion of the money themselves?—No.

How do you say that you did not go to the mamlutdar, having actually gone to him?—Having no recollection, I said so.

In your former deposition you stated, that on your paying the 50 rupees to the patell, the coolkurnee took them and went to the mamlutdar along with you all, and there paid 30 rupees to Moro Govind, mamlutdar, and 10 rupees to Rambhow, reserving 10 for himself and the patell, and that you were present at the time; you now say that you did not go to the mamlutdar, and that you were not told the names of the parties who had received the money; how do you account for this discrepancy?—I did not accompany him to the mamlutdar.

If you had not gone, how did you say you had?—We did go there along with the patell and coolkurnee, who entered the ghurry while we went our way outside; we did not accompany them inside the ghurry.

What did the patell and colcurnee say on their return from the ghurree?—They said to us nothing that day, but on the next, when we five Bhoees went to Vishwanath Patell's house, he said that he had paid the money, but said no more, that we might open our shops as our business had been settled.

You first said that you did not go to the mamlutdar, and you now state that you did go; how is this?—I do not recollect to have first said so.

On the day after your paying the 50 rupees, when the patell told you to open your shops, did he mention the names of the persons to whom they had paid the money?—Yes; he said that he had paid it to Moro Govind and Rambhow. We paid the money to the patell in his house, and do not know whether he paid it to anybody else or not.

By the Prisoner No. 1, *Mahdowrow Govind*.] You say that previous to the payment of the 100 rupees, you accompanied the patell to the mamlutdar for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements, and that you sat outside the door; what was it the door of?—We sat near the outermost gate of the ghurry; the mamlutdar's residence is a long way off it; we did not sit at the door of his dwelling-place.

Did you see the mamlutdar on the occasion, and did the patell and coolkurnee speak to him in your presence?—We did not see him, nor did we observe the patell and coolkurnee converse with him.

Were you kept under restraint or not, previous to the taking of your deposition, during the investigation last year at Jamnair?—I was confined in the Bheel guard-room a whole day and night; on the next morning a person called Ayah took my deposition in the dhurumsalla, there was no gentleman at the time.

Was the solemn affirmation administered you at the time?—No; but after taking my deposition, I was taken before a gentleman who was residing there at the time, and before him it was administered to me, and my deposition was read over to me.

Did you starve, or were you allowed food during your confinement?—I starved from morning till evening, when a peon having escorted me, I washed my mouth and took my victuals, and immediately returned to the guard-room.

Do you generally take two or three meals a day, or how many?—Whenever I go to the jungle, I take one meal at night; but when at home, one in the day, and another in the night, *i. e.* two meals a day.

You formerly stated, that when Moro Govind came as mamlutdar, Roopa Bhaee made a complaint to him, upon which he ordered you not to continue your shop; but you now say that he did not either call you or tell you to shut your shops; how is this?—The mamlutdar did not call us.

Then how did you say he did?—On his arrival as mamlutdar, Moro Govind called us five Bhoees to his cutcherry, and told us that Roopa Bhoee had made complaint against us, and desired us to go to the patell, and to be guided by his advice.

Having actually gone to the mamlutdar, how did you just say you did not go to him?—I said so from want of recollection, but we did go to him.

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Did the patell send a sepoy to call you or not, before your former deposition had been recorded?—No; and I don't know if he called four others.

You formerly stated that the patell sent Gool Mahomed, sepoy, to call you five Bhoees, and desired you to say that you had only paid half of what was actually received, and you now say that he did not call you; how is this?—It is true that the patell did not call us; but before my deposition was taken two others had been examined, and the writer asked me if the contents of those two depositions were the same that I had to say, and I said, yes.

Who are the persons that had been examined before you?—Tanajee and Luximun, and it was referring to their statements that the writer asked me if they represented the real facts, and I answered in the affirmative.

If the patell neither called you nor told you anything, why did you not state so when you were asked by the writer of the deposition?—The writer told me to give my deposition according to the statements of the others, and I said, "Very well, you may write it down so."

In your former deposition you stated that you borrowed 80 rupees of Bhickaree Sett and 15 of Vishwanath Patell, and added five from your own houses; you now say that you borrowed the whole 100 rupees from Shunkersetts Goomasta of Bhickaree Sett, and paid it to Vishwanath Patell; how is this?—It is true that we put five rupees of our own, borrowed 80 rupees of Shunkersett, and 15 of Vishwanath Patell, but now I made mistake for want of recollection.

This witness prevaricated most grossly; the greatest difficulty to get direct answers from him. He first stated distinctly that he never went to the gharay with the patell, and that they never told him how the money was distributed, and various other particulars, but on being cross-questioned, after a great deal of evasion and prevarication, admits all these circumstances, and says he did not remember.

It seems clear to the Court that these witnesses, by name Tanajee Wullud Rownjee, Luximon Wullud Mulharee, and Shunkur Wullud Kalloo, have come up predetermined to do everything in their power to annul their former evidence by flat contradictions and prevarications, if not perjuries; they are therefore forwarded to the magistrate with their present and former depositions, that if he thinks proper he may prepare cases of perjury against them.

Wrote a letter to the magistrate, forwarding an extract from the Court's proceedings, together with the above-named three witnesses, and their original depositions made before the police authorities and Session Court.

6. *Dhowjee Wulud Tuckera*, aged 60 years, resident of Jamnair, having taken a solemn affirmation according to Act V. of 1840, deposes to knowing the prisoners about eight years ago. Roopa Bhoee closed our shop of parched grain, but I do not know upon whose authority he did so; we closed it upon his saying. About three years ago we went to Vishwanath Patell and requested that he might permit us to reopen our shop; he told us that we should expend 100 rupees for the Sirkar people; upon this we five Bhoees borrowed the required sum from Shunkur Sett and took it to Vishwanath Patell's house, where we paid it to him; but I do not know to whom he paid it, nor do I recollect what else passed on the occasion. Afterwards opened our shops, which we did upon the patell's order, but am not acquainted with any other arrangements he may have made. Sometime afterwards a sepoy came and took away our baskets from our females, but I do not know whose sepoy he was. Upon this occasion we five Bhoees went to the patell's house, and three of them paid him 50 rupees, Narrain and myself having refused to pay our shares of it. I do not at all know to whom the patell paid the money.

Question by the Prisoner No. 1, Mahdowrow Govind.] Did the patell send a sepoy to call you and tell you anything before the investigation took place last year?—*Answer.* No.

Did Gooloo sepoy ever come to call you?—No.

In your former deposition you stated that the patell sent for you, and requested that if any one asked you about the money incurred for the shop of parched grain, you might not divulge the matter; you now say, "I did not state so, nor do I know how my deposition was taken down by the writer"?—They neither called us nor told us anything of the kind. This is true.

By the Prisoner.] Were you put into custody or not before the investigation took place last year at Jamnair?—I was kept one day and one night in the Bheel guardroom by a person who was called Aya; there was also a gentleman on the next day; the Aya took my deposition, and then took me to the gentleman, before whom it was read over to me.

Did you starve during your confinement, or were you allowed to take food?—I starved till evening, when I was escorted home by a peon; I took my victuals, and returned to the place. On the next morning they gave me leave to go away after taking my deposition, and I went home.

When the deposition was read over to you before the gentleman, was the "solemn affirmation" administered to you?—Yes.

Did the patell or any of your fraternity (the party of the five Bhoees) tell you the names of any persons to whom they might have paid the money?—No.

7. *Shunkur Wulud Yemoo*, aged 32 years; Wanee; resident of Jamnair, having taken a solemn affirmation according to Act V. of 1840, deposes to knowing the prisoners. On the 7th Kartick Shood, Shukee 1763, Tanajee and Shunkur came to my master Bhickaree Sett's shop for a loan of money, amounting to 80 rupees. I asked them why they wanted the money,

money, and they replied that it was to be paid to the mamlutdar for authorising the recon-
tinuance of their shops of parched grain; I accordingly advanced them 80 rupees, and
about 15 days afterwards they both came again to our shop and desired a further loan of
15 rupees. I told them we had no ready money, but they might have an assignment
for it. They said that they had to pay Vishwanath Patell, and I accordingly called upon
him at his house, and took up the assignment of 15 rupees. This is what I know.

Question. In what manner did you pay the 15 rupees to the patell?—*Answer.* About
two months after this we received from each of the five Bhoes a sum of 20 rupees 13 annas,
104 rupees, one total, out of which on the same day we credited 15 rupees to the account
of Myheput Chimnaje, against whom our shops had some balance, as we had not given
credit in the name of the patell.

What was the cause of your giving credit to Myheput Chimnaje while you had taken
the assignment in favour of Vishwanath Patell?—About a month after assignment I desired
Myheput Chimnaje to pay to the patell 15 rupees out of the sum he owed us, and he said
he would do so; I then confronted both parties on the subject.

Are the books at your shop at present?—Yes.

Why did you not debit the amount to the Bhoes, and give credit to Vishwanath Patell
in your books at the time the assignment took place?—I was taken ill on the same day that
the assignment took place, and I continued so for two months, and it was on this account
that the entry was not made.

Who kept the accounts during the two months of your sickness?—Bhickaree Sett.

Instead of mentioning in the entry containing the credit given to Myheput Chimnaje's
account that it is on account of the assignment of the patell, you have made a note that it
is on account of Tannaje and Shunkur Bhoee, without making the least mention of the
patell's concern; what was the cause of your doing so?—I had just recovered from illness;
I had no recollection, and therefore mentioned the names of Tannaje and Shunkur Bhoes.

You state that about 15 days after the items of 80 rupees was entered, the assignment of
the patell took place, and that since you having fallen sick Bhickaree Sett kept the account
current; produce that account?—He entered the items in the day-book, and after my
recovery I posted them in the fair journal.

You first debited the amount in the name of two Bhoes, and credit it in the name of
five persons; how is this?—We had paid the money to two Bhoes, but it being repaid by
five, we accordingly gave credit to all five.

By the Prisoner, No. 1, *Mahdowrow Govind.*] You stated that the item in your rough
day-book of 42 rupees credited to Myheput Chimnaje Coolkurnee contained that of 15
rupees, but it does not appear in his name; but in the sheet opened for Jyram Sadaseu,
where you have also remarked the name of his son Rugoonath, what was the cause of
your opening the item in this man's name?—Myheput Chimnaje and Rughoo are cousins,
and live together, and moreover there is no separate folio for the former; the amount was
therefore credited in the name of the latter.

Have you a folio in your account for Vishwanath Patell?—Yes, but the entry of 15
rupees, not having been made at the time, did not go to his name.

That I obtained a counter assignment by Myheput Chimnaje, appears from the state-
ment I have above made.

8. Recorded an extract from the books produced by the preceding witness, under date
the 7th Kartick Shood, Shuk 1763, touching the items of 80 and 15 rupees.

[It being late, the Court adjourns.]

Dhoolia, Thursday, 3 April 1845.

Resumes investigation of Case No. 166, of the General Calendar of 1844, from yesterday's
adjournment, and the prisoners Nos. 1 to 3, are again placed at the bar, and the charge
read over to them.

9. *Vishwanath Wulud Bowagee*, caste Goozur Patell, aged 45 years, police patell of
Jamnair, having taken a solemn affirmation, according to Act V. of 1840, deposes to
knowing the prisoners till about five years ago; I don't recollect the exact date, &c.,
Roopa Bhoee had the monopoly of selling parched grain, when Tannaje Shunkur, Dhowjee
Luximon Bhoes, and Sakaree Bhoee, in all five persons, came to me and requested
permission to sell parched grain. I told them that we could no way interfere in the matter
without the orders of the mamlutdar. That on the following day I and Myheput Chimnaje
went to the mamlutdar (Row Sahib), and told him that the Bhoes had applied for per-
mission for opening the shop of parched grain. He answered that if they should pay him
something, he would give permission, and I said very well. It was then arranged that
80 rupees should be paid to Mahdowrow Govind, and 20 rupees to Ramajee Annunt.
I went to the Bhoes and told them what had been arranged, and they consented to pay
the money. One day subsequently, Tannaje and Shunkur Bhoes brought me a sum of
85 rupees in cash, furnished me with assignment upon Shunkur Wane for 15 rupees;
I therefore put 15 rupees of my own, and took the 100 rupees to the "Warra," where the
mamlutdar resided. He was there in the upper story of his house, where I and Myheput
Chimnaje went and paid him 80 rupees, and obtained permission for opening the shops of
parched grain. We went down to the Bungloe and called upon Ramajee Annunt at his
house, for the purpose of paying him the remaining 20 rupees, and I gave the money to
Myheput Chimnaje and sent him in. He paid the money to Ramajee Annunt, while

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I stood at the gate; we then returned home, and told the Bhoees to open their shops. About a year afterwards (this is in the year Fuslee 1251), when Moro Punt Doda came to Jamnair as mamlutdar, Roopa made a complaint, and the mamlutdar prevented the five Bhoees from continuing their trade. They came to me and expressed their wonder at this, since they had not long ago expended 100 rupees. I and Myheput Chimnajee went to the mamlutdar, who said he would give permission if we should get him something from the Bhoees, and it was agreed that 50 rupees should be paid, 40 being for himself, and 10 for Ramajee Annunt. I returned to the Bhoees, and let them know what had been agreed upon, and they consented to incur the expense. Two or three days after this, Tannajee and Shunkur brought 20 rupees, and borrowed 30 from me, and I and Myheput Chimnajee and Shunkur Bhoee took the 50 rupees to the mamlutdar's "warra" (house), where we made the Bhoees sit down stairs, while I and Myheput Chimnajee went up, and having paid 40 rupees to Moro Govind we returned down; the remaining 10 rupees was taken by Myheput Chimnajee for payment to Ramajee Annunt, and returned to the cutcherry. Myheput Chimnajee came there shortly afterwards, and said that he had paid Ramajee Annunt the 10 rupees. Thereupon we obtained the authority of the mamlutdar for the recontinuance of the trade of parched grain, and conveyed the same to the Bhoees.

Question by the Court.] What sum did you take for yourself out of the two sums of 100 and 50 rupees?—*Answer.* Nothing, nor did the cookurnee take anything away.

Shunkur Bhoee says that you and the cookurnee took a certain sum of money for yourselves; how do you answer for it?—I cannot imagine what may have induced him to mention our names, but true it is that we did not take anything.

Did a sirkar sepoy close their shop at two several times or not?—About eight years ago, when Balcristna Annah was mamlutdar, he closed the shop of these five Bhoees, and permitted Roopa to go on with the trade. It was about five years ago that the shop of the five Bhoees were reopened as stated by me above. They afterwards came and told us that Moro Punt Dada had put a stop to their trade, but did not tell us whether a sepoy had closed it.

By *Mahadowrow Govind* (the Prisoner No. 1).] At what time was the 80 rupees paid?—About 9 P. M.

What coin?—Company's.

Who brought the money?—Myheput Chimnajee.

What was it tied in?—In a bag of padum (a piece of country canvass).

What was the mamlutdar doing when the money was paid?—He was sitting in the upper story.

Was he engaged in any business, or was he sitting quiet?—He had his turban on, and the dufter before him.

Does the certificate which I obtained from the community of the talooka of Jamnair, on the occasion of my retiring on pension, bear your signature among others, or not?—Yes, I attested it in common with others.

Did the assignment of the 15 rupees take place at the time when the Bhoees brought you the money, or was it either antecedent or subsequent to the occasion?—I do not recollect when, but this I know, it was given.

By the *Court.*] The Bhoees say that your sepoy came and closed their shops; what do you say to it?—I had no authority to close it, nor did I send any peon for doing so.

When you first went to the mamlutdar to make up matters with him on behalf of the Bhoees, were you accompanied by any one else, or not?—No.

You say that when you took the 40 rupees for payment to Moro Govind, Shunkur Bhoee accompanied you; where was it paid to the mamlutdar, and did Shunkur witness the payment?—Shunkur was sitting in the cutcherry, and we went to the mamlutdar's residing place, where we paid the money on the upper story. Shunkur therefore had no opportunity of witnessing the transaction.

By *Mahadowrow* (Prisoner No. 1).] You say that on the account of Shunkur Wanees assignment, you added 15 rupees to 85 rupees, and paid 100 rupees; show in what part of your accounts you have made the entry?—It is not in my wyhees.

By the *Court.*] What is the reason of there being no entry?—The wyhees contains entries on account of dealings on business, but the item of 15 rupees was my own private concern.

Was the 30 rupees which was advanced by you to the Bhoees, paid from your own money or from the fund or dealings?—From my own money, but I gave credit for it in my name, and debited it to the Bhoees' names in the wyhee of my dealings.

Was the entry made at the time or afterwards?—On the same day, and the book is present.

Did you take the money to the mamlutdar on the same day that the entry was made?—Yes.

By *Moro Govind* (the Prisoner No. 3).] At what time was the 40 rupees paid?—About 12 o'clock in the day.

What coin?—Company's.

Who carried the money?—Myheput Chimnajee.

By the *Court.*] Was Ramajee Annunt present when you first held conversation on the subject of the Bhoee's shop, and did you speak to him anything about it?—No; nor did we ever speak to him but on the two occasions we took money to the mamlutdar; he told us to pay Ramajee Annunt, and we did so.

Did

Did you witness, with your own eyes, Myheput Chimnaje pay the money to him?—He paid him 20 rupees when we paid money to Mahdowrow Govind, and I witnessed the act as I was standing at the gate; but when the money was paid to Moro Govind, on which occasion Ramajee Annunt was paid 10 rupees, I did not see it paid, because I was sitting in the cutchery, but Myheput Chimnaje returned and told me he had paid it.

What coin was it?—Company's.

At what time was it paid?—It was about a prahar (or 9 a.m.); when the 20 rupees was paid, about 12 o'clock.

By the *Prisoner.*] At what place was the 20 rupees paid which you say Myheput Chimnaje paid to Ramajee Annunt?—In his house, which I and Myheput Chimnaje entered; he went in further and paid the money, while I stood in the verandah.

10. Recorded an extract from the account of above-named witness, under date the Bhadurpud Shood 3d, Shuke 1764, touching the items of 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, including interest.

11. *Myheput Chimnaje*, Coolkurnee; caste, Brahmin, aged 33 years, resident at Jamnair, having taken a solemn affirmation according to Act V. of 1840, deposes to the same effect as stated by preceding witness, No. 9, and adds as follows: Tannajee Bhoee, Shunkur Bhoee, and Rayajee Succaram, brought 85 rupees in ready cash, and an order for 15 rupees from Shunkur Saite Wanee; the money was in the hands of Rayajee. I and the patell took the money, viz. 100 rupees with the Bhoees to the mamlutdar's house; the Bhoees were seated outside the house, while we went in to the mamlutdar, who was on the upper story, and we told him that the Bhoee had brought the 100 rupees. He desired that 80 rupees be paid to himself, and 20 carried to Ramajee Annunt, which we did; with regard to the item of 50 rupees, Tamajee Shunkur Bhoees brought it to the patell's house when I was in my own house; the patell called me, and saying that the Bhoees had brought 50 rupees, desired me to accompany him with the men and money to the mamlutdar, Moro Govind; we accordingly went thither, and leaving the Bhoee outside, we both went into the mamlutdar, who was sitting on the upper story, and told him that the money was brought; he told us to pay him 40 rupees, and carry the remaining 10 to Ramajee Annunt, which we did at his house.

Question. Did you or the patell take any portion of the sum for yourselves?—*Answer.* No; the Bhoee brought the money, and were merely the means of its conveyance to the mamlutdar.

You say that Tanajee and Shunkur Bhoees accompanied you; did they see you pay the money to Moro Govind?—They were sitting outside the house, under a wall; we both went into the mamlutdar's upstairs, and paid the money there; they therefore did not see us pay the money.

The patell says, that Shunkur alone was with you on the occasion, and you say that both he and Tanajee went with you; how is this?—They were two, and we were two, in all four persons.

By *Mahdowrow Govind* (the Prisoner No. 1.)] At what time did you pay me the 80 rupees?—About 9 p.m.

What coin was the money in?—Chandore currency.

Who had it?—I had it.

What was it tied in?—In the skirt of my garment which I had on at the time.

What was the mamlutdar doing when you paid the money?—He was sitting in the upper story of his house.

Was he any way busy, or was he sitting quiet?—He was reading in some book.

Had he his turban or not?—No.

Did you recover the 15 rupees on account of the assignment from Shunkur Wanee?—Vishwanath Patell had the assignment originally, but I owing Shunkur some money, paid the amount to the patell at Shunkur's request.

By *Moro Govind* (Prisoner No. 2.)] At what time did you pay the 40 rupees?—About a gurry or two in the morning, that is about seven o'clock a.m.; the money was in Chandore coin.

Who had the money?—I had.

By *Ramajee Annunt* (the Prisoner No. 3.)] Was I present on the occasion of your conversation with the mamlutdar on the subject of the discontinuance of the Bhoee's shop?—Whether he was or not I do not recollect; but we paid him the 20 rupees according to the mamlutdar's orders. I do not also recollect whether I had spoken anything to Ramajee Annunt before this occurrence; this I know, that by Mahdowrow's desire we took 20 rupees to his house, and paid it to him there, saying it was on account of the Bhoees. He took the money without any hesitation. In the same way we paid him subsequently 10 rupees by the desire of Moro Govind, telling him that it was from the Bhoees.

The Bhoees say, that out of the sum in question you retained certain portion for yourselves, and you assert having taken nothing; how is this?—The Bhoees may say what they like, but we took nothing.

Did you ever send for the Bhoees to Vishwanath Patell's house before your first depositions were taken?—No.

By *Ramajee Annunt.*] What was the coin that you paid on the occasion?—Chundore currency.

Was the patell with you on both occasions?—On the first occasion, when I paid 20 rupees, he was in the hall, and another occasion he was in the verandah.

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Did the patell see you pay the money on both occasions?—Yes.

By *Mahdowrow Govind*.] Were you not the coolkurnee of Jamnair at the time you state you paid the money?—Yes.

[It being late, the Court adjourns.

Dhoolia, Friday, 4 April 1845.

Resumes investigation of Case No. 166, of the General Calendar of 1844, from the adjournment of yesterday.

The prisoners, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are again placed at the bar, and the charge read over to them.

12. *Roopa Wulud Keena Bhoee*, aged 55 years, resident of Jamnair, having taken a solemn affirmation according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoners; I had always the monopoly of selling parched grain in Jamnair. About three years ago Tanajee Dhowjee, Shunkur Luximun, and Seekaree Bhoees began to sell it in the bazaar; observing this, I removed my shop and continued at home, and have never since opened again; I know nothing more.

Question by the Court.] Who prevented you from continuing your shop?—*Answer*. No one; but observing the shop of the five Bhoees, I myself went home.

Uninterrupted as you were by anybody, why did you remove your shop?—It was because the five Bhoees, who were of my caste, opened shop, that I went away with mine.

If you had the privilege of selling parched grain, why did you not ask them how they opened shops in spite of your's?—I did not ask them, nor did they prevent me.

Did you ever lodge a complaint before the mamlutdar, or any other authority, regarding the shop of parched grain, or not?—No.

You may not have preferred a written complaint on the subject, but did you ever or not represent to the mamlutdar verbally that the five Bhoees had opened shops?—I neither preferred a written complaint, nor made an oral representation.

Did you complain on the subject to Moro Govind, or not, when he came to Jamnair as mamlutdar?—No.

Do not misrepresent things; state what is true to the best of your recollection?—I do not recollect whether I complained or not.

Did any peon, whether of the mamlutdar or of other person, ever come to prevent your selling parched grain or not?—No.

Did the five Bhoees commencing to sell parched grain create any enmity between you and them, or have you continued on friendly terms?—Yes; it has occasioned enmity.

Since it was not customary, by whose assistance did they newly commence their shop?—Whose name can I mention.

What objection is there to your mentioning the name, if you know it?—But whose name am I to bring forward.

If you do not know, no one will press you to mention any name at random; but if you do know, state it?—Row Sahib, alias Mahdowrow Govind, was mamlutdar at the time.

It is true that he was there mamlutdar, but by whose order did the five Bhoees commence their shops?—Row Sahib was the mamlutdar.

You were not asked who the mamlutdar was at the time when the five Bhoees commenced their shops, but state what you know regarding the authority upon which they did so?—Row Sahib was the mamlutdar at the time.

You were not questioned as to who the mamlutdar was at the time, but do you know or not by whose orders the Bhoees opened shops?—Row Sahib was the mamlutdar at the time.

The Court required you to state if you know by whose authority the Bhoees in question opened shops; but instead of giving a direct answer to that question, you often repeat that Row Sahib was the mamlutdar at the time; this is not an answer to the question put to you. If you know at all, or if you heard from any one else, by whose order they commenced their shop, state it; and if you know not, or heard it not, give a clear answer to that effect?—They have set their shop by Row Sahib's orders.

Upon what ground do you say so?—They may have set their shop by Row Sahib's orders.

Instead of stating your reasons for the above information, you give an evasive answer; state exactly what you have heard; should you not have heard it, no one will insist upon your making use of any man's name; state what you have heard?—It is true I heard in the village that the Bhoees had commenced their shops by Row Sahib's orders.

In your deposition given before the magistrate only about five or six months ago, you stated that you had made a verbal complaint to Moro Govind, distant as the occurrence was then, and you now say you do not remember; how could this be?—When Moro Punt Dada came as mamlutdar, I made a verbal complaint, it is true; it has now come to my recollection.

This witness grossly prevaricated, and obstructed the Court's proceedings, and is therefore sentenced to two (2) months' imprisonment under Regulation XIII. of 1827, section 11.

13. Issued an order on the deputy nazir of the Court.

The case for the prosecution is here closed, and the prisoners are called upon for their defence. Case of Madhoo Row Govind.

The prisoners to be allowed time to prepare written defence, which the Court acceded to, and the trial is postponed.

[The Court adjourns.]

Dhoolia, Thursday, 10 April 1845.

Resumes investigation of Case No. 166 of the General Calendar of 1844, from the adjournment of the 4th instant.

The prisoners, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are again placed at the bar, and the charge read over to them.

14. Read and recorded the defence presented by the prisoner No. 1, Mahdowrow Govind.

15. Read and recorded the defence presented by the prisoner No. 2, Moro Govind.

16. Read and recorded the defence presented by the prisoner No. 3, Ramajee Annunt.

17. Read and recorded the statement of the prisoner No. 1, Mahdowrow Govind.

18. Read and recorded the statement of the prisoner No. 2, Moro Govind.

19. Read and recorded the statement of the prisoner No. 3, Ramajee Annunt.

The Court deems it necessary to send a letter to the magistrate in regard to two witnesses, Vishwanath Patell and Myheput Row Chinnajee, admitted as King's evidence, but the pardon necessary to render their evidence admissible has not been entered in the case, therefore requests to be informed whether any pardon was ever granted to these men; if so, to forward it for insertion in the case. Pending the reply from the magistrate, the case is adjourned.

Dhoolia, Friday, 18 April 1845.

Resumes investigation of Case No. 166 of the General Calendar of 1844, from the adjournment of the 10th instant.

The prisoners Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are again placed at the bar, and the charge read over to them.

Answer received from the magistrate, under date the 15th April 1845, No. 229, stating that offer of pardon was made personally to the witnesses named in the Court's letter, under date the 10th instant, but no written pardon was given, nor does such appear necessary under Regulation XII. of 1827, section 35, clause 1, are read and recorded; No. 20.

The trial here closes, and the Court proceeds to record as follows:—

The Court, after a patient and attentive perusal of the evidence in this case, is of opinion that all the prisoners must be acquitted for want of proof. The three first witnesses (Tanajee, Luximon, and Shunkur), Bhoes, it will be seen have given very different statement before the Court to what they did before the police authorities, and therefore no great reliance can be placed upon their evidence. The two persons by whom the money was said to have been paid must be held to be accomplices, as by the former evidence of the Bhoes, and by the present testimony of one of them, they received and appropriated part of the bribe given. Their evidence is also as contradictory in some material points; one of them (Myheput Chinnajee) says the money paid in bribe in both instances of Chandore currency, and the other says it was Company's coinage; one says the money paid to the mamlutdar, Mahdowrow, and Ramajee Annunt was taken in a bag, and the other says it was in a dhotee; but, even granting their evidence exactly coincided, the Court could not convict on it, as there are strong ground for suspecting they may have taken the mamlutdar and other names to extort money for their own purposes; the Bhoes never held any communication with the mamludars, nor is there any satisfactory proof of their having been prevented, by their orders, from selling grain, but, on the contrary, one of them, Tanajee, asserts that it was a peon belonging to the patell who in the first instance prevented him from selling grain; they also state that it was by the patell's permission they eventually opened their shops; and the fact of the patell instigating them what to say, as per former deposition (although they now deny it) is very suspicious. The witness Roopa first says he never made a complaint, but on cross-examination retracts, and admits this; his statement, therefore, cannot be relied upon. On a review of the whole case, the Court acquits the prisoners, Mahdowrow Govind, Moro Govind, and Ramajee Annunt, and ordered them to be discharged.

The Court begs to remark on the extraordinary statements of the witnesses as to the mode in which their former depositions were taken, they asserting that the karkoon asked them if he might write down exactly what the first witness had stated, and that they replied, "Yes." As these men's statements cannot be much relied on, this may be a falsehood, but the Court is of opinion that it is a point well worthy of the attention of the magistrate; the Court has noticed on various occasions that the depositions before the police authorities have been taken in a very loose and unprecise manner, which leaves room for great discrepancy of statement, without its being in the power of a Court to prove it, and punish the parties; it would beg to suggest therefore that more attention should be paid to these matters in future, and that instructions may be conveyed to the subordinate authorities to this effect. The Court also beg further to remark a very serious error in the magistrate's English proceedings in the deposition of Vishwanath Patell; he is made to say that he recovered 20 rupees, and Myheput Chinnajee 10 rupees, out of the first bribe paid by the

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Bhooes, whereas in the Mahratta deposition he distinctly denies ever having received anything.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *H. Liddell*,
Senior Assistant Session Judge.

General, No. 108 of 1845.

To the Magistrate, Dcohlia.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to bring to your notice that in the case No. 166 of the General Calendar of 1844, where Mahdowrow Govind and two others are charged with undue exaction in their capacity of revenue officers, the two witnesses, Vishwanath Patell and Myheput Chimnaje were admitted as the King's evidence, but the pardon necessary to render their evidence admissible has not been entered in the case. I have therefore to request you will inform me whether any pardon was ever granted to these men; if so, I shall feel obliged by your forwarding it to me for insertion in the case.

Khandeish Adawlut, Dhoolia,
10 April 1845.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Liddell*,
Senior Assistant Session Judge.

Read and recorded, this 18th April 1845.

(signed) *H. Liddell*,
Senior Assistant Session Judge.

No. 229 of 1845.

To *Henry Liddell*, Esq., Senior Assistant Session Judge, Dhoolia.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter, No. 108, dated the 10th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the offer of pardon having been made personally to the witnesses named by you, no written pardon was given, nor does such appear necessary, as section 35, of Regulation XII. of 1827, clause 1, has been repealed by Act XV. of 1838.

Camp, Neir, 15 April 1845.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Magistrate.

Magistrate's Office, Dhoolia, 9 August 1844.

PRISONER *Mahdowrow Govind Temboolkur*, caste Senwee Brahmin, aged 43, inhabitant of Bhurgaum, talooka Bhurgaum.

Charged under Regulation XII. of 1827, section 8, clause 1st, with extortion in having, while mamlutdar of the Jamnair Talooka, in the years 1836 to 1840 A. D. (corresponding with Shuk 1758 to 1762). at the fair of Mhyjee, talooka Jamnair, zillah Khandeish, exacted from Mundoo Wullud Guneekhan and other builders employed in constructing stalls at the fair, sums of money of various amounts not accurately ascertained, which were not brought to the Government account.

Pleads "Not guilty."

Mundoo Wullud Guneekhan, builder, of Dhurrungaum, deposed before Captain Morris, to the effect that every year while the contract for the construction of stalls at Mhyjee was held by himself, Rajah Mahomed, and Peerun, they used to pay to Mahdowrow Govind, through Rugooputrow Shiekdar, sometimes 40 rupees, sometimes 50 rupees; he afterwards inquired of the mamlutdar (*Mahdowrow Govind*) whether he had received the money, and he replied that he had received it. The work done varied in value from 400 rupees to 600 rupees. Has no written account. The witness deposed further to much matter foreign to the present charge; confirms this statement before me, and further states that the prisoner on two or three occasions told him he had received the money paid to Rugooputrow. The money was taken under the name of Pan Sooparee. Paid the money at Jamnair, and was told by the prisoner at Jamnair that he had received the money. The builders, Raja Mahomed and Peerun, were present when he told them. Gave the money for five or six years. Never complained of the extortion. Does not remember the precise places at which the mamlutdar admitted the receipt of the money, but remembers that such an admission was made in the Deoghur at the cutcherry. Does not remember the time. Entered into no agreement when they took the contract to pay the mamlutdar an annual sum. Always received the payment for the contract from Rugooputrow, and paid him the pansoopary money. The Shakdar told them it was the prisoner's order to take the money for pansoopary. All three builders went into the Deoghur. They were in an outer part of the Deoghur.

Peerun Wullud Jharo Mahomed deposed before Captain Morris to the same purport as the preceding witness, and particularly states that, on the occasion of the prisoner resigning his situation, the accounts were made out, and 50 rupees paid to Rugooputrow Shiekdar; confirms

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confirms the statement, and further states that the mamlutdar admitted having received the money on such occasion of payment. The admission was made always in the deoghur at different hours of the day. There was never any person but the builders present and the sheikdar. No mention of these payments was made in the contract; the money was always paid to the sheikdar, and he used to give it to the mamlutdar, placing it on the bedding on which he sat. Does not remember how often this occurred. Does not know who gave information of these circumstances to the sirkar. Captain Morris sent for him, and asked him about the construction of the stalls, and the payments and receipts; was not placed under restraint prior to giving his deposition.

Raj Mahomed Wullud Sheik Nathoo, before Captain Morris deposed, that two years 30 rupees was given to the mamlutdar by himself, Mumdoos, and Peerun. The money was given to Rugooputrow Sheikdar. Witness never saw it given to the mamlutdar, but the mamlutdar said he had received it. The money was given to Rugooputrow, who used to take it into the dewghur, and give it to the mamlutdar, while the witness and his partners stood outside. Has no recollection of any payment being made when the mamlutdar was going away from the district, and made up the accounts. The partners gave the money to Mumdoos, and he gave it to Rugooputrow.

Prosecution closes; proceedings adjourned.

Doolia, 16 August 1844, the Proceedings are resumed.

The prisoner being called on for his defence, states that he knows nothing of the subject. The sheikdar, through whom the sums paid are stated to have passed, being dead, the prosecution depends upon the statements of the parties who declare that they gave the bribes through him. There is, however, a consistency in the statement of the builders, which leaves the magistrate no reason to doubt that the transactions to which they depose did occur, and the prisoner is therefore committed to take his trial before the session judge; other evidence not immediately bearing on the charge, but which will tend to prove that the contract given to the builders was a very profitable one (for which, therefore, a dishonest mamlutdar might be expected to have demanded a consideration), are forwarded to the session court.

(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Magistrate.

Dhoolia, Saturday, 15 March 1845.

Before *Henry Liddell*, Esq., Senior Assistant Session Judge of the Zillah of Ahmednuggur for Khandeish.

THE Court proceeds with Case No. 182 of the General Circular of 1844.

The prisoner, *Mahdowrow Govind Tembulkur*, aged 43 years; caste Senoy; occupation; late mamlutdar; talooka Jamnair; resident of Bhurgaum, native of Kandeish, is brought into court, and placed at the bar.

Charged with extortion (Regulation XII. of 1827, section 8, clause 1), in having, while mamlutdar of Jamnair talooka, in the years 1836 to 1840, A. D., (corresponding with Shuke 1758 to 1762), at the fair Mhyjee, talooka Jamnair, zillah Khandeish, exacted from Mundoo Guneikhan, and other beldars employed in constructing stalls at the fair, sums of money of various amount, not accurately ascertained, which were not brought to the Government account.

The prisoner pleads Not guilty.

The Court proceeds to take the evidence.

Recorded a vukalutnamah, presented by the prisoner in the names of Venkul Ramrow and Ramchunder Bheemrow Vikuls.

2. *Mundoo Wullud Guneikhan*, Mussulman, aged 40 years, resident of Dhurrungaum, talooka Errondole, having taken a solemn affirmation according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoner; about nine years ago, when the prisoner Mahdowrow Govind was mamlutdar in Jamnair talooka, Parun and Kajee Mahomed, contracted to build stalls in the Mhyjee fair at the rate of one hath breadth, one hath height, and one and a half hath length for a rupee; and we built for six years. We received some years 500 rupees, some years 600 rupees, and some years 700 rupees; but I cannot tell the exact amount. Rugooputrow Sheikdar was making out the account, and telling us how much money we had to receive; and also he (Rugooputrow) was in the habit of inspecting the work; and we received the said money through Sheikdar; he first took our receipt, and sent it to the mamlutdar; afterwards the mamlutdar sent the rupees which he (sheikdar) was paying to us; and every year he conveyed us to Jamnair to make settlement of the account; the account was made out by him, and informed us of the amount. Afterwards the mamlutdar took a receipt from us, and paid us the rupees in his cutcherry, when Rugooputrow Sheikdar took us behind the cutcherry, and said that Row Sahib Mamlutdar gave us the contract of the work, and requested to give him some rupees, upon we paid him (sheikdar) for four years; some years 40, and some years 50; the said rupees we three paid him according to our share.

Question by the Court.] Did the sheikdar tell you that some "pasnoopary" required to be given to the Row Sahib Mamlutdar; in saying so, did he take the rupees from you?—*Answer.* The sheikdar did not take in the name of "pasnooparee," but he told us that Row Sahib ordered him to take some rupees from us; in saying so, he took them from us.

Did you ask the mamlutdar on the subject?—During four years the shaikdar was in the habit of taking the rupees from us; afterwards accompanied us to the mamlutdar, and in

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our presence he placed the rupees before the mamlutdar in his dewghur, which we saw with our own eyes.

Did you ask the mamlutdar that he received the rupees, or not?—Yes, we asked him.

Did you keep any account?—No.

You stated in your former deposition that the sheikdar did not give the rupees in your presence, and now before the Court you say so; how is this?—It is true what I stated now before the Court, but I do not know how it was not mentioned in my former deposition.

You stated before the magistrate that he took the rupees from you to give “pansoopary” to the mamlutdar, and now, before the Court, you say he did not take in the name of “pansoopary;” how is this?—I don’t recollect.

By the *Prisoner*.] Do you know in the year I gave in my resignation, and remained in my house during that year, how many rupees you gave to the shaikdar?—I don’t recollect.

Do you know whether he received the money from you or not?—I don’t recollect.

By the *Court*.] In the above-mentioned contract what profit had it?—The profit was monthly, 5 or 5½ rupees on account of our trouble.

You stated in your former deposition, that in the concluding year Fuslee 1251, by the desire of the mamlutdar you gave him 50 and 15 rupees paid to the shaikdar, and before the Court you say you do not recollect; how is this?—I don’t recollect whether I gave him or not.

By the *Prisoner*.] You stated in your former deposition that in the concluding year of Mahdorow Govind (Fuslee 1251) you went to Jamnair to make account, and by the desire of mamlutdar you paid to him 50 rupees in Jamnair, and also paid 15 rupees to Rugooputrow Shaikdar, and on producing your receipt it is given in the year Fuslee 1251, for 133 rupees, under date the 18th March 1842, and it appears from the documents that before this, Rugooputrow Shaikdar died in the month of November 1841; after Rugooputrow’s decease how could you give him the rupees in the month of March 1842?—I cannot give any answer, and I don’t know on the subject.

Did you give the same receipt now shown you in Court under date the 18th March 1842?—I don’t know how to write; but I made mark on the receipt, which may be the same.

On account of contract did you give written agreement?—I don’t recollect.

In deducting the expense, what profit had you in that work?—I don’t recollect what profit there was during the year, but it was monthly 5 or 5½ rupees, and the Shaikdar paying us weekly two or four rupees, and some holiday two or four rupees, and also paying five or seven rupees for some expense.

You stated in your former statement that Radhakissun Marwaree’s vota was dug up, and made the estimate of its cost, being four annas per hath, and you contracted for building the said vota at 1½ hath per rupee; then there remained 10 annas per every hath, and in calculating the same 62½ rupees remained profit per 100 hath, and every year you must have gained about 500 or 700 rupees, and you say only monthly 5 or 5½ rupees profit remained then; how is this difference?—There did not seem so much profit on that time, and we were ignorant to write, and we got no account for the same; but we three persons each received 5 or 5½ rupees per month.

Did you make any settlement to give so many rupees to the mamlutdar?—No.

3. *Peerun Wullud Jam Mahomed*, Mussulman, aged 31 years, bricklayer, resident of Dharrungaum, talooka Errondole; having taken a solemn affirmation according to Act V of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoner; about five or seven years ago Mumdoobhaee, Raja Mahomed and myself contracted to build the stalls in the Mhyjee fair, at the rate of 1½ hath length and height and breadth, one hath per rupee; for two years together we three contracted for the above stalls, and one or two years myself alone made a contract, when I paid to the mamlutdar some year 40, and some year 50 rupees through Rugooputrow Shaikdar, and for two or three years Rugooputrow accompanied us, and went to the mamlutdar, and in our presence he placed the rupees before him, when mamlutdar was in his dewghur, and besides this I alone paid him some years 40 and some years 60 rupees on account of my own contract.

By the *Court*.] In the year Row Sahib mamlutdar retired from the service and went away from Jamnair at the time, did you go there to make your account; if so, did you pay the rupees to the shaikdar, or pay them to mamlutdar?—We three did go to Jamnair to settle the account, and the Row Sahib Mamlutdar paid us the rupees and took our receipt, but do not recollect from the above rupees whether we gave or not to Rugooputrow Shaikdar to pay them to the mamlutdar.

You stated in your former deposition, when Row Sahib Mamlutdar retired from the service in that year, he made account of your work and paid you the rupees, and when you paid 50 rupees to Rugooputrow to pay them to the mamlutdar, and now you say you don’t recollect; how is this?—Whatever before I stated, it may be true.

This is an evasive answer; but which is true?—I don’t recollect.

This occurred two years before your former deposition, and now only one year elapsed since the said deposition, then how have you forgot to state the same now before the Court?—When the Row Sahib Mamlutdar retired from his duty, in that year we three Beldars went to Jamnair, when Row Sahib made the account and paid us the rupees, and took our receipt for the same afterwards; together we three paid Rugooputrow 40 or 50 rupees to give the mamlutdar.

You say you did not recollect; state what matter you did not recollect?—In regard to the

the amount of rupees, I did not recollect whether I paid him 40 or 50 rupees; but it is true we paid him the rupees. Case of Madhoo Row Govind.

Did you see in your presence, Rugooputrow place the rupees before the mamlutdar?—I don't recollect at the time whether he (shaikdar) was alive or dead.

Just now you said, when Rowjee Bhow retired from the service at the time you paid 40 or 50 rupees to Rugooputrow Shaikdar, and now you say you don't recollect whether he was alive or dead; how is this?—When we made the last account with Row Sahib, at the time Rugooputrow was dead.

If so, why at first did you say you paid him 40 or 50 rupees?—I don't recollect whether he was or not.

If you did not recollect, then why did you state positively that you had paid the rupees to Rugooputrow Shaikdar?—He was dead.

If so, then how could you have paid him the rupees?—I am ignorant; what can I say.

You are ignorant, then how have you stated that after the conclusion of your account you paid Rugooputrow 40 or 50 rupees?—I don't recollect.

Do you know what profit you had from the above contract?—I don't recollect.

Did the mamlutdar tell you that he had received the rupees?—Yes; once he said so, and when he was in his dewghur, and every year one of us three went to the mamlutdar, and asked him, when he replied that he had received the rupees.

By the *Prisoner*.] Do you know what part of the house is my dewghur?—I did not go to see his dewghur, but there is a room east side of cutcherry where the mamlutdar was in the habit of sitting, and people say it is dewghur, upon which I say so.

The receipt now shown you in Court, is it the same you alluded to?—Yes; it is the same.

This witness grossly prevaricated before the Court in regard to the payment of 40 or 50 rupees to the Shaikdar Rugooputrow to pay them to the mamlutdar; first said when the mamlutdar retired from the service at the time he and other two Beldar's went to Jamnair and made account of their work, and received the rupees from the mamlutdar; afterwards they paid 40 or 50 rupees to Rugooputrow Shaikdar, and again say at the time Rugooputrow was not alive, and, thirdly, says that he does not recollect whether he was alive or not; therefore the Court, under the provisions of section 11, Regulation XIII. of 1827, sentences him to two months' imprisonment in the goal.

4. Issued the usual warrant on the deputy nazer of the Court.

5. *Raje Mahomed Wullud Shaik Nathoo*, Mussulman, aged 50 years, bricklayer, resident of Chinchkeira, purgunah Baenaih, talooka Jamnair, having taken solemn affirmation according to Act V. of 1840, deposes to the same stated by preceding witness, &c.

Question. When Rowjee Bhow was pensioned and went away from Jamnair, in that year how many rupees did you give to him (Rowjee Bhow)?—*Answer*. We went to Jamnair to make account, but I do not recollect how many rupees were paid to him.

Was Rugooputrow alive?—No, he was dead, therefore we three bricklayers went alone to the mamlutdar and paid him 40 or 50 rupees.

By the *Prisoner*.] You stated before the assistant magistrate that the shaikdar did not pay the rupees to the mamlutdar in your presence, and again state before the magistrate, in your presence Rugooputrow Shaikdar paid the rupees to the mamlutdar in his dewghur; which is true?—It is true Rugooputrow Shaikdar every year paid him, mamlutdar, the rupees in our presence, and whatever contrary to this is stated before the assistant magistrate, it is not true, and I did not say so.

You stated before the assistant magistrate on the 2d February 1844, when Mumdoos went every year to Jamnair to make account and brought the money, after his return he said sometime 25 and sometime 30 rupees had been expended, but he did not tell to whom they were paid; and again stated below, the same deposition, during two years, each year 30 rupees were paid to the mamlutdar; if you were ignorant then, how did you state so?—God knows.

What profit did you derive from the contract?—Deducting the costs monthly, five or seven rupees remained profit, including our pay.

You stated in your former deposition that Radhakissun Marwaree's stall was dug up, and its expense estimated, and it was found to be only $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas per hath, upon which in calculating $1\frac{1}{2}$ hath, being 6 annas and $4\frac{1}{2}$ pies, and then 9 annas and $7\frac{1}{2}$ pies remained profit for every $1\frac{1}{2}$ hath, and now you say only monthly 5 or 7 rupees profit; then how is this?—There would be profit, but we kept no account.

You stated in your former deposition, Mumdoos did not tell you to whom he paid the rupees, and again say, for two years every year he paid 30 rupees to the mamlutdar; and again on the 6th February 1844, you stated that the rupees were paid to the shaikdar, to pay them to the mamlutdar, which you saw, but he did not pay the said rupees in your presence; and now before the Court you say, six times Rugooputrow paid the rupees, some years 40, and some years 50, to the mamlutdar in your presence; then your three statements all differ, and which is true?—What I have stated now before the Court, that every year Rugooputrow paid the money to the mamlutdar in our presence, is true.

If it was true, then why did you not state so before the assistant magistrate?—Our manager was Mundor, and I thought he would tell the matter, therefore I did not tell.

Before the assistant magistrate he asked you on solemn affirmation; then why did you not tell truth?—What answer can I give to this question.

[It being late, the Court adjourns.]

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Dhoolia, Monday, 17 March 1845.

Resumes investigation of Case No. 182 of the General Calendar of 1844, from the adjournment of the 15th instant.

The prisoner, *Mahadowrow Govind*, is again placed at the bar, and the charge read over to him.

6. Read, the punchayetnama of the stalls building, in the presence of two of the members, and recorded, and one of them withdraws.

7. *Balcrestna Bappoojee*, Brahmin, aged 30 years, coolkurnee, resident of Errondole, having taken a solemn affirmation according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoner; about 12 or 13 months ago, Wamunrow Ramchunder Mamlutdar, called me in the Mhyjee fair, and ordered me to make inquiry as to the stalls expense which had been built in the said fair, upon which myself, Sooklal Marwaree, of Mallegaum, Nana Rungaree, and two bhats, of Dhurrungaum (do not recollect their names), went for this purpose, and according to our judgment we prepared a punchayetnama of the expense of stalls, and made it over to him.

Question. Do you know the measurement of the work called a brass?—*Answer.* Yes; 25 haths square is called a brass, but I don't know its measurement and account.

At the time of inquiry, did you call any bricklayer to make estimate of the expense, otherwise how did you make the same?—Yes; we called a man by name Raje Mahomed, bricklayer, who inspected the work and told us.

By the *Court.*] Amongst the punch was any person acquainted with bricklayer's work?—No.

By the *Prisoner.*] Did you make the punchayetnama by the direction of Raje Mahomed, or by your own opinion?—We prepared according to our own opinion.

For building a brass work, the stone and chunaum to be brought from a coss distance; then state what cost would be expended for the above?—I don't know, but he prepared it according to our opinion.

By the *Court.*] By the inspection of the work could you make an estimate?—The bricklayers say eight rupees is required for every brass; upon this we calculated so.

Now, if any building were shown to you to make the estimate of its expense, then could you make it of your own knowledge, or assistance of bricklayers?—I could not make the estimate of a large building, but I made the estimate of the Mhyjee fairs stalls, which is small building, and its expense was evident.

You prepared an estimate of 15 haths otas expense and calculate its sides, verandah and floors in the above account, or not?—We calculated expense of floor, but we did not include its sides or verandah, and we don't know much on the subject, and we did not measure whole stalls of the fair.

You say that you made account of 15 haths expense, then can you explain its particular items?—No.

8. *Nana Wullud Dhurma Rungaree*, aged 50 years, resident of Dhoolia, having taken a solemn affirmation according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoner; about 13 or 14 months ago, by order of Wamon Row Ramchunder Mamlutdar, I went along with seven others in the Mhyjee fair to measure the stalls, and prepared a punchayetnama, and I made signature on the said punchayetnama.

Question. Do you know the particulars of its expense?—*Answer.* I don't know.

Then how did you sign the punchayetnama?—There were other principal persons (Sooklall Wane, two Bhats of Dhurrungaum, and a bricklayer), who measured the stalls and made estimate of its expense, and afterwards they prepared a punchayetnama, and by their desire I signed.

If you were ignorant of the matter, then how did you sign it?—The mamlutdar sent me along with them, therefore I signed it.

Is the same punchayetnama now read over to you in court, the one you allude to, and did you sign it?—Yes, it is the same.

9. Read and recorded the former deposition of Raje Mahomet Wullud Shaik Nathoo, which he gave before the assistant magistrate.

The witness, No. 5, *Baje Mahomed Wullud Shaik Nathoo*, is again called into court, and solemn affirmation administered to him.

Question. Your former deposition made at Hunmunt Kheira, before the assistant magistrate, under date the 5th February 1844, now read over to you, is it true?—*Answer.* Yes, it is.

By the *Prisoner.*] Did you build the side border of the stalls; if so, is it in the said contract, or separate expense?—Yes, we built the side border of the stalls, which are calculated in the said contract.

Did you repair the streets of fair; if so, is it in the said contract or not?—We did not build regular streets, but we repaired them in the said contract.

Do you know what it will cost to build 10 haths length, one hath breadth, and 1½ height?—It is stated in my former deposition; now I don't recollect.

If the work now will be constructed, then what will be the expense for above-mentioned work?—About five or six rupees.

The

The case for the prosecution is here closed, and the prisoner is called on for his defence. Case of Madhoo Row Govind.

The prisoner requests to be allowed time to give written defence on the 19th instant, which the Court acceded to, and the trial is postponed.

Dhoolia, Wednesday, 19 March 1845.

Resumes investigation of Case No. 182 of the General Calendar of 1844, from the adjournment of the 17th instant.

The prisoner, *Mahdowrow Govind*, is again placed at the bar, and the charge read over to him.

10. Read and recorded the defence presented by the prisoner, Mahadowrow Govind.

11. Read and recorded the statement of the prisoner, Mahadowrow Govind.

12 to 15. Read and recorded the documents presented by the prisoner in regard to the stalls, expenses, receipt and report, &c.

16 and 17. Read and recorded the report and order in regard to Rugooputrow Shaikdar's death.

18 and 19. Read and recorded order and report in regard to the mamlutdar Mahdowrow Govind retiring on pension, and give him charge to Moro Govind.

The trial here ends, and the Court will take time to deliberate before passing judgment,

Dhoolia, Friday, 21 March 1846.

Resumes investigation of Case No. 182 of the General Calendar of 1844, from the adjournment of the 19th instant, and the prisoner, *Mahdowrow Govind*, is again placed at the bar, and the Court proceeds to pass judgment.

In this case the Court record as follows: That the first witness, Mumdo Wullud Guneckhan, states positively before the Court that he paid money to the mamlutdar through sheikdar, when he (witness) was present, and this took place on four occasions; and before the police authorities he distinctly asserted that no money had been paid to the mamlutdar in his presence, but went through the sheikdar, but that he had asked the mamlutdar if he had received it, and he said he had; he can't account for his former statement, and asserts that he never made such a statement; this man has evidently sworn falsely, either before the Court or before the police authorities, but it will be impossible now to prove which is the true story. The second witness deposes to 40 or 50 rupees having been paid every year as long as he held the contract, through the sheikdar, and that on one occasion he was present when 50 rupees was paid to the mamlutdar by the shaikdar the last time he made up the accounts. On being cross-questioned on this latter point, this man, as will be seen, answered entirely from the point, and says he did not recollect whether the sheikdar was alive or not; the fact is, that the sheikdar was dead, as is proved by the report, and the witness began to reflect that he must be found out in his falsehood, as he prevaricated most grossly; says the man was dead, and then rejoins he does not recollect whether he was so or not. The deposition before the police authorities as to the date is not so precise as it ought to have been, and therefore the Court has doubts whether his statement there will convict them; if he can be proved to have stated that he paid 50 rupees when the mamlutdar gave the receipt entered in this case, it is evident that they are false, as at that time the sheikdar was dead; died in November 1841, and the receipt is dated 18th March 1842. The third witness also states that they went alone to the mamlutdar. The third witness has three different stories before the police; first, that Mumdo paid away various sums, but to whom he did not say; second, he paid 30 rupees in two different years to the mamlutdar; third, through the sheikdar, but not in his presence. Before this Court he asserts that he paid 40 or 50 rupees six different years to the mamlutdar, and this money was paid in his presence; and when asked to account for the discrepancies in his different statements, admits them, but asserts that his present one is the truth, and that he did not state fully before the police, as he thought Mumdo would tell everything. The other witnesses depose to a punchayetnama on the work performed by these beldars, as they were of opinion that the expense was only five annas, when they were allowed a rupee. The beldars themselves had statements produced, in which they admit this. On a review of the evidence for the prosecution in this case, as well as of what the prisoner has urged in his defence, and the documents put in by him, the Court is of opinion that the charge is not substantiated. The evidence of three principal witnesses, the beldars, is so completely at variance with that formerly given, and before the Court they prevaricated so grossly, that it is impossible to put the slightest reliance upon their statements; one of them, Peerum, asserted before the police authorities that he paid 50 rupees for the mamlutdar, and 15 rupees for Rugooputrow Shaikdar, when the prisoner was leaving his appointment; and it is proved by the paper put in by the prisoner on his defence, that the shaikdar at the time was dead; and on being questioned on this point before the Court, the witness evidently was aware that he had made an egregious misstatement in his former depositions, as he answered quite from the point, and said that the shaikdar was dead. These men seem very stupid, and their statement, although not exactly tallying before the police authorities, yet went far to prove that they had paid various sums of money to the mamlutdar; and the contract was evidently a lucrative

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tive one, and the money being disbursed by the mamlutdar, if he was inclined to be dishonest, it is a case where he might have exacted money; and their present discrepancies may arise more from stupidity than intention. On the other hand, it may be argued, that these men's statements before the police are so widely different, and one of them, in regard to paying money to the shaikdar, undoubtedly false, that there is reason to believe that the whole is a fabrication to account for the disposal of a large sum of money, which they must have gained by their contract; and as the work had not been properly done, they might be afraid of being obliged either to refund or complete the work satisfactorily; altogether the case is involved in great doubt. The prisoner, Mahadowrow Govind, is acquitted and discharged from the bar.

(True extract.)

(signed) *H. Liddell*, Senior Assistant Session Judge.

No. 2647.

MINUTE by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief (without date).

It appears that the accused has been acquitted on all the charges preferred against him.

I shall be much obliged if Mr. Reid will favour the Board with his opinion as to whether anything is recorded on these proceedings which renders the accused unworthy of the future confidence of Government, and to operate as a bar to his restoration to office, with due consideration to the high character he appears to have uninterruptedly borne previous to these proceedings.

I should also like to know whether we should take any, and, if so, what notice of the mode in which the preliminary proceedings against this person were conducted.

(signed) *T. M'Mahon*.

No. 2648.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Reid*.

WE have before us the proceedings in five cases, in which Madhooroo Govind had been tried before the assistant session judge; viz.

- 1 (No. 96). Receiving bribe of 20 rupees from some Telees.
- 2 (No. 164). Procuring contributions to his family priest, or Oopadhya.
- 3 (No. 165). Receiving bribe of 100 rupees from Prutap Marwarees.
- 4 (No. 166). Receiving bribe of 80 rupees from certain Bhoes.
- 5 (No. 182). Receiving bribe from certain Beldars.

2. In three of these cases (Nos. 165, 166, and 182), the assistant session judge recorded an acquittal; in the remaining two (Nos. 96 and 164), he convicted the prisoner.

3. On appeal to the session judge, the conviction in case No. 96 was annulled, and that in No. 164 confirmed.

4. Before the Sudder Adawlut the conviction in case No. 164 was annulled.

5. Mahdoorao Govind has thus been declared not guilty in each of these five instances; and we must examine whether his acquittal has been of such a nature as to leave unaffected his character for honesty and integrity, and to render it expedient that he be allowed to return to his high and responsible duties under the Resident at Sattara.

6. The magistrate, after concluding his preliminary investigations, expressed a very bad opinion of the prisoner's character in the matters to which they related. The senior assistant judge, at the termination of these trials, recorded that the fact which had been disclosed had left an unfavourable impression on his mind also; and one of the judges of the Sudder Adawlut, after examining all the proceedings, records, "I certainly have received the worst impressions of this officer from the review of this case." (No. 164.) And afterwards, "The review of the other cases greatly strengthens the unfavourable impression above recorded. The expectations of the magistrate, in his letter of the 7th January last, have been most fully borne out."

7. These are decided expressions; but, I regret, that, after perusing these trials, I am compelled to state my concurrence in them.

8. I observe

8. I observe that all the cases depend on facts which occurred many years before the appearance of the parties before the magistrate. We learn from Mr. Bell's letter to the Sudder (No. 13), of the 7th of January last, that the first investigations occurred before Mr. Inverarity and Captain Morris in 1843, and that the necessity for them arose from the general prevalence of rumours of systematic fraud and mismanagement, which induced the assistant magistrate to institute inquiries whether any evidence was procurable which could bear upon them. There is no alleged enmity of any particular person or parties hostile to the prisoner. The witnesses are all evidently unwilling witnesses, who have come forward solely because they have been called upon; and I think it is impossible to read over the trials without being impressed with the belief that the evidence had been grossly tampered with, between the dates of the committals of the prisoner and the trials before the assistant session judge. This is most evident in case No. 164, relating to the contributions to the mamletdar's oopadhya, where both the assistant session judge and the judge have remarked it; and I think the same may be traced throughout the other trials.

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9. This is not to be wondered at. Madhoo Rao was in possession of the nature of the evidence in some of the cases from Captain Morris's letter of the 13th March 1844, which Colonel Ovens, indiscreetly, I think, communicated to him; and the interval between the committal and trial, in no case less than 5½ months, in some even seven months, afforded ample opportunity for working upon the fears or cupidity of those who deposed before the magistrate.

10. I do not object to the acquittals in the cases before us, with the exception of that above named, No. 164. I can see no good grounds for interfering with the conviction by the assistant judge, which the judge confirmed; and had I been sitting on this case in the Sudder, I certainly should have allowed the conviction to stand.

11. Madhoo Rao has in no one of these five cases come off with a clear and honourable acquittal. The lapse of time, discrepancies in the statements of illiterate and stupid witnesses as to the minute of each case, the absence, by death or otherwise, of persons concerned, these have been the manifest causes of acquittal; there is no triumphal disproof of guilt; and though a verdict of "not proven" is unavoidable, it cannot be said that the accused has passed the ordeal with a clear and unblemished reputation.

Vide Mr. Liddell's
remarks, in Case
No. 182.

12. I admit that it may be difficult for any man so accused completely to free himself when the acts alleged are of a distant date; but it is impossible to avoid forming an opinion, even under these disadvantages (which tell equally against the prosecution and against the defence), from what is actually produced before the Court. For my own part, I am quite unable to account for the charges having been brought forward, except on the supposition of their being founded on truth.

13. Madhoo Rao Govind endeavours to carry everything before him by the strength of his certificates of good conduct from various officers under whom he has served. These testify in a very high degree to his zeal, talents, activity, and good management. But after the long experience which I have had in this country, I am sorry that I cannot avoid expressing an opinion similar to that recorded by the assistant session judge, Mr. Liddell (who himself had previously, when assistant to the collector, given an excellent character of this person), in case No. 96, that "it is a matter of melancholy experience in criminal courts in this country, that high talents are not always accompanied with honesty and integrity." There is nothing in any of these characters which my own experience leads me to consider incompatible with the practice of a system of venality and corruption; and it unfortunately happens that those who have acquired the confidence of their European superiors can often with most safety persist in such a career.

14. Of the certificates produced, some indeed are highly valuable. But I confess I have long since ceased to place confidence in those which pretend to say more than that the duty which an active officer has had to perform has been, to all outward appearance, well done. We cannot, from our position among them, take upon ourselves to testify with any certainty to the morality

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or honesty of our native servants; and numerous are the instances wherein the grossest deviations from the paths of integrity have been proved against those who have possessed the highest testimonials.

15. I cannot avoid looking with some suspicion on one who seems to accumulate certificates of character from every one indiscriminately under whom he has served. But in the present instance my suspicions are most particularly excited from observing among the papers which Mahdoorao has laid before us, certificates from the ryots of three purgunnas land in his administration, and declaring "We have no claim on the aforesaid on any account whatever, and he is not indebted to any person for supplies, for which he has always paid ready money; he never obtained supplies or any article on credit." It is well known with what facility addresses of this kind are got up, and I think that these bear on the face of them the impression of having been prepared by the party whose conduct they profess to hold up to admiration. It is not likely that the ryots would come forward of their own accord to praise a man for having raised the revenue from 88 to 1,18,000 rupees; and the declarations I have above extracted looks very much like a preparation against future accusation. It proves too much.

16. It is not, however, from these five cases alone that we have to decide on the disposal of Mahdoorao Govind. In the 8th para. of Captain Morris's letter to Mr. Bell, the Collector, of the 13th March 1844, he observes, "Besides these two, there are about 16 other cases of bribery and false representations of cases to the assistant magistrate, which I have handed over to Captain Auld; but these are only in the magisterial branch. The disclosures in the revenue branch are fully as gross and corrupt, and will be doubtless handed up by G. Inverarity, Esq."

17. Mr. Bell also, in his letter of the 3d of October 1844, No. 523, observes (para. 2): it is not any limited "number of offences which are charged against him, but his misdeeds extend apparently to whole purgunnas;" and throughout this communication he draws a frightful picture of the extent of corruption practised under this individual and his successor, and the whole of his establishment.

18. Again, in his letter No. 13, of the 7th January 1845, to the Registrar of the Sudder Adawlut, Mr. Bell, after explaining how the iniquities charged against this individual came to light, and denying all the imputations of unfair and irregular proceedings on the part of the prosecution, of which the prisoner had complained, expresses his intention of submitting his proceedings at length to Government. It is impossible, therefore, to give any decided opinion until we have heard from Mr. Bell the general result of the inquiries which he has been carrying on.

18 September 1845.

(signed) *L. R. Reid.*

No. 2649.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

ALTHOUGH the case of Mahdeorow Govind is certainly not free from suspicion, there is sufficient evidence to show that some of the charges against him are false, and were attempted to be supported by the most barefaced perjury. This, I confess, makes me distrust the whole, and leads me to infer that the charges against him have originated in a conspiracy, founded on a report that he was about to return to Candeish.

In one instance, in particular, the charge against him of having suppressed a case of murder, when it is satisfactorily proved that he was absent when the offence is alleged to have been committed.

The case, however, is not yet ripe for decision, and I shall delay my further remarks until we receive from the magistrate of Candeish the result of the proceedings referred to at the conclusion of Mr. Reid's Minute.

These should be immediately called for. The magistrate, Mr. Bell, is now in Bombay, and the report should be called from him at once, and direct; and this gentleman should be desired to state what is his general impression of the character

racter of the charges preferred against Mahdeorow Govind. This will facilitate our arriving at a just and correct conclusion. Case of Madl.oo Row Govind.

20 February 1846.

(signed) *George Arthur.*
T. M'Mahon.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Reid.*

No. 2650.

I CONCUR in the reference to Mr. Bell.

20 February 1846.

(signed) *L. R. Reid.*

No. 744 of 1846.—Political Department.

No. 1519.

From the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *W. W. Bell, Esq.,*
Collector and Magistrate of Candeish.

Sir,

WITH reference to the last para. of your letter to the Registrar of the Court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, dated the 7th January 1845, No. 13, expressing your intention to submit to Government, at length, your proceedings connected with the investigation conducted by you into the charges of bribery and extortion preferred against Mahdeorow Govind, late mamlutdar of the Jamnair talooka of the Candeish collectorate, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to request that you will be pleased to submit, without delay, the result of your inquiries in this case; and at the same time state, for the information of Government, your general impression of the character of the charges preferred against Mahdeorow Govind.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle,
21 February 1846.

From the Collector and Magistrate of Candeish to *J. P. Willoughby, Esq.,*
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

No. 2651.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 744, of this day's date, on the subject of the charges of bribery and extortion preferred against Mahdeorow Govind, late mamlutdar of the Jamnair talooka, and in reply to state, that, as far as my recollection serves me, I committed Mahdeorow Govind for trial before the session judge on five charges, and dismissed, for want of proof, nine other cases into which I proceeded. There were a great many other charges advanced against Mahdeorow; but the evidence in none of them so far implicated him as to warrant his prosecution. I did not, therefore, place him upon his trial on these. I believe that Mahdeorow was finally acquitted on all the charges on which he was committed for trial by the session judge. Political Department.

2. My impression of the character of the charges preferred against Mahdeorow is, that they were partly founded on fact; and there is no doubt in my mind that he has in some instances been guilty of corruption. At the same time, I am satisfied that the larger number of the charges advanced against him were fictitious, and were got up by influential parties in Candeish from motives of enmity.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. W. Bell,*
Collector and Magistrate.

Bombay, 21 February 1846.

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Row Govind.

No. 2652.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the Honourable Mr. *Crawford*.

1. MR. BELL's brief report of the 21st ultimo, confirms my first impression on the case of Mahdeorow Govind. There can be no doubt, from Mr. Bell's previous reports of the case, he in the first instance formed very strong opinions against the accused, opinions, I must add, not justified by the proceedings which have been submitted to Government.

2. In his present report, Mr. Bell, although he adheres so far to his first opinion, as to state he has no doubt that Mahdeorow "has in some instances been guilty of corruption," nevertheless he is satisfied "the larger number of the charges against him were fictitious, and were got up by influential parties in Candeish, from motives of enmity."

3. Of the numerous charges brought against the accused, only five were submitted for trial before the judge. Of three of these he was acquitted, and of two convicted by the senior assistant judge. On appeal, one conviction was reversed, and the other confirmed by the judge of Ahmednuggur, the prisoner being sentenced to pay a fine of 500 rupees. On a final appeal, however, to the judges of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, Mahdeorow was acquitted of this charge also.

4. I have carefully considered the proceedings in the case, to ascertain whether they contain anything which should compel the Government to deprive the prisoner of the benefit of his final acquittal on all the charges preferred against him.

5. The conclusion which I have arrived at is, that while, as observed by Mr. Reid, a certain degree of suspicion still remains, no guilty act has actually been established. On the other hand, the proceedings contain ample proof of Mr. Bell's opinion being just, that "many of the charges were fictitious, and got up from motives of enmity." This being the case, as observed in my former minute, a general distrust of the whole case is created in my mind.

6. Taking, therefore, these circumstances into consideration, coupled with Mahdeorow's former services and high character, I do not think we can in justice deprive him of the benefit of his acquittal; and I am disposed, therefore, to recommend that he be allowed to resume his situation on the establishment of the Resident at Sattara.

7. A question will probably arise as to his salary during the time he has been suspended. I do not think the case is of such a clear and decisive nature, in regard to the innocence of the accused, as will justify Government incurring a double charge; and the utmost indulgence which I think should be conceded is that Mahdeorow may be allowed such portion of his salary as may not have been apportioned to others who have performed his duties during the period of his suspension.

8. I think, in the preliminary proceedings of this inquiry, it was conducted with great looseness and irregularity, if not with injustice, towards the accused. They have already, however, been subjected to the review of the judges of the Sudder Adawlut, whose proper province it is to notice them, that I do not deem it necessary to further remark upon them.

(signed) *George Arthur.*
T. M. Mahon.
J. H. Crawford.

27 March 1846.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Reid*.

MR. BELL's short letter, now under consideration, has, I regret to say, failed to alter the opinion on Mahdeorow's case, which I recorded on the 18th of September last.

(signed) *L. R. Reid.*

28 March 1846.

No. 53 of 1845.—Political Department.

(Office No. 262.)

No. 2655.

From Lieutenant-Colonel *J. Outram*, c.B., Resident at Sattara, to
E. H. Townsend, Esq., Secretary to Government at Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the translation of a petition from Mahdow Rao, native agent in this office, representing that he has been acquitted of the charges, pending which he has been so long suspended from his duties, and request the orders of the Honourable the Governor in Council, as to whether the petitioner may now be permitted to resume the duty of native agent.

I have, &c.

Sattara Residency,
5 July 1845.

(signed) *J. Outram*,
Resident at Sattara.

TRANSLATION of a Mahratta Petition from *Mahdow Rao Govind* to Lieutenant-colonel *Outram*, c. B., Resident at Sattara; under date Dhoolia, the 29th June 1845.

No. 1.

A. C.

I SENT a letter formerly containing the circumstances here, which may have already been understood. In the case of the charities, I was fined 500 rupees; I therefore made an appeal to the Sudder Adawlut, where this case has been re-investigated, and the charge rejected, and orders issued on the 17th instant to repay the amount of fine to me; these orders arrived here yesterday, and I received back the amount of fine. I made an application for a copy of the above-mentioned order, and as soon as I obtain it, I can send it in a day or two. Further, I beg to state that after my arrival here, the cases were tried. Copies of the proceedings thereof are now forwarded with this letter in the service, viz.:

5 claims brought forward before the magistrate, the proceedings of which are transmitted, *i. e.*:

1 case of Deopimpre; 1 case of Pahoor; 1 case of copper coins; 1 case of Lasser; and 1 case of Julchukr.

5 cases tried by the assistant judge, *i. e.*:

3 claims; 1 on account of the Bhooe; 1 on account of cotton; 1 on account of beldar.

2 pronounced to be proved, and sentences awarded:

1 on account of charities, and a fine of 500 rupees levied; 1 on account of the telly.

5

1 extract from the proceedings of the case of the telly, nonsuited by the judge, together with a letter from the judge.

11

In all, eleven documents have been transmitted, from which the matter will be known to your honour, as follows: That although there were not any complaints against me, in what manner these charges were framed from malignancy; the witnesses were oppressed and forced, and their depositions obtained by those who have not been empowered to administer oaths; and that instead of writing the statements in the manner dictated by the witnesses, they were written in any way they liked; and many of the witnesses' statements were proved, on this account, to be false before the magistrate and Judge Sahebs; as also the depositions were torn, and other irregularities committed. All these circumstances will be known to your honour by these proceedings.

I humbly request your attention and consideration towards the case of abduction at Pahoor, and of the concealment of a murder at Lassur; that which I was absent on leave to the Deccan territory. Great personages, and the zumeendars and others, gave their false testimonies, and made out the charges against me; if I had not gone on leave of absence at that time, or had I not produced the papers connected with my furlough, there was not any way left for me to escape from these grave charges: and in like manner I was quite innocent of the case of abduction at Pahoor; the guilty persons were the sheikdar and the patell of police themselves; these people were made witnesses, and the charges drawn out against me.

In the same way all the other false charges were prepared against me, making those

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persons who were themselves guilty of crimes, and also those who were actuated by malice, as witnesses in the cases; but consequent to the equitable trial of the charges in the judicial tribunals, all those alleged crimes were subsequently rejected, the case in which I was fined 500 rupees was thrown out by the Sudder Adawlut; an entry of this I can obtain and transmit to your honour in a day or two. Five charges were investigated by the judge himself, the proceedings of which have been called for by an order, through the judges of the Sudder Adawlut, by the Council for perusal. Accordingly, these five cases, consisting of all English and Mahratta documents, will be submitted to the Council by the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut. Be it known in the service, this is my solicitation.

(signed) *Madow Row Govind,*
by my own hand.

(True translation.)

(signed) A. Thomas, Captain,
In Charge Sattara Residency.

No. 95 of 1845.—Political Department.

No. 2656.

From Lieutenant-Colonel *J. Outram*, C. B., Resident at Sattara, to
J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I RESPECTFULLY beg leave to call the attention of the Honourable the Governor in Council to my letters dated 5th July and 3d September last, Nos. 53 and 73, handing up petitions from Madhow Row Govind, praying to be permitted to rejoin his appointment as native assistant in this office, having been acquitted of the charges pending the investigation of which he had been suspended.

2. I am necessitated again to address you on this subject, owing to the repeated applications which I am continually receiving from Mahdow Row Govind.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Outram,*
Resident at Sattara.

Sattara Residency,
18 November 1845.

No. 2657.

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

I BEG to refer to my separate minute of this date on the case of Mahdow Row Govind.

(signed) *George Arthur.*
T. M^cMahon.
J. H. Crawford.
L. R. Reid.

27 March 1845.

No. 2658.

To his Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay, the humble Petition of *Mahdow Row Govind*, late Native Agent at Sattara,

Most humbly sheweth,

WITH reference to your Excellency's commands conveyed in the concluding part of Mr. Secretary Townsend's letter, No. 3,323, dated 12th instant, your petitioner most respectfully begs leave to lay before your Excellency a copy of an extract of the proceedings of the Sudur Foujdaree Adawlut, dated 17th June last, in case No. 164, with copy of a letter from the session judge at Ahmednuggur, to the senior assistant session judge, from which your Excellency will observe that your petitioner has been fully acquitted of the charge, and the fine is returned to him.

Your petitioner begs leave to state that he is released upon all the charges that were preferred against him, and therefore earnestly solicits the favour that your Excellency will direct your kind attention towards the cases sent by
the

the Sudur Foujdaree Adawlut, and a proceeding (of a case of concealment of murder) sent with your petitioner's petition, dated 15th June last, for your Excellency's favourable consideration, which will clearly exhibit the unjust and oppressive manner in which these cases were framed against your petitioner, and which subjected him to those unlawful charges. Case of Madhoo Row Govind.

Your petitioner had already laid before your Excellency copies of the several testimonials and papers he possessed during his long service, with his petition dated 9th April 1844, and he now begs to state that nearly 15 months have elapsed since he left Sattara, and trusts that he may be favoured with a redress as your Excellency may deem proper.

Your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(signed) *Mahdow Row Govind,*
late Native Agent, Sattara.

General, No. 601 of 1845.



To the Senior Assistant Session Judge, Dhoolia.

Sir,

IN reference to your letter, No. 133, dated the 2d ultimo, forwarding papers and proceedings in the case of Mahdow Row Govind, herewith you will receive petition, with order endorsed on it, for the purpose of being delivered to the petitioner, and an extract from the proceedings of the Sudur Foujdaree Adawlut, dated 17th instant, with the exigence of which you will be pleased to comply; and you are requested to return this precept, duly executed, with a report of what you may have done in pursuance hereof, within five days after receipt.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. J. Hunter,*
Session Judge.

Ahmednuggur, Court of Adawlut,
24 June 1845.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Sudur Foujdaree Adawlut, dated
17 June 1845.

THE Court acquits the prisoner in case No. 164, and directs the return of the fine.

(True extract.)

(signed) *W. H. Harrison, Register.*

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. J. Hunter, Session Judge.*

(True copies.)

(signed) *Madhow Row Govind.*

(True copies.)

(signed) *A. K. Forbes,*
Assistant Magistrate in charge, Adawlut.

No. 1329 of 1845.

From *J. P. Willoughby, Esq.,* Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to
Lieutenant-Colonel *J. Outram, C.B.,* Resident at Sattara.

No. 2659.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, dated the 5th July and 18th November last, Nos. 53 and 75, requesting to be informed whether Madhow Row Govind may be permitted to resume his duties as native agent at Sattara.

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Row Govind.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that the whole of the judicial proceedings in this case having been laid before Government, the Honourable the Governor in Council has bestowed upon them much consideration, with the view of ascertaining whether they contain anything which should compel Government to deprive the accused of the benefit of his final acquittal by the judges of the Sudur Foudaree Adawlut on all the charges preferred against him.

3. The conclusion at which the Governor in Council has arrived is, that while a certain degree of suspicion still attaches to the conduct of Madhoo Row Govind, sufficient proof has not been brought forward to establish any guilty act against that individual.

4. On the other hand, the proceedings in this case contain ample proof that some of the charges preferred against Madhoo Row were fictitious, and got up from motives of enmity to the accused, and this circumstance has created in the mind of the Governor in Council a general distrust of the whole case.

5. Taking these circumstances into consideration, coupled with Madhoo Row's former services and high character, the Governor in Council is of opinion that he ought not to be deprived of the benefit of his acquittal, and his Honour in Council is therefore pleased to authorise Madhoo Row being reinstated in his situation of native agent at Sattara.

6. In anticipation of a question being raised as to the amount of salary to be drawn by Madhoo Row during the period of his suspension, I am directed to inform you that the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Madhoo Row to draw such portion of the salary of native agent as may not have been apportioned to others who have performed his duties during the period of his suspension.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 7 April 1845.

No. 1330 of 1846.

No. 2660.

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to
W. H. Harrison, Esq., Registrar of the Sudur Foudaree Adawlut.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th June last, No. 1460, submitting the proceedings held in the case of Madhoo Row Govind, late mamlutdar of the Jum-nair talooka of the Candeish collectorate, from which it appears that that individual has been acquitted of the several charges of bribery and corruption preferred against him.

2. In reply, I am desired to transmit to you, for submission to the judges of the Sudur Foudaree Adawlut, copy of my letter of this date to the Resident at Sattara, instructing that officer to reinstate Madhoo Row Govind in his situation of native agent at Sattara.

3. I am at the same time desired to observe, that in the opinion of Government the preliminary proceedings of this inquiry were conducted with great looseness and irregularity, if not with injustice towards the accused. As, however, these proceedings have already been subjected to the review of the judges of the Sudur Foudaree Adawlut, whose proper province it is to notice them, the Governor in Council does not deem it necessary to offer further remark upon the subject.

4. The original proceedings which accompanied your letter are herewith returned.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 7 April 1845.

No. 1331 of 1846.

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Row Govind.

No. 2661.

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to
A. Campbell, Esq., First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Can-
deish in Charge.

Sir,

* See below.

WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin,* regarding the charges of bribery and corruption preferred against Madhow Row Govind, late mamlutdar of the Jumna talooka of the Candeish collectorate, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit, for your information, copy of my letter of this date to the Resident at Sattara, from which you will perceive that in consequence of Madhow Row having been acquitted of all the charges preferred against him, Government has authorised his being reinstated in his situation of native agent at Sattara.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 7 April 1846.

No. 524 of 1844.

No. 2672.

From *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Magistrate, Candeish, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request you will lay before the Honourable the Governor in Council the accompanying letter from Captain Morris, who, with reference to the observations contained in your letter, No. 2878, dated 14th ultimo, appears to explain clearly that the destruction of the original deposition of Faquerra Patel occurred under circumstances which place his conduct beyond reprehension.

2. The witnesses whom Madhow Row Govind represented to Government as having been subjected to ill-treatment by Captain Morris, have since, before Mr. Travers, whom I deputed to institute a strict inquiry into the grievances complained of, stated that they underwent no ill-treatment, and that they were urged by Mahadow Row Govind himself to depose as they did on the trial before me.

3. This acknowledgment, which I fully believe to be true, will I hope satisfy the Honourable the Governor in Council that there is no foundation for the statements contained in the petition which Mahadeo Row presented to Government regarding the ill-treatment of the witnesses.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell*,
Magistrate.

Candeish Magistrate's Office, Dhoolia,
3 October 1844.

To *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Magistrate of Candeish, Dhoolia.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letter to your address, dated 14th September 1844, together with your endorsement; and in reply, I am sorry that his Honour in Council has been dissatisfied with my explanation which I gave you on the 13th July last, regarding the accusations of Fukeera Patell, of Pahoor, in his depositions before you on the 21st June last, and I respectfully beg leave to lay the whole case, as it occurred, before his Honour in Council.

2. About the end of January, when I was superintending the Mhyjee fair, Mr. Inverarity, the second assistant, arrived and informed me of great corruption and bribery having been carried on in the Jumna talooka, then in my charge, and said Fukeera Patell, who is
about

* Letter from the Collector and Magistrate of Candeish, dated 15 March 1844, No. 107; Letter from the Collector and Magistrate of Candeish, dated 13 June 1844, No. 296; Reply to, dated 25th June 1844, No. 2008; Letter to, dated 13th August 1844, No. 2523; Letter from, dated 17th August 1844, No. 450; Reply to, dated 14th September 1844, No. 2878; Letter from, dated 21st February 1846.

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about the Kutcherry at Mhyjee, will tell of some of the cases; on this I sent for him, and he came; I put a few questions to him, but his information was so vague that I called Mr. Inverarity, and, when he came into my tent, told him there was nothing tangible in what Fukeera had answered, and I desired the karkoon to leave off writing, and the paper was left unfinished as it was. Some time after this Fukeera came to me at Pahoor, and said, I answered your questions in a vague manner in the case of Okurdoo Mallee; but I now wish to state the true particulars: the first unfinished paper was produced, and he said, "Let me withdraw it," and I put it before him; I thought, that as he had given Mr. Inverarity some clue to the case, he was surprised at being questioned about it by another gentleman; and, as natives generally do, hesitated at first to give information before he could find out whether I would follow it up or not. I did not consider the papers a judicial record connected with a criminal case, because by that paper there was nothing criminal attaching to any one, for it was not until he gave his deposition that criminality in Mhadoo Row appeared.

3. After he had given the deposition, I asked what he wished done with the answers he gave me before; he took up the paper, and said, "You tear it up, Saheb;" upon which I tore it, as I did not consider it of consequence, it not being on oath, and was unfinished and unsigned; and I trust his Honour the Governor in Council will see that the paper in question was not of that importance his Honour seemed to attach to it, as it was given before any particular inquiry was begun by me; and I never thought the Patell would afterwards make a subject of complaint what at his own request was withdrawn, and which, as it did not contradict his deposition, freed the evidence of irrelevant matter; but I have every reason to suppose that the Patell did not complain of this of his own accord, but was persuaded to it by Mhadoo Row Govind, whose interest it was to throw every obstacle in the way of justice that he could, and to draw the attention of Government from his corrupt acts by getting up complaints against those who were investigating them.

4. His Honour the Governor in Council is fully aware how much patience and time is required (before the inquiry on hand may become public) in taking native evidence, and how natives run on with a long unconnected story before any information to the purpose is advanced, and how often witnesses withhold evidence when unexpectedly questioned, until they have time to see what they are being questioned for.

5. I beg to draw your attention to the circumstance of Mhadoo Row having, in Dhoolia, when the Pahoor case was coming on, sent for this Patell, and made him promise to deny his deposition before me, and not only this Patell, but other witnesses, which I brought to your notice on the 26th of August 1844; which, together with the paper being withdrawn of the Patell's free will, will relieve me, I trust, of the accusation alleged against me; for I only began the inquiry in the end of January, and left the office on 1st March, and had the Patell meant that paper as the true one he would then have complained to Mr. Inverarity and Captain Auld, when they were carrying on the investigation.

6. With reference to Fukeera Patell being under surveillance, the accompanying list of cases will show the grounds the acting mamlutdar had for detaining him near his kutcherry; and although the Patell states before you I placed him under surveillance, which really I did not, yet, on Mr. Inverarity telling me he was with the mamlutdar, and to send for him, I was under an impression he was detained there for some cause or other; had he not been so, why did not the acting mamlutdar report this circumstance to me, and ask me if I required him to be kept so? But, in fact, he must have been so, for the defalcations in his village, of which he was Foujdar Patell.

7. My remark in the fourth paragraph of my letter to your address of the 13th July last, which has so displeased his Honour in Council, was made from my subsequently hearing he was detained for the case before me, which had I not heard, I should have at once denied his having been under surveillance by my orders.

8. In conclusion, I am sorry to take up the valuable time of his Honour in Council; but I trust, after the perusal of this, his Honour will not think me so deserving of censure as, by the secretary's letter under reply, I am grieved to find he does.

I have, &c.

Camp, Dhoolia, 1 October 1844.

(signed) *W. J. Morris*,
Assistant Magistrate.

(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Magistrate.

MEMORANDUM of Cases in the Kusba of Pohoor, as follows, as per Acting Mamlutdar's Report:

Magisterial Cases, 5 :		Amount of Bribes.
		Rs.
Bribe from Sudda Pandhra, on account of marriage	- - - - -	104
Ditto from Okhurdoo Mallee, on account of abortion	- - - - -	200
Ditto from Lalljee Patell, on account of his daughter's marriage	- - - - -	20
Ditto from Jeyeram Bunia, on account of stolen property	- - - - -	40
Ditto from Sayajee Wulud Hybuthee, on account of his daughter's marriage	- - - - -	—

Revenue

Revenue Cases, 10:

	Amount of Bribes.	Case of Madhoo Row Govind.
On account of Chillhur Khurch, or sundry expense - - - - -	35	-----
Bribe from Crustna Deshmookh and Salloo Deshmookhin, on account of enaum -	60	
Ditto from Crustna Deshmookh, on account of wuttun - - - - -	30	
Ditto from Luximon Mallee, on account of field - - - - -	20	
Ditto from Kondoo Wulud Mahadoo Mallee, on account of ground - - - - -	10	
Ditto from Bhicka Wulud Govinda, on account of a dispute for a field - - - - -	13	
Ditto from Sudda Pandhra, on account of his brother's dispute - - - - -	20	
Ditto from Anna Deshmookh, on account of Cooshaba Deshmookh's business -	175	
Ditto from Marotee Wulud Jana Patell - - - - -	331	
Moro Govind, late Mamlutdar, Ramajee Annunt, and one other, on account of trading - - - - -	—	

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. J. Morris,*
Assistant Magistrate.(signed) *W. W. Bell,* Magistrate.

Persian Department.

SUBSTANCE of a Petition from *Madhoo Row Govind*, now residing at Dhoolia, to the Honourable the Governor in Council; dated 1, and received 29 October 1844.

No. 2673.

THE Government order bearing date the 13th August last, reached me, and afforded me pleasure, I now beg to inform your Honour in Council of what has since taken place.

1. In conformity with the orders of Government, Mr. Bell, the magistrate, is personally investigating the charges preferred against me. I beg to forward herewith copies of the proceedings on the first four charges, from which copies your Honour in Council will be informed of all the particulars. During a period of 20 years, no one complained against me, and every European officer who saw the manner in which I performed my duties, recommended me to the notice of Government; even after I was pensioned, no one came forward with a complaint against me for a year and a quarter. Notwithstanding this, the assistant magistrate listened to the representations of my enemies, and holding me responsible for the faults committed many years back by patels, koolkurnees and other persons, prepared charges against me. The investigation lately held by the magistrate has brought to light the real facts of the case, and on a reference to the proceedings, your Honour in Council will perceive how enmity has been borne to me, how ill used I have been, what irregularities have taken place, and how depositions have been destroyed.

2. If the depositions of Fukeera Patell and Pear Mahomed, regarding the case of the woman who procured abortion, be examined, your Honour in Council will perceive that the deposition first given by Fukeera has been destroyed, and that another has been extorted from him.

3. Although the inquiry is conducted in the presence of the magistrate, still Captain Morris, with the view of proving that I was not ill-used, and that the charges first raised against me were not without foundation, has stopped at Dhoolia, and interferes with the inquiry in the following manner.

4. Having sent for the witnesses who were committed to trial for committing perjury in the cases which were inquired into by the magistrate, as also for those persons who were committed to take their trial on the discovery of their crimes, Captain Morris assured them of their security, and is engaged in taking their further depositions.

5. Had the inquiry continued in the same manner as it did before, and had Captain Morris not interfered with it, Government would have seen the real facts of the case.

6. As Captain Morris had not been allowed to carry on the investigation of the matter, as the charges preferred against me are shown to be groundless, and as the severity used towards me is coming to light, he bears greater enmity to me, and interferes with the proceedings. He perhaps also writes to Government on the subject.

7. If the inquiry were carried on as hitherto, there would be nothing to object to, but Captain Morris maliciously interferes with it. I therefore pray your Honour in Council order him to abstain from exercising any interference.

(signed) *W. Escombe,*
Secretary to Government.

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

Dhoolia, 7 June 1844.

Prisoner *Mhadow Row Govind Timboolkur*; caste Senvee Brahmin; aged 43; inhabitant of Bhurgaon, Talooka Bhurgaon.

Charged under Regulation XII. of 1827, section 8, with extortion in having at Kusba Jumna, about seven years ago (precise date unknown), while employed as district police officer of the Jumna Talooka, exacted from Shahjee Wulud Kamajee, Annunsing Wulud Budda Patells, and Govind Dinkur Goomasta Koolkurney, of the village of Deopimpre, of the afore-said talooka, the sum of 175 rupees, for releasing them from custody.

Pleads "Not guilty."

Shahjee Wulud Kamajee, deposed before the mamlutdar of Jumna, and subsequently the assistant magistrate Captain Auld, that about seven years ago Narrain and Toolsia, two Pardees, came to his village Deo Pimpre with their families, and wished to reside there; he objected because of their caste, but on their promising to conduct themselves well, he permitted them to remain. Afterwards these Pardees were suspected of a robbery in the house of Shahjee Simpee of Kusba Paldee; Narrai escaped, but witness brought Toolsia and some other parties implicated to Jumna, and they were punished, but Mhadeo Row Govind, the mamlutdar, placed himself his "Sreek Bhow" Ameersing and Govinda Koolkurney in custody, because they had permitted the parties to reside in the village without leave of the sirkar. Being alarmed, witness said to Narroo Punt Nanna Goomasta Despondia, that he wished to be released and to return to his duty. He spoke to the mamlutdar, but he does not know what he said to him, but he told him that it would cost money as follows:—To the mamlutdar, 100 rupees; Moro Govind Carkoon, 50 rupees; to himself and his principals, 25 rupees. Witness agreed to pay this money, sent for Shahjee Patell, of Mhal Pimpre, gave him two notes at eight days' sight, one in his own name, and the other in that of Ameersing Patell. Shahjee Patell then agreed with Narroo Punt, and gave him a note for 175 rupees; he was then released. He went home, and, as agreed, sent 100 rupees by Govind Carkoon to Shahjee Patell; then Shahjee Patell and Govinda Koolkurney went to Jumna, and paid the 100 rupees to Narroo Punt Nanna; Narroo Punt Nanna took Govinda with him and paid the 100 rupees to Row Sahab the mamlutdar in his own house; Shahjee Patell and Govinda, when they returned to the village, told him that they had thus paid the money; four or five days afterwards he paid the remaining 75 rupees to Shahjee Patell, who took it to Narroopunt Nana, and told him when he came back that he had paid it to him, but witness does not know whether he paid 50 rupees to Narroopunt Dada or not. Some days after, when he met Narroopunt Nana at Jumna, and on inquiring, he told him he had received 175 rupees, and paid 100 rupees to the mamlutdar, he said nothing about 50 rupees, nor did witness ask him. Ameersing Patell is dead; while he was alive his son Narrain Patell conducted his affairs; produces the two notes which he and Ameersing gave to Shahjee Patell, and which they recovered on payment of the amount.—One chit for 88 rupees from Ameersing Patell to Shahjee Patell; one chit for 87 rupees from witness to Shahjee Patell; both chits are dated Falgoun Wud 1st, Fusly 1245; declares the deposition read to him to be true, and that Row Sahab Mamlutdar is the prisoner Mhadow Row Govind.

Examined by Prisoner. Was not present when Narroopunt spoke to the mamlutdar; the money was in the Toora or Chandoree currency, and paid by him to Shahjee Patell and Govinda Koolkurney in his own house; did not represent this affair till he was questioned by the assistant magistrate about it; did not hear from the mamlutdar that he was imprisoned on account of having permitted the parties to reside in the village; the mamlutdar never said anything to him about it. He was imprisoned under the custody of peons, and was released by Narroo Punt Nanna.

Narrain Wulud Ameersing Patell deposed before the mamlutdar of Jumna, and subsequently the assistant magistrate, to the effect that being the son of Ameersing, who is dead, he conducted his affairs. He confirms in all respect the statement of the preceding witness as to the fact of his father's imprisonment, and the transaction connected with the payment of 175 rupees; confirms the deposition before me; states he is 26 years of age; was not present when the money was paid by Shahjee Patell of Mhal Pimpre and Govinda Koolkurney to Narroopunt. The money was paid in sums of 100 rupees, and 75 rupees at different times; witness gave the money which he had in his house to his father; paid it in sum of 50 and 37½, with an interval of 10 or 12 days; the currency was Toora or Chandoree; was present when the money was paid to Shahjee Patell.

Govind Wulud Dinkurpant of Deo Pimpre deposed before the mamlutdar of Jumna, and subsequently the assistant magistrate, Captain Auld, that about seven years ago, some Pardee residing in his village committed a robbery; one was apprehended and punished; afterwards the mamlutdar Mhadow Row Govind rebuked the Patell Shahjee Ameer Sing and himself for having allowed the Pardees to reside in the village, and placed them in confinement for seven or eight days; confirms the statement regarding the payment of 175 rupees made by the preceding witness, and further states that he and Shahjee Patell of Mhal Pimpre took the money to Narroopunt at Jumna, who told him to go to the mamlutdar, and tell him that he had brought the money; he did so, and said he had brought 100 rupees. Row Sahab told him to bring it; went back to Narroopunt, and returned with Narroo Punt and 100 rupees to the mamlutdar. Row Sahab was sitting on the "mandwa" when they delivered the money to him. No one else was ever present. When he and Shahjee Patell of Mhal Pimpre were going home, Nana (Narroo Punt) told them to send the remaining 75 rupees quickly. Four or five days after, Shahjee Patell of witness's village paid 75 rupees to

to Shajee Patell of Malpimpree, who paid it to Naropunt Nana, as he heard from Shajee, when he came back to the village; some time after he asked Row Saheb if he had received the money; he said he had only received 100 rupees paid by himself; on his saying he would ask Narroo Punt about it, Row Saheb said there was no occasion to do so, therefore witness never said anything to Nana about it; wrote with his own hand the notes which were passed in this transaction. Confirms the above statement; is true the money was paid in Chandoorree currency very early in the morning; he, witness, received the money from Shajee and Ameersing at the chowree; Narrain Ameersing's son was not present. He paid none of the money himself; when he went with Narroo Punt to pay the money to the mamlutdar, he carried it himself. Neither he nor the Patells Shajee and Ameersing were placed under the custody of peons; they were at liberty to go about the town and cutcherry of Jamnair, but were prohibited from going home. The mamlutdar never forbade them going home; Narroo Punt did so; states that he never knowingly deposed that he has been placed under custody. Is quite sure the Patells were never placed under custody; there was no prohibition against Pardies sitting in his or any other village. The Patells gave the money, because Narroopunt had told them the mamlutdar would make a case against them, and send them to Dhoolia. Could not communicate with the mamlutdar direct on the subject; when he and Narroo Punt went to the mamlutdar's house, he paid the money, and left Narroopunt there; did not see him again before he went home to his village. When asked how he had before stated that he and Narroo Punt having left the mamlutdar's house together, Narroo Punt had desired him to bring the remaining 75 rupees quickly, he states that he is not able to meet close cross-examination; being a koolkurney of a small village, left Deopimpree with Shahjee Patell, about 9 p.m., and arrived at daylight at Jamnair; the distance is five coss, but they remained some time at Mal Peepree on the road; while Shahjee ate his dinner, was called by Captain Morris to give his deposition on this subject.

Shajee Wulud Crustna Patell deposed before the mamlutdar of Jamnair, and subsequently before the assistant magistrate, Captain Auld, to the principal facts stated by the preceding witnesses, corroborating the evidence given by them. Confirms these depositions before me, and on further examination states, that the money was paid to him and Govinda Koolkurney by Patells Shajee and Ameersing at the house of Shajee Patell at Deopimpree. No one else was present. Narrain Patell, the son of Ameersing, was not present; went to Deo Pimpree in the morning early, and he and Govinda went with it to Jamnair, where they arrived at noon of the same day; they went on foot. The money was in the Chandoorree currency; when they arrived at Jamnair, they went to the house of Narroo Punt Nana, to whom 100 rupees was paid by witness; soon after Narroo Punt and Govinda went out, Narroo Punt having the money tied up; does not know where they went; both returned to Narroo Punt's house, and after a short time, witness went home alone. The patells, Shajee and Ameersing, were not in confinement at Jamnair; they were in the house of Narroo Punt at large. Narroo Punt and they said they had been in custody, but that Narroo Punt Nana had procured their release on his own security.

Naroo Wulud Bhugwunt, Goomasta, Despandia (alias Narroopunt Nana), before the mamlutdar of Jamnair, and subsequently before Captain Auld, deposed in corroboration of the leading facts stated by the preceding witnesses, but that he does not correctly remember who brought the second sum, 75 rupees; he paid this to the mamlutdar in the house of the latter, when no one else was present. The whole sum of 175 rupees was paid to the mamlutdar. Confirms the above statement before me, and further states on examination that in regard to the sum to be paid to Moro Govind, he had no communication with Moro Govind on the subject. Shajee and Govinda brought the 100 rupees to his house in the morning early, and immediately paid it to Madow Row Govind in his own house, or wara; after they had paid the money, witness and Govinda came away from the mamlutdar's house together. Shajee Patell went to the wara of Mhadow Row Govind, but did not ascend the steps; Shajee and Govinda came to his house on foot; when they went to pay the money to Mhadow Row Govind, it was in the possession of Govinda. The patells, Shajee and Ameersing, were not placed in custody, but were under a prohibition not to go home; they were not residing at his house; they were told by mamlutdar, in presence of witness, not to go home; witness received the 75 rupees eight or ten days after he got the 100 rupees.

The magistrate having reviewed the evidence on the prosecution, is clearly of opinion that the charge against the prisoner is groundless, and therefore does not call upon him for his defence. The magistrate records his reasons for arriving at this conclusion, as follows:

1st. The patells, who are stated to have been imprisoned, from their own statement had no communication with the mamlutdar; and, indeed, from the evidence of all but the surviving patell himself, Shajee Wulud Kamajee, appear not to have been placed under custody.

2d. The discharge of the prisoner appears to have been effected by Narroopunt.

3. The money was clearly paid to Narroo Punt.

4. There is no evidence except that of Narroo Punt and Govinda Koolkurney to show that any of the money was paid to Madhoo Row Govind. The statement of Govinda is entirely invalidated by the contradiction he has uttered in regard to his own imprisonment, and to the manner in which he and Narroo Punt left the house of Madhoo Row.

5. The straightforward evidence of Shajee Patell of Mal Pimpree, proves that Govinda's statement is not worthy of credence, being at variance with it on broad facts as to time and place.

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

The true facts of the case appear to be, that Naroo Punt and Govinda conspired to intimidate the patells, Shajee and Ameersing, and that they succeeded in extorting the sum of 175 rupees from them, which they appropriated to themselves; the magistrate accordingly commits Govind Dinkur to take his trial before the Session Court, charged under Regulation XVI. of 1827, section 27, clause 2, with receipt of a valuable consideration, in having in the year 1835-36, precise date unknown, received from Shajee Wulud Kamajee and Ameersing Wulud Budda, 175 rupees at the village of Deopimpre, talooka Jamnair.

Naroo Bhugwunt Goosmasta Deshpandee is not amenable to the above provision, nor is there to the knowledge of the magistrate any provision in the Regulations or Acts by which he can be prosecuted for bribery or extortion, he is therefore committed to take his trial before the session judge, charged under Regulation XVII. of 1828, section 1, with conspiracy in having at the same time and place combined with the prisoner, Govind Dinkur, to impoverish patells Shajee and Ameersing, by extorting from them the sum of 175 rupees, and thus effecting a corrupt purpose.

(signed) W. W. Bell, Magistrate.

(True copies.)

(signed) W. W. Bell, Magistrate.

Khandeish, Magistrate's Office, Dhoolia, 10 June 1844.

Prisoner *Mahadowrow Govind Temboolkur*; caste Senvee Brahmin; aged 43; inhabitant of Bhurgam, Talooka Bhurgam.

Charged, under Regulation XVI. of 1827, section 11, clause 2, with having, in his capacity of mamlutdar or komavisdar of Jamnair, received a present, in having about 3½ years ago, at Kusba Jamnair, received from the merchants and other inhabitants of that town, the sum of 100 rupees, in consideration of stopping the circulation of certain small pice.

Pleads "Not guilty."

Chuneeeram Wulud Kemelund Marwaree, of Jumnair, deposed, before Captain Auld that, about 3½ years ago, the small pice having got into circulation, he suffered great loss from the cheapness of the copper currency, and, in order to get it stopped, went with Vishwanath Patell and Mhyput Chinnajee Coolkurnee to Mahadowrow Govind, then mamlutdar, who said that it would cost them money to have his wishes carried into effect; he then left the patell and koolkurnee to settle the matter. Afterwards these individuals said the mamlutdar asked 150 rupees. A list was made of the people who were to pay, and when the money was collected, witness and Kewulram Mharwaree took it to Vishwanath Patell and Mhyput Chinnajee, who desired not to tell Row Saheb that they had given 150 rupees, but 105 rupees; that 100 rupees was required for the mamlutdar himself, and five rupees for Ramajee Annunt. They said nothing about the 45 rupees, because they intended to keep that themselves. Witness's share of the contribution was 18 rupees. Witness assigns most extraordinary objections as existing to the small pice, viz., that they gave more trouble to collect, and are more easily spent than the larger dubboo. Never inquired whether the mamlutdar had received the money. Notice was given by tom-tom and by peons, on bazaar days, prohibiting the circulation of the small pice; 18 rupees is not entered in his books. Does not know the names of the sepoys who gave notice in the bazaar. Confirms the above statement before me; and further states, that the objections to the small coin was, that it was not current, except in the Jamnair and Bodwur pergunnahs. When they went to the mamlutdar, there were present Bhagchund Jansing, Mahadoo Poonjoajee, and Jannoo Telee, and others. They went to the mamlutdar, in his cutcherry, about nine o'clock A.M. The mamlutdar was in his cutcherry. The cutcherry was assembled. Does not remember whether the merchants, &c., communicated direct with the mamlutdar. Did not hear the mamlutdar say that it would cost money to have their wishes carried into effect; the interview between the mamlutdar and the patell and koolkurnee did not take place in his presence. Can offer no explanation why, before raising a subscription, the merchants did not bring to the notice of the mamlutdar and the European authorities the nature of the grievance of which redress was desired. Witness, Mansing, Kewul, and Bhagchund, collected the subscription. The list of subscription remained in witness's possession. The writer of the list is Bappoojee Canoojee. It was written at different times, as the money was paid, the list remaining in his house. Bappoojee was witness's servant at that time when the money was collected. Witness and Kawul paid it to Vishwanath Patell and Mhyput Row Coolkurnee in the house of the former. Does not remember the time when the money was paid to them; no one but they four were present. The rupees were Chandore currency. Never spoke to the mamlutdar about the money. Fifteen days or a month elapsed between the payment of the money and the stopping of the circulation. Never objected to the delay. The merchants had it in their own power to stop the circulation of the small pice, by refusing to accept them, but does not know why they did not make use of their power. The small pice is current at Wurrungam, Edulabad, and Sowda. Witness was sent for to the dhurumsala by Baba Deshpande, and there urged to make his statement. The deposition was written in the dhurumsala, before Luximon Aya. The mamlutdar was not there when the deposition was taken. He was taken before Captain Auld, where he confirmed his statement. Luxamon Aya first took a moochulka from him, which was torn up by Luximon Aya. Does not remember what was written in the paper. Does not remember who wrote the

the paper. It was not the same person who wrote his deposition. He signed the paper. Baba Deshpondree and Janjee Deshmook were present when the paper was written. Case of Madhoo Row Govind.

Tansing Wulud Tekhund Mharwaree, of Kusba Jamnair, deposed before Captain Auld to the same effect as the preceding witness, adding that he asked the mamlutdar after the money had been paid whether he had received it, and he answered that he had received 105 rupees. Confirms the same as true before me, and further states, that they went to the mamlutdar, who was sitting alone in his cutcherry in the evening; spoke himself to the mamlutdar; there were no other merchants besides himself and Chuneeram. He was sitting some distance off, and the patell and koolkurnee spoke to the mamlutdar. Did not hear what took place. The money was collected by Chuneeram, Chintamon, and himself. Chuneeram kept an account of the payment, and he showed it to Luximon Aya. Knows nothing of the account now shown to him. Paid himself 16 or 18 rupees; the whole was paid to the coolkurnee. Never spoke to the mamlutdar afterwards on the subject. Explains that he received back a note he had given the coolkurnee for 105 rupees, from which he understood that the mamlutdar had received the money.

Vishwanath Bin Bawajee Patel stated before Captain Auld that he received the money, 150 rupees, from the merchants, and that he took 105 rupees of it to the mamlutdar, when he gave him 105 rupees, and took the balance to Ramajee Annunt. He and the coolkurnee Myheput Chinnajee took the balance, 45 rupees, which they divided between them. The mamlutdar took a yad from all the people, with their signatures. Confirms the above before me, and states that he went with all the merchants and Mhyputtee Coolkurnee to the mamlutdar, Mahadeorow Govind, who was in his cutcherry. He spoke to the mamlutdar; there was no communication direct between the mamlutdar and the beparees. When he paid the money to Mahadowrow Govind, there was nobody with him but Mhyputtee Coolkurnee. Took it to him in his own house. Does not remember at what time. Did not take the whole sum of 150 rupees himself; if he had, the order for stopping the pice would not have been given. Was sent for to give his deposition by Luximon Row Ayah; was for five days in custody; was imprisoned for 15 days at Phor. His deposition was taken in the dhurumsala, before Luximon Ayah, who sent him into custody.

Mhyputtee Chinnajee Coolkurnee, before Captain Auld, stated that he and Vishwanath Patel arranged with the mamlutdar, Mahadoorow Govind, to receive a bribe from the merchants of Jamnair of 150 rupees, for which an order was to be given by the mamlutdar to stop the circulation of small pice. Gave the mamlutdar 100 rupees, five rupees to Ramajee Anunt, and he and Vishwanath Patel divided 45 rupees. Confirms the above before me, and further states there was no communication between the merchants and Mahadowrow Govind. Cannot prove that he gave any portion of the money to Mahadowrow Govind, in any other way than by the fact that the circulation of the pice was stopped. Has no means of showing that the circulation of the pice was stopped.

It appears to the magistrate desirable to ascertain from the authorities at Jamnair, what steps were taken publicly in regard to the circulation alluded to. Reference is made, and proceedings are adjourned. The Patell Vishwanath Bin Bawajee and Mhyput Chinnajee are required to furnish security for their appearance in 500 rupees each.

(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Magistrate.

Proceedings resumed on the 3d July.

Read reports from the present mamlutdar of Jamnair, from which it appears that there is no information relative to the transaction of the copper pice at Jamnair on the records; and that the sepoy who gave the order, and the mhar who proclaimed the order, are both dead.

It appears to the magistrate, on full consideration of the evidence in this case, that there is not sufficient proof to warrant the commitment of the prisoner, Mahadow Govind, as there is nothing conclusive as to the actual payment of the money to him. It is admitted by Vishwanath Wulud Bawajee and Mhyputtee Chinnajee that they received the money, and they are unable to substantiate their statement as to the payment to Mahadowrow Govind. There is also very insufficient evidence on the point of the currency having been interfered with at all by order of the prisoner, for the principal witnesses, Chuneeram and Jansing, are at variance on very material points, and therefore their evidence is not to be depended upon, laying aside the fact of Jansing having clearly perjured himself. The prisoner, Madow Row Govind, who denies all knowledge of the transaction, is therefore discharged in this case; and the prisoners, Vishwanath Wulud Bawajee, aged 45 years, police patell of Jamnair Kusba, and Mhyput Chinnajee, officiating coolkurnee, are committed to take their trial before the Session Court, charged under Regulation XII. of 1827, section 8, with bribery as police officers, in having at Jamnair Kusba, talooka Jamnair, in the year 1840 (precise date unknown), Suki 1762, received a bribe of 150 rupees from Chuneeram Wulud Khenchund, and other merchants, in the name of Mahadow Row Govind, the mamlutdar, to suppress the circulation of the small copper pice in that town.

(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Magistrate.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Magistrate.

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.

Khandeish, Magistrate's Office, Dhoolia, 21 June 1844.

PRISONER *Mahdowrow Govind Tenboolkur*; caste, Senwee Brahmin; aged 43; inhabitant of Burgam, Talooka Burgam.

Charged, under Regulation XII of 1827, section 8, clause 1, with bribery, in having, in his capacity of native officer in the Police Department, at about the period of the Dewali (October or November), in the year A.D. 1840, corresponding with Ashwin or Karteek Shuki 1763, at Kusba Jamnair, received from Ookroo Wulud Luximon Malee, the sum of 200 rupees to suppress a case of abortion, charged against a woman named Gopee, of the village of Phor, Talooka Jamnair, who was pregnant by him (Ookurdoo Wulud Luximon).

Pleads "Not guilty."

Ookroo Wulud Luximon Mallee deposed before Captain Morris, assistant magistrate, that a woman named Gopee, with whom he had criminal connexion, became pregnant, and procured abortion by the use of medicines, at the village of Paldee, talooka Jamnair. He told the police patell of his own village, Phor, named Fuqueera, who told him to say nothing about it, as the mamlutdar would fine him; about two months, Peer Mahomed Jemadar came and asked him about the matter; after denying it at first, he and Gopee the woman, confessed. Peer Mahomed took Gopee, her brother Kannoo, and Faqueera Patell to Jamnair; the next day the jemadar, patel, and others, returned to the village, and demanded 200 rupees for the mamlutdar, and begged that it might be paid before some third person as a witness. Witness paid the money before his brother Sooproo Jayram Wannee, Poonjoo Jeleo Hury, Dungur, in Chandore rupees, to Peer Mahomed Jemadar, who took it to Jamnair. Two or three days after the patell and coolurnee were called by the mamlutdar, who, when they returned, said they had been called to inquire how much money had been paid to the jemadar, and that they had paid 200 rupees. Never had any communication with the mamlutdar himself on this subject. Confirms the above statement before me. It was about a month after Gopee had procured abortion that he told the Patell Fuqueera; Gopee herself told him she had procured abortion; paid the money from his own house. Does not know whether Fuqueera Patell reported the fact of the abortion to the mamlutdar. Took no receipt for the money; the jemadar placed him in restraint for one and half day, and extorted the money; went home during this time to eat and drink; a Government peon was placed over him; Gopee woman was not taken to Jamnair; in his former statement it is stated that she was taken to Jamnair. The carkoon who wrote the deposition wrote this, but witness never said so; Gopee's brother, Kannoo, was not taken to Jamnair. Does not know whether the patail and coolurnee went to Jamnair; the carkoon who wrote the depositions told him to give answer to one or two questions, and he would fill up the rest. Never spoke to the patail or coolurnee on the subject. Witness's deposition was taken at Mhyjee before the carkoon who wrote it, and the Jemadar Peer Mahomud, Faqueera Wulud Rowajie, Foujdar Patail of Phor, before Captain Morris, assistant magistrate; that the mamlutdar sent for him, and threatened to proceed against him for not having reported the abortion case; witness said that Ookroo Malee was a rich man, and that he would obtain from him a present for the mamlutdar, if he would overlook the matter; the mamlutdar said he must have 200 rupees; after the Jemadar Peer Mahomud had gone from his village, the mamlutdar sent for witness and Nana Coolurnee, and asked how many rupees Ookroo had given Peer Mahomed; witness said 200 rupees; Ookroo told him of the abortion when it occurred, but two months elapsed before the jemadar came to inquire about it. The mamlutdar told him he had received 200 rupees, and asked if more had been paid; the mamlutdar distinctly told him he had received 200 rupees. Before me witness denies that the deposition read to him is the same which was given before the Saheb; that the Saheb tore the original deposition at Phor; the Saheb was Captain Morris; the deposition which witness has now heard was taken by Peer Mahomed Jemadar in the chowree, and he never confirmed it before the Saheb; the truth is that he was informed of the abortion a short time after it had occurred, by Ookroo Malee, and he reported it verbally to the sheikdar; knows nothing whatever about the bribe of 200 rupees, except that some days after Peer Mahomud had come to the village, he heard that he had taken 200 rupees from Ookroo Malee. Never said a word, nor had any conversation with the mamlutdar on the subject. The deposition which the Saheb tore was taken at Mhyjee; it was written by Bhickajee Punt; the one now read to him was written by Gunnesh Punt; the sepoy and the mamlutdar were present when the Saheb tore the deposition at Phor; does not know why it was torn; there was no one present when the deposition now read was taken, except the jemadar and the writer Gunnesh Punt; witness went to Jamnair about the time of the abortion case to deliver revenue collections, but the mamlutdar said nothing to him regarding the bribe of 200 rupees; was kept under surveillance at Mhyjee for eight days; for 10 or 12 days at the chowree at Phor; afterwards for two months at Jamnair; knows nothing of Gopee woman having been taken to Jamnair; when the deposition was torn, Gunnesh Punt was present; the Saheb, when he gave the first deposition, was very angry with him; ordered him to be placed under surveillance.

The magistrate considers it due to Captain Morris to forward to him copy of this witness's deposition for any remarks he may have to offer, and likewise to beg Captain Auld, the assistant magistrate in charge of Jamnair, to examine Bhickajee Punt, Gunnesh Punt, and the mamlutdar of Jamnair, Waman Row Ramchunder, on the subject of the depositions taken

taken from witness, and to inquire by whose order he was placed under surveillance at Jamnair. Case of Madhoo Row Govind.

Peer Mahomed Wulud Suco Naik, jemadar of peons, before Captain Morris, stated that the mamlutdar Mahadow Row Govind told him that he had heard from one Gooloo, Mussulman of Phor, that Gopee woman had procured abortion, and the mamlutdar desired witness to go to Phor and inquire into the matter. He did so, and having called Gopee, her brother Kannoo, and Ookroo Malee, who confessed that Gopee had been pregnant, and that on the matter being made known in the village, Gopee had been sent to Paldee, where she had taken medicine and procured abortion. Witness then called Faqueera Patail, who told the same story; witness then took Gopee, Faqueera Patel, and Kannoo to Jamnair, whereon the mamlutdar, noticing the misconduct of Faqueera Patel in not bringing the matter to his notice, Faqueera said Ookroo was rich and able to pay; the mamlutdar thereon ordered witness to go with Faqueera Patel, and to bring some money from the Malee; he then took the Patel Faqueera, the woman, and her brother, to Phor; the next day witness told Ookroo Malee, that unless he paid 200 rupees, he would be prosecuted; thereon he paid witness 200 rupees (Chandore) to give to the mamlutdar; the following witnesses were present, Sooproo Malee, brother of Ookroo, Hury Dungar, of Phor, Jeyram Wane, Poojhoo Telee. Witness took the money to the mamlutdar in his house, where Ramajee Annunt was sitting there, and on witness saying he had brought the money, the mamlutdar desired him to give it to Ramajee Annunt. Witness went with Ramajee Annunt to the house of the latter, and paid him 200 rupees; afterwards the mamlutdar called Faqueera Patel and Gunneshrum Mulhar, alias Nanna Pandi, and asked them about the money; they said they had brought only 200 rupees. Gooloo Mussulman, who gave the information to the mamlutdar, is dead; this case was not reported to the Sircar. Before me the witness confirms the above deposition, and further states that he did not take Ookroo Malee to Jamnair, because Faqueera Patel said he would answer for his appearance. Ookroo Malee paid the money in his house; received the money about 11 or 12 o'clock, and went back to the mamlutdar about seven or eight o'clock in the evening; there was no one present but Ramajee Annunt; does not know why the mamlutdar desired him to give the money to Ramajee Annunt; there was no one present in Ramajee Annunt's house when he paid him the money. He took the money in a room near his cooking house. Did not know it was improper to take a bribe. A sepoy went to call Faquera Patel and Nana Pandi to the mamlutdar, but does not know who the sepoy was; Nana Pandi told him why they had been called. Witness's house is at Phor; had no special service at Phor; when he went to Phor by the mamlutdar's order, he did not meet the shaikdar, nor did he meet him when he went the second time; had no conversation with the shaikdar on the subject of the abortion case; when he brought the woman, her brother, and the Patel to Jamnair, they were permitted to be at large; Gopee and Kannoo are not to be found; witness was for seven or eight days placed under the surveillance of a peon at Mhyjee. The deposition of Faquera Patell was written first at Mhyjee, afterwards Captain Morris tore that deposition, and took another on the representation of Faquera Patel; that his former deposition was false; the second deposition was taken before the mamlutdar of Jamnair and witness. Witness was at a short distance when Faquera Patel and the mamlutdar were arranging the bribe.

The magistrate, considering that this witness is implicated as an accessory, if he is not a principal, in this case, ordered him to furnish security for his personal appearance. Gunneshrum Malhar Cookurnee, before Captain Morris, deposed to having been called to Jamnair by the mamlutdar Madow Row Govind, and having been asked if Pear Mahomud had brought only 200 rupees; he replied that he had heard Pear Mahomud had brought 200 rupees to pay him; witness before me states, that having heard that Captain Morris had beaten Faquera Patell, he was alarmed, and made the above statement; and now he states that the mamlutdar did not call or make any inquiry of the above kind from him; Pear Mahomed instigated witness to make the statement he originally made; knows nothing whatever regarding the bribe given to the mamlutdar. This witness has clearly perjured himself, and will be committed for trial.

Janjee Wulud Hurree Goozur, Goomasta, Deshmook, of the Jamnair talooka, deposed, before Captain Auld, that he was present in the mamlutdar's cutcherry at Jamnair when Pear Mahomud Jemadar reported the arrival of the woman and others about an abortion case to Mahadow Row Govind. Before me he states that he gave the above deposition before Captain Auld, at the instigation of Pear Mahomud Jemadar, and that he has no recollection of having heard the report alluded to; witness was for six days, on a previous occasion, placed in restraint by Captain Morris, and was, on occasion of giving the deposition before Captain Auld, alarmed by that gentleman's manner.

Naroo Bagwunt, Goomashita Deshpunday, of Jamnair, before Captain Auld, deposed that he was present and heard the Jemadar Pear Mahomed tell the mamlutdar, Madow Row Govind, in cutcherry, that a woman and some other, connected with a case of abortion, were present. Before me he says that the above is true, but that he was urged to make this statement by the Jemadar Peer Mahomed.

The witness's manner betrays the falsehood very clearly to the magistrate; he is too shrewd to commit himself by a direct denial of his former statement, while the assertion that he was urged by the Jemadar can be volunteered from no other motive than a conviction of its falsehood.

Chrishnaje Narain, shaikdar, of talooka Jamnair, was before at Phor as shaikdar, before Captain Morris; stated that the Jemadar Pear Mahomed came to him and said that the mamlutdar would inquire into the case of abortion; that there was no necessity for his inter-

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ference. Heard that the mamlutdar had taken 200 rupees to suppress the case, but does not remember who told him; had received information from Ram Crustna Goomasta Patel, but was sick, and did not immediately inquire into the matter; was sick, and therefore does not know whether the jemadar took the woman Gopee, and her brother, and Faquera Patel to the mamlutdar's thana.

Proceedings adjourned to await the witness Ramajee Annunt.

(signed) W. W. Bell, Magistrate.

Proceedings resumed, 28 June 1844.

Ramajee Annunt, carkoon on the Errondale establishment, deposes, that he never saw any money paid at the period specified to Mahadow Row Govind; was at the time goomashta at Jamnair; did not himself receive any money; never heard anything about the case of abortion.

Prisoner *Mahadow Row Govind* denies all knowledge of the matter, never having heard of the abortion case. There is no evidence whatever in this case to prove the payment of the bribe to the prisoner, or that he was aware that the abortion had been committed. It is, however, in the opinion of the magistrate, quite clear, that the Jemadar Pear Mahomed Wulud Succo Naik, was the person who received the bribe, he is therefore committed to take his trial before the session judge, charged under Regulation XII. of 1827, section 8, clause 1, with bribery, in having, in his capacity of native officer in the police department, at about the period of the Dewalee (October or November), in the year 1840, corresponding with Ashwin or Kartick Shuki 1763, at the village of Phor, talooka Jamnair, received from Ookroo Wulud Luximon Malee the sum of 200 rupees, in the name of the mamlutdar of Jamnair, to obtain the suppression of a charge of abortion against a woman named Gopee, of the same village, who had been pregnant by the said Ookroo.

(True copy.)

(signed) W. W. Bell, Magistrate.

Khandeish, Magistrate's Office,
Dhoolia, 27 July 1844.

PRISONER *Mahadow Row Govind Temboolkur*; caste, Senvee Brahmin; aged 43; inhabitant of Bhurgam, Talooka Bhurgam.

Charged under Regulation XVI. of 1827, section 11, clause 2, with having, in his capacity of comavisdar (or mamlutdar) of Jamnair talooka, about the year 1838-39 (Shuki 1760-61), at Kusba Jamnair, received from Kamajee Wulud Gungajee Patel, of the village of Julchaker Koord, talooka Jamnair, a nuzzer, or present of 20 rupees.

Pleads "Not guilty."

Kamajee Wulud Gungajee Patell deposed, before Captain Auld, that he came to Jamnair five or six years ago on business, when the prisoner Mahadow Row Govind intimidated him, and told him that he obtained some small sum from all the other patels, but that he had got nothing from his village; they were great rogues; but that he would get him into difficulty. Witness then promised to give him 20 rupees, and went home, and having obtained the money, returned to Jamnair, and went to the kutcherry; the mamlutdar was asleep on the top of the cutcherry, he therefore sat below; when he awoke, he called out to Kondoo sepoy, and asked if any one had come; when the sepoy mentioned witness's name, he was desired to take him up. He went up and gave 20 rupees to the prisoner, who gave it to Kondoo sepoy; he then took leave, and went home. Afterwards he saw Bhow Deshmook, and told him of the circumstance; never mentioned it to any one else. Confirms the same before me, and further deposes that prisoner threatened him on several occasions; when he went to the cutchery it was at night, in the prisoner's residence, and when nobody was present, that he agreed to give 20 rupees; took the money from his own house; it was in Chandoree currency; he went to the mamlutdar's residence to pay it about eight o'clock A. M.; came to Jamnair on horseback, and put up at the house of Crustna, son of Pureshram Patel, but did not tell him his errand. His village is six coss by the direct road from Jamnair; came the direct road; does not exactly remember how long after he gave the money he told the circumstance to Bhow Deshmook; it was seven or eight days; told him in his (Bhow Deshmook's) house, in a room near his dewankhana, in the afternoon. Gave his deposition in the dhurmsala at Jamnair, before Luximon Aya.

Kondajee Wulud Soomajee Peon, deposed before Captain Auld: was always in attendance on the prisoner; one day the patel of Juleheekur came to the wara when prisoner was asleep; when he awoke, and was informed that Kamajee Patel had come, he was told to bring him up to the Mamdeva. He gave 20 rupees to Madowrow Govind in witness's presence; Madowrow gave it to witness, and told Kamajee to go home; afterwards he put the money near the prisoner's box; he does not know why Kamajee Patel gave the money to prisoner, but suspects it was a bribe. When Kamajee was giving the money to the mamlutdar he told him to give it to witness. Confirms the statement before me, but declares that he was for 15 days imprisoned by Jemadar Pear Mahomed, near Captain Morris's tent; was kept without food for three days, and was afterwards imprisoned eight days in the fort of Jamnair. It was about 7 P. M. when Kamajee Patel gave the money to the mamlutdar; the mamlutdar had eaten his dinner and gone to bed; was imprisoned because he

said

said he had no evidence to give against the mamlutdar. He gave, in the first instance, before Bhow Deshmook and Luximon Aya, a deposition, stating that he knew nothing of the matter. This Luximon Aya tore up, and took another; when he was imprisoned, a peon named Condoo was also imprisoned near him, but no other parties were confined when he was confined near Captain Morris's tent; the peons of the gentleman kept guard over him when he was in this fort. Khode Bux, sepoy, had charge of him. After this inquiry he was transferred to the Nundoorbar talooka. Witness still adheres to his statement, that he did see Kamajee Patel give 20 rupees to the prisoner.

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Vishwasrow Wulud Roopsing, alias Bhow Deshmook, deposed, before Captain Auld, that he was told by Kamajee Patel that the prisoner had abused him, and told him he had received something from all the other patels, and that he also must give him something, and that he had given him 20 rupees. Confirms the same before me, and states that he suffered severe ill-treatment in the following respects: he had come from Nusseerabad to Jamnair on his private affairs, when the mamlutdar seized him, and sent him in charge of a horseman to Phor, and there kept him in charge of a peon at the chowree for six weeks; he was then sent in charge of a horseman to Bodwur, by order of Captain Auld; he was there not permitted to retire to eat his food, and was kept fasting till noon the following day; he was then sent hungry, under charge of a guard of four or five men of the Bheel corps and a horseman, to Jamnair, when he was kept in the Bheel lines all night; he had eaten on the road; he was kept among the Bheels 18 days, when Sheik Shedaree Soobedar, of the Bheel corps, came, to whom he complained that he had fasted for three days, who made an arrangement by which he should obtain his food regularly, Sheik Shedaree went to Dhurungam, and returned and told him to tell what he knew, and threatened to send him to Kookurmoonda; witness therefore gave a statement, partly written by himself, partly by a baneeyan. He was then summoned by Captain Auld, before whom he gave the deposition, which he has now stated to be true. Kondoo Peon never gave his deposition before him; does not remember at what place Kondoo Sepoy told him that he had given 20 rupees to the prisoner.

The evidence for the prosecution here closes, and the proceedings are adjourned.

(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Magistrate.

29 July 1844.—Proceedings resumed.

THE prisoner denies all knowledge of the offence with which he is charged, and evidence appearing to the magistrate generally unsatisfactory, and, in point of the time at which the bribe was said to have been received, contradictory, the prisoner is discharged on this charge.

(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Magistrate.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Magistrate.

No. 73 of 1845.—Political Department.

From Lieutenant-Colonel *Outram*, c.b., to *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Secretary to Government at Bombay.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter to your address, dated 5 July 1845, No. 53, on the subject of Mahadowrow Govind, native agent of this Residency, to which I have received no reply, I beg to hand up, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, the translate of a petition from that individual, dated 29th ultimo, with accompaniments.

No. 2764.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Outram*,

Sattara Residency, 3 September 1845.

Resident at Sattara.

TRANSLATION of a Petition from *Mahadow Row Govind* to Colonel *J. Outram*, Resident at Sattara; dated Dhoolia, 29 August 1845.

A. C.

I TRANSMITTED from hence two petitions, under date the 29th June and 5th July of the present year, together with copies of all papers in English which may have reached your honour, and the circumstances of my cases here may have been fully understood. I reside at Dhoolia, awaiting an answer to the same. As an order may come, out of kindness, I shall act accordingly. It was understood from the newspaper that your honour in the interim proceeded to Bombay. I therefore beg leave to state, that I am not aware whether the petition which I since forwarded, under date the 5th July, stating that I was acquitted of all charges against me, and forwarding extracts from the proceedings of the judges of the Sudur Adaulut, and of the Judge Sahib, duly attested by and obtained from

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Mr. Forbes, in charge of the Adaulut (at Dhoolia), was received by you with those papers whilst at Sattara. I now beg to say, that while I was employed on business at Sattara, false accusations were raised here against me; and on a communication being made to Government, the Resident Sahib ordered me to proceed to Dhoolia, in Khandeish, to answer them. I accordingly arrived here, and duly answered them at the investigation, and having been fully acquitted of all the charges brought forward against me from malignancy, the magistrate saheb, the judge saheb, and the assistant judge saheb have perceived from the investigation that these charges were framed against me from enmity, oppression and injustice, and the proceedings of the above-mentioned cases were handed up on the 1st July last, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, through the Sudder Adaulut. The judges of the Sudder Adaulut might have also reported my acquittal of all these charges; consequently, I beg leave to request your Honour will be pleased to forward copies of the two documents (in Nos. 1 and 2) with your communication in my favour to the Council, in order that an answer from the Council might be sent to your Honour, and I shall then act as the order may come to me from your Honour.

Your Honour is aware of my conduct. I received your protection in many ways while I was a mamlutdar in the Pimpulnair talooka, in Khandeish. What can I write on that account. I gained character after serving the Government for a period of 21 years with honesty and integrity. Subsequently, owing to indisposition, I obtained a pension and remained at home, and afterwards, whilst I was performing my service at Sattara, although there were no complaints against me, but with a view to injure my reputation, false charges were caused to be preferred against me last year, at the instigation of persons actuated by malice, and exercising compulsion at the inquiries instituted; but as the courts of justice are in place of the Almighty God, where impartial justice is administered, and all charges have been rejected, and all the courts of justice have found that these were malicious accusations against me; and having been fully acquitted of all charges against me, it now rests with your Honour to submit, out of kindness, the two extracts from the proceedings, with a communication in my favour to Government, and to cause my being restored to my reputation. I wholly place my reliance on the feet of your Honour. I await an answer to my letter, and shall be very happy the day I receive your order. Be it known in the service, this is my solicitation.

(signed) *Madow Row Govind,*
By my own handwriting.

(True translation.)

(signed) J. Outram, Resident at Sattara.

No. 1.—General, No. 472 of 1845.



To the Senior Assistant Session Judge, Dhoolia.

Sir,

WITH reference to Case No. 96 of the Khandeish General Calendar of 1844, forwarded by you for confirmation, under date the 2d instant, herewith you will receive an extract from the Court's proceedings, under this day's date, with the exigence of which you will be pleased to comply, and you are requested to return this precept, duly executed, within 10 days after its receipt.

Ahmudnuggur Court of Adaulut,
14 May 1845.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. J. Hunter,*
Session Judge.

(True copy.)

(signed) H. Liddell,
Senior Assistant Session Judge.

EXTRACT from the Court's Proceedings, under date the 14th May 1845, in Case No. 96 of the Khandeish General Calendar of 1844.

THE evidence in this case is that of four witnesses, each of whom depose that the mamlutdar was performing his devotions when the bribe was received. These same witnesses previously deposed before the magistrate that he was standing at the time. This wide difference in their statements is sufficient to invalidate their evidence, standing as it does alone, *i. e.* uncorroborated. Besides these discrepancies, the error in the charge would, in the opinion of the Court, preclude a conviction. In all charges it is necessary, for obvious reasons, that the time should be as correct as possible; but in a case of bribery, when the amount

amount of bribe is small, it appears doubly necessary, such a charge being easily got up, and when well got up difficult to disprove.

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The Court has further to remark, that from the evidence before the police authorities, it appears that the collections to make up the sum of 20 rupees were levied from many persons. These persons' depositions, had the discrepancies already alluded to not existed, should have been taken, as their evidence would have gone far either to corroborate or weaken that which would have been before the Court. With this view of the case, the prisoner, Mahdow Row Govind, is acquitted and directed to be released.

(True extract.)

(signed) *W. J. Hunter*, Session Judge.

(True copies.)

(signed) *A. K. Forbes*, Assistant Magistrate in Charge, Udalt.

General, No. 601 of 1845.



To the Senior Assistant Session Judge, Dhoolia.

Sir,

IN reference to your letter No. 133, dated the 2d ultimo, forwarding papers and proceedings in the case of Mahdow Row Govind, herewith you will receive petition, with order endorsed on it, for the purpose of being delivered to the prisoner, and extract from the proceedings of the Sudder Foujdaree Adault, dated 17th instant, with the exigence of which you will be pleased to comply; and you are requested to return this precept, duly executed, with a report of what you may have done in pursuance hereof within five days after receipt.

Ahmednuggur, Court of Adault,
24 June 1845.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. J. Hunter*,
Session Judge.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Sudder Foujdaree Adault, dated 17 June 1845.

The Court acquits the prisoner in Case 164, and directs the return of the fine.

(True extract.)

(signed) *W. H. Harrison*, Registrar.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. J. Hunter*, Session Judge.

(True copies.)

(signed) *A. K. Forbes*,
Assistant Magistrate in Charge, Adault.

No. 1365 of 1845.—Political Department.

No. 2675.

From *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Kandeish, to
J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to represent, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that Mahadeo Row Govind, the late mamlutdar of Jamnair, is extremely anxious to receive a reply to his petition for the continuance

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of his pension, which was referred by me for the decision of Government, with my letter to your address, No. 443, dated the 7th June last.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell*,
Collector and Magistrate.

Circuit Cutcherry, Camp Pimpulgaum,
27 December 1845.

No. 2676.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Crawford*, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Reid*, without date.

THESE may be recorded amongst the other proceedings in the case of Mahdow Row Govind, which has just been disposed of.

(signed) *J. H. Crawford*,
L. R. Reid.

No. 443 of 1845.—Political Department.

No. 2677.

From *W. W. Bell*, Esq. Collector and Magistrate, Candeish, to
J. P. Willoughby, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

* See below.

ADVERTING to the correspondence noted in the margin,* which has passed on the subject of Mahdeo Row Govind, native agent to the Resident at Sattara, and formerly a mamlutdar of this collectorate, who was directed to proceed to Candeish to stand his trial on certain charges of bribery and extortion advanced against him by Captain Morris, I have the honour to submit translate of a petition from Mahdeo Row Govind, in which he expresses a desire to revert to his pension, formerly granted for services performed, but which was, I understand, resumed on his being re-employed at Sattara.

2. Mahadow Row has been finally acquitted on all the charges brought against him, except one for misapplication of authority, of which he was convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of 500 rupees. I understand from him that this sentence is still under appeal before the Sudder Adaulut.

3. Had Mahadow Row Govind expressed any desire to be re-employed, I should have considered it my duty to state to Government my opinion that there were ample grounds in the proceedings held before me to show that Mahadow Row Govind was not trustworthy or deserving of further employment, and I have little doubt that a perusal of the very voluminous proceedings which I should have submitted, would have resulted in the concurrence of Government in my opinion. As, however, he does not wish to be re-employed, this is no longer necessary, and I think he may with justice be permitted to enjoy the benefit of his acquittal on all the charges except one, insofar as to have his pension restored.

4. His application for arrears of pay is not, in my opinion, admissible, as he cannot be considered to be entirely blameless. When before the assistant session judge, he was convicted in two cases, one of which convictions was confirmed by the next appellatant authority, the other reversed, as far as I can judge, on grounds the sufficiency of which is extremely questionable.

5. The amount of Mahadow Row Govind's pension was 41 rupees and 8 annas per mensem.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. W. Bell*,
Collr. and Magistrate.

Candeish, Collector's Office, Dhoolia,
7 June 1845.

* To Government, No. 107, dated 15 March 1844. From Government, Endorsement, No. 1062, dated 1 April 1844. From Government, No. 1356, dated 27 April 1844. To Government, No. 296, dated 13 June 1844. From Government, No. 2523, dated 13 August 1844. To Government, No. 450, dated 17 August 1844. From Government, No. 2878, dated 14 September 1844. To Government, No. 523, dated 3 October 1844. From Government, No. 221, dated 17 January 1845.

Case of Madhoo
Row Govind.TRANSLATION of a Petition from *Mahdow Row Govind* to *W. W. Bell*, Esq. Collector
of Candeish ; dated in June 1845.

I BEG leave to bring to your Honour's notice, that in the month of April last year, viz. 1844, when at Sattara, I was ordered to proceed to Dhoolia to defend certain charges got up against me in Candeish. I according made my appearance before your Honour, and the cases having been investigated, both by your Honour and by the assistant judge, I have been acquitted of all guilt. The state of my health, however, will not permit my serving the Sirkar any longer ; moreover the old age and infirmity of my father and mother at Bhargaon require my presence at home, and I am therefore desirous of obtaining pension, and beg respectfully that your Honour will be kindly pleased to get me pension ; I also beg that my pay, which has been in arrears from the 4th April 1844, at Sattara, may be caused to be paid to me.

(signed) *Madhoo Row Govind.*

(True translation.)

(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Collector and Magistrate.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Crawford*, concurred in by the Honourable
Mr. *Reid*, without date.

No. 2678.

COPY of this letter should be sent to the Resident at Sattara, with instructions to ascertain whether Madhoo Row Govind, whom we have lately permitted to resume charge of his appointment as native agent at Sattara, is still desirous to revert to the pension formerly granted to him for his past services.

(signed) *J. H. Crawford.*
L. R. Reid.

No. 1336 of 1846.—Political Department.

No. 2679.

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to
Lieutenant-Colonel *J. Outram*, c.B., Resident at Sattara.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter, dated 7th instant, No. 1329, informing you of the acquittal of Mahadow Row Govind, of the several charges of bribery and corruption preferred against him, and authorising his being reinstated in his situation of native agent to the Sattara Residency, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council, to transmit to you copy of a communication from the Collector and Magistrate in Candeish, dated the 7th June last, No. 443, and to request that you will be pleased to ascertain and report, for the information of Government, whether Madow Row is still desirous to revert to the pension formerly granted to him by Government for his past services, in preference to resuming charge of his situation at Sattara.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle,
8 April 1846.(signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*
Chief Secretary.

(True extract.)

(signed) *A. Malet*, Secretary to Government.

Case of Naroo
Bhickajee Gudrey.

Case of Naroo Bhickajee Gudrey, Head Carcoon of the Bheel Agency
at Ahmednuggur, removed on suspicion of Bribery.

EXTRACT Political Letter from Bombay, dated 30 September (No. 78) 1844.

Ahmednuggur.
Poll. Cons. 1843,
November 22,
No. 5359 to 5366.

10. ON the 26th September 1843, the registrar of the Sudder Adawlut submitted copy of a letter from Mr. Harrison, the magistrate of Ahmednuggur, forwarding an extract from the proceedings of the assistant judge of that zillah, on the recent trial, on a charge of bribery, of Naro Bhicajee Gudrey, head carcoon on the establishment of the Bheel agent at Ahmednuggur.

11. Naro Bicajee was acquitted of the above charge for want of sufficient evidence, but as this person was represented by Mr. Harrison to bear an extremely bad character, and as there appeared to be strong grounds of believing that he was actually guilty of the offence for which he had been tried, we considered that it would be inexpedient to continue him any longer in the service of Government, and we therefore directed his dismissal from his situation, and prohibited his being hereafter re-employed in any capacity under Government.

EXTRACT Political Letter to Bombay, dated 5 February (No. 6) 1845.

Letter from, dated 30th September
(No. 78) 1844.

(10 and 11). Trial of Naroo Bickajee Gudriz,
head carcoon on the establishment of the Bheel
agent at Ahmednuggur, on a charge of bribery.

5. THE proceedings before the assistant judge are not forwarded. It appears, however, that on certain grounds, which are recapitulated in the letter of Mr. C. M. Harrison, the first assistant magistrate, the prisoner was acquitted. These grounds were partly considered erroneous by the magistrate, Mr. H. A. Harrison, and were partly removed by a further investigation held by that gentleman into a charge of false testimony preferred against a principal witness. As there appeared to be strong ground for believing that the carcoon was really guilty of the offence, and as he bore an extremely bad character, the judges of the Sudder Adawlut recommended that he should be dismissed from the public service. This recommendation you adopted, and by a circular order you prohibited his re-employment. Under all the circumstances, we acquiesce in this course.

EXTRACT Political Letter from Bombay, dated 19 June (No. 85) 1846.

* Naroo Bickajee.

Para. 5. WE have subsequently received several petitions from this individual,* soliciting to be restored to his situation, or to be permitted to obtain employment under one of the other Presidencies. We have declined to comply with the former of these requests, but have informed the petitioner that we will not throw any obstacle in the way of his obtaining employment, if he is able to do so, under another Presidency.

EXTRACT Political Letter to Bombay, dated 23 December (No. 29) 1846.

Letter from, dated 19th June
(No. 85) 1846.

Para. 5. Further proceedings in the case
of Naroo Bickajee, late head carcoon of
the Bheel agency at Ahmednuggur.

2. NAROO BICKAJEE was tried on a charge of bribery, which was not established, but the facts elicited induced your Government to dismiss him from his office, and prohibit his re-employment in the public service. You have since informed him that you have no objection to his obtaining employment under another Presidency.

3. We

3. We are clearly of opinion that, so long as the interdict by your Government remains unrevoked, this individual ought not to be admitted to employment under any British authority. But we observe that Captain Giberne, the officer under whom he immediately served, has changed his opinion respecting the case, and is now "fully convinced that the charge was made from false and malicious motives, and supported by a conspiracy." Captain Giberne shows some grounds for at least a strong suspicion to this effect, and Naroo affirms that he could prove the conspiracy, had he the pecuniary means to prosecute the case in a court of justice.

Case of Naroo
Bhickajee Gudrey.

4. It will be for your consideration, whether the facts stated by Captain Giberne render it desirable either to re-open the inquiry, or to remove the prohibition against Naroo's employment in the service of Government.

EXTRACT Political Letter from Bombay, dated 15 December (No. 158) 1847.

60. ON the 25th February 1845, Captain C. Giberne, then in charge of the Ahmednuggur Bheel agency, addressed a letter to the magistrate of Ahmednuggur, in which he observed as follows: "At the period of the accusation being made against the petitioner,* and until the last few months, I entertained a strong suspicion, almost amounting to a conviction of its truth, but I am now fully convinced that the charge in question was made from false and malicious motives, and supported by a conspiracy." In forwarding, however, this letter to the registrar of the Sudder Adawlut, on the 30th July 1845, Mr. Langford, the magistrate of Ahmednuggur, expressed an entirely opposite opinion, observing as follows: "In his letter, the acting Bheel agent (Captain Giberne) states his belief that the whole case against the petitioner had been a conspiracy, got up by some persons of bad character, at the instigation of one Antajee Luximon, a Rukwaldar karkoon, and the chitness of the Collector's office. Captain Giberne's only evidence of this seems to have rested on what had been told him by a convicted felon, and on it he appears to have written to Gwalior, calling the petitioner to Ahmednuggur. I have gone through the whole of the charge against the petitioner with the greatest care, and also submitted it to my first assistant; we are both of opinion, that in his dismissal, he has only met with his deserts. Going into the case anew, merely on the evidence of a convicted felon, I cannot but think objectionable, and particularly when the examination is to be instituted in the Bheel agent's office. If inquiry is again to be made into this case, I would most respectfully suggest it being so in the form of an appeal, and before the Judicial Commissioner."

* Naroo Bhickajee.

61. In forwarding this correspondence to Government on the 26th August 1845, the judges of the Sudder Adawlut expressed an opinion, that after the investigations which had taken place, and the decisions which had been come to in the matter, any further extra-judicial proceedings were uncalled for." The judges accordingly recommended that, "the petitioner should be informed, that the courts, civil and criminal, were open to him in which to establish the conspiracy of which he asserts he is the victim." An intimation to this effect was accordingly made to the petitioner on the 29th September 1845, and in reply to a subsequent petition, the further intimation was made to him to which your Honourable Court allude.

62. As this person has obtained employment under another Government, and as Captain Giberne is no longer Bheel agent, it has not appeared to us advisable now to re-open this question, but we have resolved not to permit of his re-employment under this Government until he has availed himself of the opportunity which has been afforded him of substantiating his innocence by the adoption of legal proceedings in the Company's courts against the parties he charges with having conspired against him.

Case of Naroo
Bhickajee Gudrey.

EXTRACT Political Letter to Bombay, dated 29 March (No. 10) 1848.

Letter from, dated 15 December,
No. 158, 1847.
(60 to 62.) In reply to Court's
remarks on the case of Naroo
Bickajee, late head carcoon of the
Bheel agency at Ahmednuggur.

Para. 6. NOTWITHSTANDING the change of opinion on the part of Captain Giberne, the officer under whom Naroo Bickajee served, and who has latterly regarded the charge of bribery against that individual as the result of a conspiracy, you have adopted the opinion of Mr. Langford, the magistrate of Ahmednuggur, concurred in by his first assistant, and by the judges of the Sudder Adawlut, and have resolved not to permit Naroo's re-employment under your Government, unless he shall substantiate his innocence by legal proceedings against those whom he charges with having conspired against him.

7. We shall not interfere with the exercise of your discretion on the point.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 22 November 1843.

No. 5359.

No. 1865 of 1843.—Judicial Department.

From *W. H. Harrison*, Esq., Registrar to the Sudder Adawlut, Bombay, to the Secretary to Government.

Sir,

IN conformity with the instructions conveyed in para. 2 of your letter No. 1648, dated the 31st July last, I am directed by the judges of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut to request that you will lay before the Honourable the Governor in Council copies of the correspondence noted in the margin,* regarding the head karkoon on the establishment of the Bheel agent in Ahmednuggur, charged with bribery, but acquitted by the Session Court.

* See below.

2. The judges, I am instructed to state, having reviewed the proceedings in the case, are of opinion that the individual in question should be dismissed from the public service, as suggested by the magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

I have, &c.

Bombay Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut,
26 September 1843.

(signed) *W. H. Harrison*,
Registrar.

No. 783 of 1843.—Judicial Department.

To *S. Babington*, Esq., Deputy Registrar to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request you will be good enough to lay the accompanying correspondence and proceedings before the judges of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, relative to the head karkoon on the Bheel agent's establishment, Naro Bhickajee Gudrey, drawing a monthly salary of 34 rupees, committed for trial before the Session Court, but acquitted by the assistant judge, as it appears to me highly inexpedient that the individual in question should be suffered to remain in the Government service.

2. The grounds on which the prisoner was committed for trial are so clearly shown in the first assistant magistrate's English proceedings, and his letter of the 8th instant, that I am not aware that it is in my power to throw any additional light on the subject, and have only to remark, therefore, that the carcoon bears an extremely bad character, and is believed to have received bribes to a large amount.

I have, &c.

Ahmednuggur Magistrate's Office,
9 September 1843.

(signed) *H. A. Harrison*,
Magistrate.

* Letter from the Magistrate, No. 783, dated 9 September, to the address of the Deputy Registrar. Ditto, ditto, No. 621, dated 3 August, to his First Assistant. Reply from the First Assistant Magistrate, dated 18 September 1843, with accompaniment.

No. 621 of 1843.—Judicial Department.

Case of Naro
Bhickajee Gudrey.To *C. M. Harrison, Esq.*, First Assistant Magistrate, Seroor.

Sir,

1. WITH reference to your proceedings in the case of Naro Bhicajee Gudrey, committed by you for trial before the Session Court on a charge of bribery, I have the honour to transmit copies of correspondence which has passed between this office and the session judges, together with the whole of the original papers, and request you will be good enough to favour me with your opinion as to the propriety of retaining this individual in Government employ.

2. Adverting to the part of the assistant session judge's proceedings having reference to the witness Venaik Hurry, police carkoon of the Jamkhair talooka, I beg to inform you, that the charge of making a false statement upon solemn affirmation having been inquired into by me, his evidence has been supported by most unexceptionable witnesses, and he has been fully acquitted.

3. In replying to this communication, I request you will be good enough to transmit, for facility of reference, a memorandum with parallel columns, showing the discrepancies in the evidence noticed by the assistant judge.

I have, &c.

Ahmednuggur, Magistrate's Office,
3 August 1843.

(signed) *H. A. Harrison,*
Magistrate.

To *H. A. Harrison, Esq.*, Magistrate, Ahmednuggur.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 621, of the 3d ultimo, and accompaniments, requesting my opinion as to the propriety of retaining in Government employ Naro Bhicajee Gudrey, committed by me for trial before the Session Court on a charge of bribery.

2. The circumstances under which I deemed it right so to dispose of the case of this individual are briefly as follows: four (4) witnesses deposed directly to the payment of bribe, and their statements, in which no material discrepancy appeared, were supported by the petition, regarding which it is said to have been paid, proved to have been written by the prisoner's order, and to bear the date at the foot in his own handwriting; by the evidence of the marwaree from whom the amount was borrowed, the entry in his accounts, and the bonds passed by the parties for the amount. It further appeared, from the evidence taken before me, that after the bribe was paid, and the complainants had forwarded a petition representing this, Naro Bhickajee sent his brother and a police carcoon, by name Venaik Hurry, to Parnair to endeavour to persuade them to withdraw their complaint, receiving back the amount, and something over and above, in consideration of their so doing. This the prisoner's brother denies (which is not to be surprised at); but the evidence showed that he was at Parnair at the time stated, in the house of Vishnoo Mhadeo, another police carcoon, who sent to call the complainant; and the fact was otherwise clearly established by the evidence of five (5) witnesses.

3. The grounds upon which Naro Bhickajee has been acquitted appear, from the assistant session judge's proceedings, to be as follows: first, discrepancies in the statements of the witnesses to the fact, principally with regard to the date on which the bribe was paid; secondly, discredit thrown on the testimony of the witness Venaik Hurry by that of two (2) individuals, whose depositions were taken before the Session Court (called, it is presumed, by the prisoner in his defence); thirdly, the books of the witness Gungaram Murwaree not showing to whom the money borrowed was to be paid; fourthly, the Court being impressed with the belief, that if the bribe had really been received by the prisoner, he would have had more sense than to accept it in the presence of so many persons whose evidence could at any time have been brought against him.

Case of Naro
Bhickajee Gudrey.

4. With regard to the first point, the principal discrepancy as to the date is disposed of by the assistant session judge himself, who thus writes: "The Court is aware that a native of the condition of the complainant, Gubbajee, would not be likely to have a very distinct recollection of dates." The second, I find, from para. 2 of your letter, under reply, has been disposed of by yourself; the evidence of the witness Venaik Hurry, "being supported by most unexceptionable witnesses." With reference to the third, it is merely necessary to remark, that it is not customary for merchants to enter in their accounts to whom money borrowed from them is to be paid, though they no doubt frequently ask their customers for what purpose they require it, as would seem to have been the case in the present instance; for the marwarree deposes "that they said they required the amount to pay to the prisoner Nana (Naro Bhickajee)." With respect to the fourth point, it is to be remarked that the number of persons said to have been present when the bribe was paid is four (4), of whom two (2) were immediately concerned, and the other two happening to call in at the time upon Naro Bhickajee, with whom one or both also had business, found the former writing there, and were told by them of the purpose for which they had come. There can be no doubt that could Naro Bhickajee have avoided so much publicity he would have done so; but it does not appear unreasonable to suppose, that finding them altogether, he imagined they had been made aware of the cause of the visit, and being confirmed in this, probably by the payment of the bribe by the former in the latter's presence, he saw nothing for it but to put a good face on the matter, and take the money as a matter of course.

5. The remaining discrepancies have yet to be dealt with, and these, you will observe, though not very material, are sufficient to throw some discredit on the testimony of the four (4) witnesses to the fact. Did the case, therefore, rest on the evidence of these alone, I should not hesitate in pronouncing the charge a false one; but supported, as their testimony is shown in the second para. to be, by other evidence of an unexceptionable character, I am of opinion that Naro Bhickajee Gudrey's acquittal by the Session Court has in no way cleared his character; and that if there be not grounds for his dismissal from the Government service, there is fully sufficient to warrant his removal from the situation he at present holds.

I have, &c.

District Office, Seroor,
8 Sept. 1843.

(signed) C. M. Harrison,
First Assistant Magistrate.

The papers and proceedings that accompanied your letter are herewith returned.

(signed) C. M. Harrison,
First Assistant Magistrate.

MEMORANDUM showing the Discrepancies in Evidence noticed by the Assistant Session Judge, as required by para. 3 of the Magistrate's Letter, No. 621, of the 3d August 1843.

First Assistant Magistrate.

Assistant Session Judge.

Gubbajee Wd. Duttajee Gudehkur states:

That the bribe was paid on the second or third day after the "Pollu," which happened on Bhadrupud Wud 30, or Ashwin Shoadh Deveetya, or Treelya, 2d or 3d.

That when he borrowed the money from Gungaram Marwarree, he told him he required it to take to Nuggur, and expend there.

That he put the petition for the reward to the Collector's address, which had been written by the prisoner Nana in his and Nana Ramasee's names, into the post, and returned to his village.

That the bribe was paid on Bhadrupud Shoodh Deveetya, 2d.

That he told Gungaram he required 20 rupees to pay to Nana (the prisoner).

That Nana (the prisoner) having either written the petition himself, or by the hands of another, showed it to him, and he does not know how it was sent to the Collector.

That

First Assistant Magistrate.

Assistant Session Judge.

Case of Naroo
Bhickajee Gudrey.

That eight or 15 days after the above petition had been dispatched, not receiving an answer, he went again to the prisoner Nana, and asked him the reason, when he told him he must present another; and upon this, he having written another in his and Nana Ramoosee's names, deponent signed it, Nana being absent, and gave it back, the prisoner remarking that he would despatch it by post.

That he paid the bribe in the verandah of the prisoner's house, near the place for Pooja, and at the time he had on a yellow sowby.

That when he paid the bribe, the prisoner had in his hand a "tamun" and sundyachee pullee.

Nana Ramoosee.

That he told Gungaram Marwaree he required the amount to take to Nuggur, and expend there.

That he told the Marwaree he required the amount to pay to the prisoner Nana.

That Nana, the prisoner, demanded a bribe of fifty (50) rupees.

That at the time the bribe was paid, the prisoner had on a yellow sowby.

That after the bribe had been paid, Balwunta and Sukya asked him what it was for, and he replied it was paid on account of a reward of 100 rupees received from Government.

Balwunta Wd. Shette Ramosee.

That the bribe was paid in Shukeh 1764.

That it was paid on Bhadrupud Shoodh 3d, Shukeh 1764.

That he met Sukya Ramoosee, of Soottanpoor, and went the next day to the prisoner's house.

That he went the same day that he met Sukya Ramoosee to the prisoner's house.

That after the prisoner had received the 20 rupees, he said to deponent, "If you also will pay me, your business shall be done too." To which he replied, "Leure."

That the prisoner told him, after he had received the rupees, "If you will pay me, I will get you 'chakuree.'" To which he replied he had no rupees, and the prisoner then told him to go home.

That the day after Bhadrupud 30th, he came to Nuggur to purchase a "loogree," and having bought one, was going back, when he met Sukya, and then went to the prisoner's house.

That the bribe was paid on Bhadrupud Shoodh 2d, Shukeh 1764.

Sukya Ramoosee.

That the bribe was paid on the third day after Bhadrupud Wud 30th.

That the bribe was paid on Bhadrupud Shoodh 3d.

That Gubba and Rana said they had obtained the rupees from Gungaram Marwaree.

(signed) C. M. Harrison,
First Assistant Magistrate.

District Office, Seroor,
8 September 1843.

(True copies.)
(signed) H. A. Harrison, Magistrate.
(True copies.)
(signed) W. H. Harrison, Registrar.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. Anderson and Honourable Mr. Crawford.

No. 5360.

THE recommendation of the Sudder Adawlut should be confirmed, and the usual circular issued.

(signed) G. Arthur.
G. W. Anderson.
J. H. Crawford.

Case of Naro
Bhickajee Gudrey.

No. 2878 of 1843.

No. 5361 to 5366.

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to
W. H. Harrison, Esq., Registrar to the Suddur Adawlut, Bombay.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1865, dated the 26th of September last, forwarding copy of a communication from the magistrate of Ahmednugger, submitting an extract from the proceedings of the assistant judge of that zilla, on the trial of Naro Bhickajee Gudrey, head carcoon on the establishment of the Bheel agent at Ahmednuggur, on a charge of bribery.

2. In reply, I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the judges of the Suddur Adawlut, that the Honourable the Governor in Council concurs with them in opinion as to the inexpediency of continuing Naro Bhickajee any longer in the service of Government, and he is accordingly pleased to authorise the dismissal of that individual from the above situation.

A circular will be issued to the heads of the several offices under this Presidency, directing that this individual be not re-employed in the service of Government.

Bombay Castle,
16 November 1843.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

No. 2879 of 1843.

CIRCULAR from *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Political Commissioner for Guzerat and Resident at Baroda.

Sir,

NARO BHICKAJEE GUDREY, head carcoon on the establishment of the Bheel agent in Ahmednuggur, having been dismissed from that situation in consequence of strong suspicions of his having received a bribe, the Honourable the Governor in Council directs that he be not re-employed in the service of Government.

Bombay Castle,
16 November 1843.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

The same to the	Political Agent in Kattywar.
"	Political Agent in Kutch.
"	Political Agent in Southern Mahratta Country.
"	Political Agent in the Mahee Caunta.
"	Political Superintendent at Pahlunpore.
"	Political Superintendent, Sawunt Warree.
"	Political Superintendent, Colaba.
"	Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.
"	Agent for the Governor, Surat.
"	Resident at Sattara.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

No. 2880 to 2883.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, that a copy of the above circular be transferred to all the departments of the Secretariate, that similar instructions may be thence issued to the several heads of offices and departments subordinate to them.

16 November 1843.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

(True extract.)
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Chief Secretary.

Collection No. 1 of No. 85.—Bombay Political Department.

Para. 5. Letter from, dated 19th June 1846.

Bheel Agency, Ahmednuggur.—Application from Narroo Bhickajee, late Head Carcoon, to be restored to his former situation.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, July 1845.

No. 6618.

PETITION from *Narroo Becauee*, late Head Karkoon under the Bheel Agent, Ahmednuggur, to the Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay,

Most humbly sheweth,

YOUR petitioner begs leave to represent, for your favourable consideration, that two persons, inhabitants of the village of Panowlee, in the Kurda talooka, viz. Gubba Gadakur and Nanah Ramoosees, made a complaint against your petitioner to the magistrate of Ahmednuggur, Mr. Harrison, in the month of October 1842, accusing your petitioner of having taken from them a bribe of 20 rupees. The magistrate, in the month of May 1843, caused the first assistant, Mr. C. Harrison, to inquire into the charge, which was done, and your petitioner was committed to stand his trial before the Session Court. His case was tried by the assistant session judge, Mr. Forbes, who, in concluding the case, informed your petitioner that the statements of the complainants and of two witnesses, Balvanta and Suckeea Ramoosees, given before him, differed from that given before the magistrate; the Court therefore had fined them; and that the Court had also placed in confinement another witness against your petitioner, viz. Venaik Hurree, police karkoon, and would forward him to the magistrate for the purpose of having a case of perjury prepared against him; and that it appeared that the complainants and all the witnesses were thieves and persons of bad character, and therefore that no dependence could be placed upon any of their statements; and the Court was of opinion, that no person would take a bribe in the presence of witnesses. Taking these circumstances into consideration, there did not appear to be any proof against your petitioner, who was therefore released.

2. The magistrate then made objections to your petitioner being again employed.

He petitioned him on the 26th July 1843, stating that the charge that had been made against him was a false one, and got up against him by Shreedhur Vittul Chitness, and that Antojee Luximon and Veeshnoo Mahadeo, police karkoon, had assisted in the same, and requested him to inquire into your petitioner's complaint; but without doing so, the magistrate wrote to the Governor in Council, and caused him to be dismissed from Government employ.

3. The magistrate was angry with your petitioner for the following reasons: the Chitness Shreedhur Veetul and your petitioner were not on friendly terms; he (Shreedhur Veetul) therefore made the magistrate believe, that as Captain French had brought your petitioner (Nana Becauee) from Candesh, and that the gentlemen who were appointed to his situation were new in the business, and could therefore know nothing about it, that therefore your petitioner was the cause of all the constant annoyance and complaints that were now made, both against Government servants and in the conducting of business, and therefore, on this account, the magistrate having been prejudiced against your petitioner caused him to be dismissed the Government service. The magistrate placed every dependence upon Shreedhur Veetul Chitness, without making any inquiries into your petitioner's character, and as to how he conducted his duties. He therefore humbly petitions the Government to inquire among all the Government servants, with the exception of Chitness Shreedhur Veetul, what your petitioner's character is, and also from those gentlemen that I have served under during the 9½ years he has been in Government employ, and whether complaints of any kind have at any times been made against him.

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4. Had Chitness Shreedhur Vittul not incensed the magistrate against your petitioner? and what was the cause of the following :

First, your petitioner was head karkoon under Captain Giberne, assistant magistrate and Bheel agent. Had the magistrate thought that he would not inquire thoroughly into the charge against him from partiality, what was the objection to his case having been sent for inquiry to either Mr. Liddell or Mr. Campton; but the magistrate did not do so, but kept the case undecided for six months, and as soon as Mr. Liddell's removal took place, and the magistrate's brother, Mr. C. Harrison, was appointed, then his case was sent to him for investigation. Had the magistrate not been incensed against your petitioner, why should he have acted thus? And another reason for his having been so was, that the papers that tended to prove the charge against your petitioner were sent to the first assistant, Mr. C. Harrison, and those that would have tended to annul the charge against your petitioner, and that were in his favour, were retained, and not sent. As soon as your petitioner learnt these facts, he petitioned the first assistant magistrate, on the 14th of April 1843, to allow him to have copies of the suppressed papers on stamped papers to this petition. He received a reply to the effect, that the papers of which he required copies had not been sent with the case; he, therefore, on the 15th of April 1843, petitioned the magistrate to send these papers, which was accordingly done on the 20th of April. The suppressed paper was a petition, and which your petitioner had been accused of having written. The magistrate, in forwarding this to the first assistant magistrate, stated that the figures of the date of the petition seemed to be in your petitioner's hand, and therefore that appeared to be a very suspicious act. He petitioned the first assistant magistrate to record that letter in his case, or to give him a copy of it on stamped paper, which was denied him. He afterwards petitioned the magistrate for a copy of the yad, and he also denied it to him.

Secondly, Captain Giberne applied to take your petitioner with him to Bombay, having obtained a month's leave. To this application a reply was received, that there was a charge of bribery against your petitioner, and, therefore, that Captain Giberne must not take him. The number of this yad was 33, and was signed by the magistrate, on the 17th January, at Wudgaum, six miles from Nuggur, and yet it was not sent to Captain Giberne till the 25th of the same month. The cause of this delay was, that Captain Giberne should have left Nuggur, and that the inquiry should take place afterwards, the Chitness thinking your petitioner, that* he might petition Captain Giberne to apply for permission to investigate into the case himself, and therefore the date of† altered from the 17th to the 25th.

* *Sic Orig.*

† *Sic Orig.*

Venaik Hurry is no connexion whatever of your petitioner; and at the time the circumstances which he stated occurred, and concerning which he gave evidence against your petitioner, he had a charge against him for concealing stolen property, and your petitioner heard that he gave evidence by the directions of the chitness, for immediately after his trial and release he was restored to his situation of police karkoon, and a case of appropriating a sepoy's pay was not inquired into, although he was returned to the magistrate on a charge of perjury against your petitioner. He was released, but on what ground your petitioner knows not; the chitness made great efforts to save him, and he was again immediately restored to this appointment.

6. Because business was carried on in the same strict manner after Captain French left, and all people in the Government service said that what should new gentlemen know of their business, and therefore attributed all that occurred to your petitioner, who thereby incurred the hatred of the Government servants and thieves in the country. Of these circumstances I constantly informed both Lieutenant Simpson and Captain Giberne, of which fact your petitioner begs that the Honourable the Governor should make inquiries. Your petitioner has documents in support of all the statement he has made.

The complainants against your petitioner, viz. Guba Gudakur and Nana Ramoosee, and their witnesses, Bulwunta and Suckia Ramoosies, and Gungaram Marwadee, were such notorious characters, that having been frequently brought up on charges of gang robbery, there were strict orders given respecting them, that being such vile characters, that suspicion should always be attached to them, and

and in every robbery committed, inquiries should be made as to where they were at the time, &c.

In September 23d, 1842, only one month before the complaint was made against your petitioner, the following further orders were issued :

That Bulvunta Ramoosie should be turned out of the village of Panolee on the 13th September 1842. In consequence of suspicion being attached to Guba Gudakur in a gang robbery in the village Padulee, orders were issued to make minute inquiries as to where he was on the night of the robbery, and to take evidence in support of his statement.

In September 1843, a highway robbery was committed on the person of a servant of Gokoolram, Sohuzram Marwarree, and Nana Ramoossee Negozeekur, he was released by Antojee Luximon, police karbaree, and Nana Ramoossee Ruckwaldar, sepoy. He was again apprehended by a sepoy, Tookeram, of the Ahmednuggur police corps. In consequence of this, this man, Nana Myputteea Ruckwaldar, sepoy, made this false report against your petitioner.

There was a charge of bribery against Antojee Luximon in the instance stated in the former para., but while it was being inquired into by the joint police at Gore,* Nuddee Antojee Luximon petitioned the magistrate not to allow the charge against him to be tried by Captain Giberne, and he and your petitioner were at enmity; and that Captain Giberne being a military man, did not understand the magisterial business. The magistrate accordingly sent an order to the joint police not to send the case to Captain Giberne, which as soon as he (Captain Giberne) heard, he wrote a yad (No. 121, 21st November 1842), to which your petitioner begs to refer the Sirkar.

* Or Seroor.

While the case was before the session judge for investigation, Antojee Luximon wrote a letter to Veeshnoo Punt, one of the witnesses against your petitioner, saying that your petitioner must be well punished, then there will not be such frequent annoyances to us. Your petitioner has the original letter, which he begs the Government will look at.

The cause of hatred between the chitness and your petitioner is the following: that his (the chitness) brother being a mamlutdar of Sungumnair, three or four complaints of negligence were made against him to the magistrate, who was requested to fine; and in one case he was accused of having cut pieces out of a deposition, and altered it in its meaning. Chitness Shreedhur Veetul was at the time under Mr. Inverarity, to whom this last case was sent. The chitness thought that your petitioner discovered this business against his brother, which is the cause of his enmity against your petitioner.

It is well known to all people that no gentleman will wilfully injure any man without a cause. (But Mr. Harrison took a hatred of your petitioner from what had been told him by Shreedhur Veetul, and as an instance, on the 19th March 1842) Lieutenant Simpson sent a circular containing certain instructions to the four talookas under his charge, and sent a copy of the same circular, with an English letter to the magistrate, recommending that it should be circulated throughout the zillah.

The magistrate in consequence became very angry, and said, "What does Mr. Simpson know about the business? it is the karkoon who is giving all this trouble," and he threw aside the circular. This occurred at Loopah, where the magistrate's chuterry then was. Your petitioner informed Mr. Simpson of the above. Afterwards, on the 13th June 1842, Captain Giberne wrote that as he could give no orders, and had no authority in Scindia's territory, there was no use in taking trouble in inquiring into offences committed there.

The magistrate again said that this was the karkoon's impudence, and a letter was sent to Captain Giberne, desiring him to caution the karkoon in writing such disrespectful letters. From these circumstances the magistrate incurred a hatred against your petitioner.

The assistant session judge asked the complainants how it was that the reward of 100 rupees for the detection of a murder, which they stated they received, from the petition written by your petitioner, and for which they had given me a bribe of 20 rupees, was written in April, and that they did not pay your petitioner the money till September, credit in such business not being generally the custom. Besides your petitioner and these persons being from the first enemies, how would your petitioner take a bribe from them? Their reply was, that their house expenses were such that they could not afford to give it before.

From this case it will be observed that the complainants and witnesses were

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all of such excessively bad character, that no dependence could be placed upon anything they said amongst them. Saukea Ramoosee had been two years in the gaol, and is at present in confinement for three years. Venaik Hurry, one of the witnesses who stated that your petitioner sent him to Panolee to endeavour to persuade the complainants to withdraw the complaints against your petitioner, was, at the time he stated that the above circumstances occurred, a prisoner under committal on a charge of concealment of stolen property. He being police karkoon in the Jaumkhair talooka, the reason he assigned for going there was to obtain money for his expenses from Veeshnoo Mahadeo, police karkoon in the Kirda talooka, and begging the Sirkar to consider that this person had a charge of concealment of stolen property against him; that he was no relation or connexion of your petitioner; how could your petitioner, having no confidence whatever in him, have stated to him the circumstances which he stated your petitioner did?

Another of the witnesses, Vishnoo Mahadeo, has been since tried for taking a bribe in the same case of murder in which your petitioner was charged with having written a petition to enable the complainants to obtain the reward for the apprehension of the murderer, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Upon such evidence as this the first assistant magistrate committed your petitioner to stand his trial. He was tried and acquitted by the assistant session judge. Notwithstanding this, the magistrate wrote to the Government, and he was deprived of his situation and dismissed the service. If upon such evidence as appeared against him, he was considered guilty, upon what ground was the evidence that appeared against Chitness Shreedur Veetul himself, on a charge of conspiracy against Ram Kristna Mahadeo not considered good, when amongst them were vakeels and a person of the name of Ragoo Narayan, a person of exceedingly high character?

The judicial commissioner, on having the case of the chitness brought to his notice, directed him to be committed to stand his trial before the Session Court, but the magistrate, without attending to the order of the Judicial Court, wrote to the Suddur, but what orders came from thence is not known. Your petitioner begs the Sirkar to call for his case and your petitioner's, and it will be seen how your petitioner has been treated. With the exception of this case, your petitioner never had any complaint whatever against him since he entered the Government service, yet Venaik Hurree, one of the witnesses against your petitioner, had a charge of concealment of stolen property against him, and also one for having withheld the pay of one of the sepoys, which he had received from the mamlutdar, and another one for perjury in your petitioner's case, yet he was not deprived of his situation.

Taking all these circumstances into consideration, I beg the Government will take pity on your petitioner, and restore him to his situation, and by doing this act of favour, your petitioner, as in duty bound, &c.

Ahmednuggur,
25 January 1845.

(signed) *Nanna Becaujee*,
Late Head Karkoon under the Bheel Agent.

No. 963 of 1845.—Judicial Department.

MEMORANDUM

REFERRED for the Report of the Judges of the Suddur Foujdaree Adawlut.

By order, &c.

Bombay Castle, 25 March 1845.

(signed) *W. Escombe*,
Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. H. Harrison*, Registrar.

No. 1335 of 1845.

Case of Naroo
Bhickajee Gudrey.

REPORT by the Registrar of the Sudur Foujdaree Adawlut.

No. 6619.

THE registrar has the honour, by the direction of the Court of Sudur Foujdaree Adawlut, to state, with respect to the case of the petitioner, that his dismissal having been sanctioned in the Government circular, No. 2673 A, of the 16th November 1843, they have no remarks to offer on that point; and in regard to an order from the judicial commissioner for the Deccan and Khandesh to the magistrate of the Ahmednuggur zillah to commit his chitnees, Shreedhur Wittul, for conspiracy and bribery to which the petitioner alludes, the registrar is instructed to intimate that this case has been finally disposed of by the court, who were of opinion that no grounds existed for such a procedure.

By order of the Sudur Foujdaree Adawlut,

(signed) *W. H. Harrison*, Registrar.Bombay Sudur Foujdaree Adawlut,
14 June 1845.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Crawford* and the Honourable Mr. *Reid*.

No. 6620.

THE case of this person was well considered when Government sanctioned his dismissal, and under this report of the judges of the Sudur Adawlut I do not think there are any grounds shown for reopening the case, or for the interference of Government.

(signed) *G. Arthur.*
J. H. Crawford.
L. R. Reid.

2 July 1845.

No. 3332 of 1845.

No. 6621.

From *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Secretary to Government, to *Narro Bhicauljee*, late Head Karkoon on the Establishment of the Bheel Agent at Ahmednuggur.

IN reply to your petition, dated the 25th January last, soliciting that you may be restored to your former situation under the Bheel agent at Ahmednuggur, I am directed to inform you that your case was most fully considered by Government before the order was issued by the Honourable the Governor in Council for your dismissal from the public service; and as no grounds exist for reopening your case, your application cannot be complied with.

By order, &c.

Bombay Castle,
12 July 1845.(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Secretary to Government.

No. 3333 of 1845.

A copy of the above letter to be sent to the register of the Sudder Adawlut, with reference to his report; dated the 14th ultimo, No. 1335.

Bombay Castle,
12 July 1845.(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Secretary to Government.

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Bhickajee Gudrey.

No. 8942.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 2 October 1845.

PETITION from *Narro Bhicajee Gudray*, alias *Nana Colie*, late Head Karkoon under the Bheel Agent at Ahmednuggur, to the Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay,

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT with reference to his former petition, dated the 25th January last, your petitioner begs to submit, for the consideration of your Honour in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter which Captain C. Giberne, acting Bheel agent, addressed to G. J. Blane, Esq., acting magistrate, under date the 28th February last, forwarding your petitioner's representation for submission into your Honour in Council, as also copies of the certificates given to him by the several officers under whom he has heretofore served; and requests that your Honour in Council will, after a thorough inquiry into the matter, be pleased to acquit him of the charge which has been unjustly raised against him, and to issue orders for his re-employment in the Government service.

And your petitioner, as, &c.

(signed) *Narro Bhicajee Gudray*, alias *Nana Coli*,
Late Head Karkoon under
Bheel Agent at Ahmednugger.

Bombay,
31 May 1845.

No. 3063 of 1845.—Political Department.

REFERRED to the judges of the Sudur Adawlut for any remarks they may have to offer with reference to their registrar's letter, dated the 26th September 1843.

Bombay Castle,
26 June 1845.

By order, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Secretary to Government.

No. 8943.

No. 1989 of 1845.

REPORT of the Registrar of the Sudur Foujdaree Adawlut.

THE registrar of the Sudur Foujdaree Adawlut is directed, with reference to his report in the judicial department, No. 1335 of 1845,* and to Mr. Secretary Townsend's letter in the political department of the 12th ultimo, No. 3332, forwarded with endorsement of the same date, No. 3333, to state further, that the case of the petitioner has again been referred to the magistrate of Ahmednuggur. Copy of the reference and reply of the magistrate is annexed.

* Dated 14th June.

The judges are of opinion that, after the investigations that have taken place and the decisions that have been come to in the matter, any further extra-judicial proceedings are uncalled for. The petitioner can be informed that the courts, civil and criminal, are open to him in which to establish the conspiracy of which he asserts he is the victim, and the magistrate of Ahmednuggur has been directed to call the petitioner before him, and inform him he is ready to receive any information, on oath, touching the said conspiracy.

By order of the Sudur Foujdaree Adawlut.

Bombay Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut,
26 August 1845.

(signed) *W. H. Harrison*,
Registrar.

No. 1713 of 1845.

To the Magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, to forward copy of a petition to Government from Narro Bhicajee, late of the Bheel agent's establishment, and of its enclosures, being a letter from Captain Giberne, respecting his case, and copies of testimonials in his possession.

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Bhickajee Gudrey.

In forwarding these documents to you, for the purpose of being inquired into, the judges instruct me to suggest that the investigation be entrusted to the Bheel agent, who should admit as evidence the individual who acknowledged his participation, according to that officer's statement, in a conspiracy against the petitioner; and if grounds exist for a prosecution, the parties should be committed for trial before the Session Court, the result being reported to the judges.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Harrison,*
Registrar.

Bombay Suddur Foujdaree Adawlut,
26 July 1845.

No. 1136 of 1845.—Judicial Department.

To *W. H. Harrison, Esq.,* Registrar of the Suddur Foujdaree Adawlut, Bombay.

Sir,

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, relative to a petition from Narroo Bhicajee, a late karkoon of the Bheel agent's establishment, suggesting an investigation into this case by the Bheel agent, and for him to admit as evidence the individual who acknowledged to Captain Giberne his participation in a conspiracy against the petitioner, and if grounds exist for a prosecution, the parties accused being committed for trial.

2. The whole of this case has been previously before the court, but as there appears to me something so extraordinary in the manner this petition has at present been got up, I deem it my duty to bring the whole correspondence and circumstances regarding it before Government.

3. The petitioner was suspended on a charge of bribery, and sent for trial to the court of sessions; he was acquitted owing to some discrepancies in the evidence, but removed from his situation from the strong suspicion against him. His case was submitted to Government, and his dismissal confirmed.

Government Circular, 18 November
1843, No. 3791.

4. In February last, a year after this dismissal, Captain Giberne addressed Letter No. 27 to the acting magistrate, submitting a petition from Narro Bhicajee to be forwarded to Government. In his letter, the acting Bheel agent states his belief that the whole case against the petitioner had been a conspiracy got up by some persons of bad character, at the instigation of one Antagee Luxumon, a Ruckwaldar carkoon, and the chitness of the collector's office; Captain Giberne's only evidence of this seems to have rested on what had been told him by a convicted felon, and on it he appears to have written to Gwalior, calling the petitioner to Ahmednuggur.

5. The acting magistrate, deeming the course requested by Captain Giberne informal, declined forwarding the petition; stating at the same time, that if the petitioner was anxious to appeal, he could do so in the usual manner. From Captain Giberne's reply to this letter, it for the first time came out that an appeal had been made; that the petitioner had sent in a petition to Government, No 651, of 1845; and that the magistrate, on being called on, had reported on this. Copy of this report I have the honour to submit.

No. of magistrate's
report.

6. I have gone through the whole of the charge against the petitioner with the greatest care, and also submitted it to my first assistant; we are both of opinion that, in his dismissal, he has only met with his deserts. Going into the case anew, merely on the evidence of a convicted felon, I cannot but think objectionable, and particularly when the examination is to be instituted in the Bheel agent's office. If inquiry is again to be made into this case, I would most respectfully suggest it being so in the form of an appeal, and before the judicial commissioner.

7. I do not venture to comment on this case, or the mode adopted by Captain Giberne for bringing it before Government; there is one thing, however, I would solicit instructions on, namely, the footing I am to consider the Bheel agent on in this zillah. Captain Giberne, in the third para. of his letter of the 11th of

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March 1845, states that he is at the head "of an office, the establishment of which is wholly distinct from that of the magistrate." I cannot but think that this must be an error, as in the first para. of the Government letter of the 22d of February 1837, the reasons assigned for appointing Lieutenant French to these duties, are a wish on the part Government to make some decided effort to improve the police of these districts, and to reclaim the Bheels to habits of peace and industry. It is not to be supposed that it was the intention of Government to have two magisterial authorities in the same district; and, incorporated and held as the Bheel agency now is by the commandant of the Ahmednuggur police corps, the situation, I am humbly of opinion, can only be considered one of co-operation with me, as magistrate, for keeping the peace and tranquillity of the zillah.

Ahmednuggur Magistrate's Office,
30 July 1845.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. W. Langford,
Magistrate.

(True copy.)

(signed) W. H. Harrison, Registrar.

No. 27 of 1845.

To G. J. Blane, Esq., Acting Magistrate, Ahmednuggur.

Sir,

The copy of the
petition given in
charge to the head
karkoon.

I HAVE the honour to forward a petition from Nana Bhickajee Gudray, late head karkoon in the Bheel agent's establishment, praying to be restored to the service, from which he has been removed by the orders of Government on suspicion of having taken a bribe, and to request that it may, should it meet your approval, be forwarded for the consideration of Government.

Mr. Secretary
Reid's circular,
No. 3791, of the
10th November
1845.

2. I beg to state that, at the period of the accusation being made against the petitioner, and until within the last few months, I entertained a strong suspicion, almost amounting to a conviction of its truth; but I am now fully convinced that the charge in question was made from false and malicious motives, and supported by a conspiracy. This case was originally got up with much secrecy, several months having elapsed between the period of the accusation being made and partially inquired into, and that of the evidences being confronted with the petitioner. The object in view was to elicit truth, but there is reason to believe that the contrary was the effect.

3. Having originally refused to interfere in the case, under the assurance that justice would be rendered to the petitioner, I was not until lately aware of the character of the men by whom the charge was supported; but having a few months ago had an opportunity of perusing the proceedings in the case, I was surprised to find that, with one exception, it is entirely supported by the evidence of a gang of robbers. That exception is the late police karkoon of the talooka, and even of his connexion with the robbers through another late police authority, there is strong cause for suspicion. One of the robbers was lately committed by me, and convicted of gang robbery; and during a visit I made to Ahmednuggur, in November last, he acknowledged that the whole was a conspiracy got up for the purpose of effecting the petitioner's ruin, and that the evidence he had given against him was false, he having been instigated to give it by Antajee Luximon, then police karbaree in the Kurda talooka; and subsequently on his arrival at Ahmednuggur as a witness by Sheerdur Weetul, chitnees in the collector's catcherry. In consequence of this information, I sent an intimation to the petitioner, then at Gwalior, that I was now willing to forward his petition for submission to Government, which I had previously declined doing. As far as I am acquainted with the circumstances referred to by the petitioner they are generally correct.

4. As the unsupported statement of a convicted felon acknowledging himself guilty of perjury will not however be considered of much weight, may I request that an investigation may be instituted as to the mode in which the prosecution against the petitioner was originally conducted, the character of the evidences by whom

whom it was sustained, the opinion of judge who tried it, and the connexion existing between the evidences and the reputed conspirators, on all of which subjects I shall be able to afford further information, if necessary. I beg to add that I had hoped to have been enabled further to investigate the subject, for the purpose of obtaining legal proof of the conspiracy, previous to submitting it for reference to Government, but my continued residence in this district has rendered it impracticable.

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Rajoor, 28 February 1845.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Giberne*, Captain,
Acting Bheel Agent.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. W. Simpson*, Lieutenant,
Commanding A. P. C., Ahmednuggur.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose the accompanying testimonials of character belonging to Narroo Bhicajee, head karkoon in the Bheel agent's office. I trust you will excuse my earnestly soliciting, that, if an opportunity occurs in which you can serve him, you will kindly do so, as I am confident any consideration shown him will not be misplaced, as he is a most active, intelligent, and willing Government servant.

Ahmednugger, 5 May 1842.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Simpson*, Lieutenant,
Commanding A. P. C.

Narroo Bhicajee was my second karkoon when I was Bheel agent at Kunhur; and being well pleased with his conduct, I made him head karkoon of this office when I came here in March 1837. I have had no cause to regret having advanced him. He is sharp, clever, and intelligent, and I have the utmost confidence in his honesty in the discharge of his duties. He is indefatigable, and with the duties he is thoroughly acquainted. I hope his zeal, good conduct, and acquirement may meet with their just reward.

Nuggur, 18 August 1840.

(signed) *P. T. French*,
Bheel Agent.

The bearer of this, Narroo Bhicajee, has been head karkoon of the Ahmednuggur Bheel agency for 16 months. I received with him an excellent character from Captain French, and have had every reason to be satisfied with his conduct while I have been in office.

He is a clever, active, intelligent man, and is, in my opinion, equal to any situation he could get under Government.

Nuggur, 1 June 1842.

(signed) *C. Benbow*,
Captain, 15th N. I.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Crawford* and the Honourable Mr. *Reid*.

No. 8944.

THE course of procedure proposed by the judges of the Sudder Adawlut may, I think, be adopted.

10 September 1845.

(signed) *G. Arthur*,
J. H. Crawford,
L. R. Reid.

No. 4566 of 1845.

No. 8945.

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to *Naroo Bhicajee*, late Head Karkoon on the Establishment of the Bheel Agent at Ahmednuggur.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your petition, with enclosures, dated the 31st May last, requesting that a strict inquiry may be instituted into your conduct while employed as a carkoon under the Bheel agent at Ahmednuggur; and that should the result prove favourable to you, you may be re-employed in the service of Government.

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Bhickajee Gudrey.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that the civil and criminal courts at Ahmednuggur are open to you, in which you can, if you think proper, institute proceedings in order to establish the conspiracy, from which you state you have suffered.

3. The documents accompanying your petition are herewith returned.

Bombay Castle,
29 September 1845.

By order, &c.

(signed)

J. P. Willoughby,
Chief Secretary.

No. 1145.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 11 February 1846.

From *Naroo Bhickajee*, alias *Nana*, late Head Kharkoon, Bheel Agency, Ahmednuggur, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I BEG the favour of your attention for a short time, and I need not say the favour is asked by one who, in the opinion of many officers in the service, has had a hard measure of justice dealt out to him.

2. When head karkoon of the Ahmednuggur Bheel agency, in 1843, I was tried before the late A. Forbes, Esq., on charge of bribery, and acquitted. On that occasion Mr. Forbes wrote to Captain French, then in Beloochistan, and under whom I long served, saying he considered the charge a conspiracy.

3. But acquittal before the court did me no good, for I was discharged the service, and an order went forth against my re-employment; and of the grounds of either I am to this day ignorant.

4. The then Bheel agent, Captain Giberne, formed of my case an unfavourable opinion. I sought in vain for a full investigation of it. That being denied me, I proceeded to Gwalior, and there obtained service; but some time after, Captain Giberne having seen grounds for altering his opinion of my conduct, I threw up the service at Gwalior on the first intimation from that officer of a change in his opinions, and at a great loss returned to Nuggur to clear my character, as I hoped. Captain Giberne enters into my case at some length, in his letter, No. 27, 28 February 1845, to the magistrate of Nuggur, in which he says, "The case was originally got up with much secrecy, several months having elapsed between the period of the accusation being made and partially inquired into, and that of the evidence being confronted with the petitioner. The object in view was to elicit truth, but there is reason to believe the contrary was the effect."

5. Captain Giberne then says, in his third para., that, with one exception, the charge against me was supported by a gang of robbers entirely, and that from a late criminal proceeding, the connexion of this one exception with the robbers renders his evidence suspicious. He then, in the same para., says one of the robbers told him the case was a conspiracy to ruin me, and that the collector's chitnees, Shreedur Wittul, was one of the conspirators.

6. Now, the secret inquiry, it will be borne in mind, was before Mr. Harrison, then magistrate of Nuggur, to whom this Shreedur Wittul was chitnees: no comments are needed.

7. Dr. Atkinson, civil surgeon at Nuggur, wrote to Captain French on the 25th September last, saying one of the witnesses against me now in gaol there "voluntarily confessed that what he had stated against Nana was false;" "that he had been instructed as to what he should say by Antager Luximan, police karbarree, and by Chitnees Shreedur Wittul."

8. To these opinions of my innocence by the gentleman who tried me, Mr. Forbes; of Captain Giberne and Dr. Atkinson, I can add those of Major Benbow and Captain Simpson, both Bheel agents of Nuggur. Then, or subsequently to my trial, I served in the Kunhur and Nuggur agencies, under Captain French, from 1832 to 1840, and from that officer I have the highest testimonials.

9. Your

9. Your letter, No. 4566, of 1845, dated 29th, says the courts are open to me; but after being long out of employment, and having expended all my little savings in going to and returning from Gwalior, how is it possible for me to originate a suit to clear my character; especially as the chief conspirator is stated by an evidence to be the chitnees. Permit me to say, the onus of an inquiry (considering the person named as the chief conspirator is a servant of the Government, and not forgetting the "secret inquiry," or that my removal from the service must have been on the report of the person who instituted the said inquiry, and under whose orders the chitnees was) rests with Government.

Case of Naroo
Bhickajee Gudrey.

10. In the estimation of those under whom I served from youth upwards, my character requires no clearing. I now solicit, not my former berth at Nuggur, but I humbly beseech that, on the above explanation, the bar to my re-employment may be removed; for I have reason to hope for service, though not in the Bombay Presidency.

I have, &c.
(signed) _____

Limrole, Nimar,
14 February 1846.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Honourable Mr. Reid.

No. 1146.

I AM disposed to comply with the petitioner, to the extent that we have no objection to his obtaining employment, if he is able, under another Presidency.

(signed) *G. Arthur.*
T. M. Mahon.
L. R. Reid.

No. 550, of 1846.—Political Department.

No. 1147.

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, to *Naroo Bhickajee*, late Head Carkoon on the Establishment of the Bheel Agent at Ahmednuggur.

IN reply to your petition, dated the 14th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council has no objection to your obtaining employment, if you are able, under another Presidency.

Bombay Castle,
9 February 1846.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Chief Secretary.

(True extract.)
(signed) *A. Malet*, Secretary to Government.

Dismissal of Amrut
Row Rughoonath.

Dismissal of Amrut Row Rughoonath, Head Carcoon to the Bheel Agent at Kunhur, on a charge of Bribery.

No. 64 of 1846.—Political Department.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

1. WE beg to submit to your Honourable Court an extract from the proceedings of this Government, connected with the dismissal from his situation, under the following circumstances, of Amroot Row Rughoonaath, head carcoon to Captain Auld, Bheel Agent at Kunhur.

2. This individual was, on the 24th December 1844, brought to trial before Mr. Liddell, Senior Assistant Session Judge, Dhoolia, on a charge preferred against him by Captain Auld, of having, in conjunction with other individuals, received in September 1842, from a native banker residing in the town of Parola, in Candeish, a bribe of 1,200 rupees, or a portion of that amount, on the condition of falsifying, or so arranging the evidence in a magisterial case then under investigation, previous to the case being handed up to the assistant magistrate, that the accused parties would in consequence escape conviction.

3. The accused (Amrut Row) was acquitted of the above charge, with the remark of Mr. Liddell, before whom he was tried, that he was of opinion that "he ought not to have been committed for trial on this charge." In submitting, however, to Mr. Bell, the collector and magistrate in Candeish, a copy of the proceedings held on this trial, Captain Auld stated, that he felt perfectly convinced of the guilt of Amrut Row, and that he attributed his acquittal to one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution having perjured himself on the trial, in order to screen the accused. Captain Auld at the same time stated, that he considered Amrut Row to be a person of extremely bad general character, and that in the year 1841 the strongest suspicions had existed that he had been concerned in the plunder, from his (Captain Auld's) office, of some gold and pearl ornaments. Captain Auld at the same time forwarded copy of a correspondence which had, on the above occasion, passed between himself and Mr. Pringle, then collector and magistrate in Candeish, who felt so persuaded of Amrut Row's having been concerned in this robbery, that he dismissed him from his situation as head carcoon to Captain Auld; but finally, although greatly against his own wishes, reinstated this individual, at the urgent entreaty of Captain Auld, in consequence of that officer having represented that he should be put to great inconvenience if altogether deprived of the services of Amrut Row. Under these circumstances, notwithstanding Amrut Row had been acquitted by Mr. Liddell of the offence alluded to in para. 2, Captain Auld recommended, in his letter to Mr. Bell, dated the 24th May 1845, that this individual should be dismissed from his situation; on the ground that, in consequence of the strong suspicions of dishonesty which attached to him, no further confidence could be reposed in him.

4. On a perusal of these proceedings, we were of opinion, with reference to the general bad character given of Amrut Row by Captain Auld, that his discharge from his situation of head carcoon, to that officer, was necessary for the good of the public service. We accordingly, on the 28th June last, authorised this measure being carried into effect; but we informed Mr. Bell that the dismissal of this person from this situation should not operate as a bar to his future employment under Government in some subordinate appointment.

5. Amrut Row has subsequently appealed against this decision, and solicited to be restored to his former situation, but we have informed him that the decision we have passed in this case is final.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Geo. Arthur.*
J. P. Willoughby.

Bombay Castle, 5 May 1846.

EXTRACT Political Letter to Bombay ; dated 22 September (No. 24) 1846.

Dismissal of Amrut
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Para. 4. ALTHOUGH the carcoon, Amrootrow Ragoonath, was acquitted by the session judge on a charge of bribery for want of sufficient evidence, yet under Captain Auld's strong persuasion that he could not be safely trusted, it was proper to dismiss him from his employment.

Candeish.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 2 July 1845.

No. 394 of 1845.

From *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Candeish, to
J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

No. 6151.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request that you will lay before the Honourable the Governor in Council the accompanying letters from Captain Auld, the Kunhur Bheel Agent, relative to the dismissal of his head carcoon, Amrootrow Ragoonath.

Political Department.

2. Amrootrow was committed by Captain Auld for trial before the session judge on a charge of receiving a bribe to frustrate the ends of justice, in a case pending before Captain Auld. The senior assistant judge acquitted him, with the remark, that he ought not to have been committed. I have carefully gone through the whole proceedings, held both before Captain Auld and the senior assistant judge, and I agree with the latter officer, that the evidence against Amrootrow is entirely insufficient for conviction, and does not even warrant the commitment. Captain Auld ascribes the acquittal to the fact of a principal witness against Amrootrow having committed perjury; but even if this witness had given testimony to the guilt of Amrootrow, I do not think the evidence would have warranted more than suspicion.

3. As far, then, as the recent proceedings are concerned, I should not hesitate to reinstate Amrootrow; but the very unfavourable opinion expressed by Captain Auld of the general character of this individual, added to the fact that he was on a former occasion dismissed for deliberate fraud and falsehood, and then only restored to his situation on the repeated and urgent solicitation of Captain Auld himself, causes me to pause before I permit Amrootrow to resume the duties of a situation of no small trust and responsibility.

4. I would respectfully solicit the favour of his Honour in Council perusing the annexed copies of two letters from Mr. Pringle, the collector at that time, to Captain Auld, and to express my assurance that the good opinion of the latter officer, which induced Mr. Pringle to yield to his recommendation in favour of Amrootrow, would not have been forfeited had not Captain Auld's observation of his general conduct afforded him ample grounds for believing him no longer trustworthy.

5. From the opportunities I have had of judging of Captain Auld, I have been satisfied that he is not apt to judge harshly of his subordinates; and his former advocacy of Amrootrow would show that his prejudice, if he had any, was in his favour; and therefore, although no particular instances of dereliction of duty, nor special grounds of suspicion (except in the late case), are adduced, I feel sure that Captain Auld must have good cause for recommending the dismissal of a servant of whom he has had the most ample means, by daily observation, of forming a correct opinion.

6. Should his Honour in Council think it would be unjust to dismiss Amrootrow altogether from employment, I would suggest that he be removed from his present situation, and nominated to one of less trust when a suitable vacancy may occur.

I have, &c.

Circuit Cutcherry, Camp Galna,
28 May 1845.

(signed) *W. W. Bell*,
Collector and Magistrate.

Dismissal of Amrut
Row Rughoonath.

To *W. W. Bell*, Esq., Magistrate, Kandeish, Dhoolia.

Sir,

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Mahratta yad of the 13th May, I have the honour to forward all the papers connected with the case therein called for.

2. It will be observed that there is but little evidence against the Carcoon Amrootrow, and yet I am, for many reasons, convinced of his guilt; and had it not been for the perjury of one of the witnesses in the case (Pursharam bin Heeramund), to save, as he thought, his father, the witness No. 4, from being called as an evidence at all, I could have satisfactorily traced the carcoon's share of the bribe home to him at Kunhur.

3. And if my humble opinion of this man's conduct, both before and since the inquiry took place, be worthy of your consideration, I respectfully beg leave to state, that I can conscientiously declare I believe him to be a most unprincipled person; and I conceive it would be consulting anything but the interests of the public service to readmit him to it in any capacity whatsoever.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. W. Auld*,
Assistant Magistrate.

Camp Kunhur, 24 May 1845.

To *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Collector and Magistrate, Kandeish.

Sir,

1. YOUR communication of the 9th inst., conveying instructions in the case regarding the disappearance from my office of certain gold and pearl ornaments, reported in my letter of the 6th inst., I had the honour to receive this morning.

2. Before complying with your wishes in this matter, I would, with every deference to your opinion, most respectfully beg leave to offer a few remarks on the subject, trusting that, in so doing, I may be able to show sufficient reason for not carrying into effect the measures so justly ordered by you.

3. In the first place, then, the only persons I consider really much to blame in this case are the carcoons, and in particular, the head one, Amrootrow; for it was unquestionably his business to have brought the matter to the notice of his superior, Captain Morris, and when he omitted this duty, we can scarcely be surprised that those persons on the establishment, subordinate to him, neglected to do so.

4. I confess, after detecting, as I did, Amrootrow in so many gross falsehoods, I fully determined to recommend his dismissal; but on a due consideration of the whole business, I was of opinion that it would be for the good of the public service to inflict some other punishment on him, and for that reason took the liberty to suggest that he should be fined three months' pay.

5. It may appear to you strange my wishing to retain on the establishment a person upon whose word so little dependence can be placed; but the reasons that I would offer for this are, that I conceive the situation of head carcoon to the Bheel agent is one that cannot on such short notice easily be filled up; for it requires a man to be some time in the office before he can acquire even a tolerable knowledge of the various and peculiar duties required of him; and as I am just about to set out on my annual tour through the districts, the dismissal of this man, which must inevitably follow any proceedings against him, would be productive, not merely of much inconvenience to me, but decidedly detrimental to the public interests; moreover, now that I know my man, I will look narrowly after him, and all his proceedings; and if the fright he has got in this instance does not deter him from trying any such disgraceful tricks again, I am much mistaken.

6. All these things considered, my humble opinion is, that it would be as well not to bring this man to trial, though he richly deserves it, and upon the principle that the greatest culprit is not dealt with according to his deserts,

neither

neither would I proceed against the others concerned in this transaction, but permit them to escape, with the punishment that has already been awarded for this and other misdemeanors. Dismissal of Amrut Row Rughoonath

7. Ramcristn Bappojee having been discharged the service, Nuthoo Kuppeleshwur turned out of my office with disgrace, and the only peon on the establishment I consider deserving of punishment deprived of his belt and dismissed, I reported to you in my letter of the 6th instant.

8. The second and only remaining carcoon, Bappoo Trimluck, though implicated in this disgraceful business, in so far as having passively connived at the transaction, I yet nevertheless consider less guilty, and for the simple reason, that he told at once without any prevarication, all he knew concerning the matter, when spoken to on the subject by me.

9. Such being the case, I would therefore solicit his pardon in this instance, warning him as I have already done, to be on his guard for the future, against any like misconduct.

10. Should the foregoing observations not appear to you worthy of consideration, I shall as early as practicable after the receipt of your reply, in compliance with your instructions, proceed against the carcoons and peon concerned.

11. I have written for a carcoon to fill the vacancy occasioned by the dismissal of Ramcristn Bappojee.

12. The person I propose recommending for it, was formerly my private carcoon for three years and a half, and I know him to be an intelligent clever man of business, and I believe honest, if one may judge after three years and a half's experience.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. W. Auld, Captain,
Acting Bheel Agent.

Kunhur, 18 November 1841.

No. 488 of 1841.

To Captain Auld, Assistant Magistrate and Bheel Agent.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 18th instant, and regret I cannot accede to your recommendation in behalf of Amrootrow, so far as to permit him to remain in the public service.

2. Deliberate fraud and falsehood, in an officer holding the situation he does, is an offence of too serious a nature to be passed over with a light punishment, and although I am fully aware that his removal may occasion temporary inconvenience in the business of your office, yet I am of opinion that the public service will sustain less injury thereby, than by retaining in a situation of trust and responsibility an individual who has been convicted of such dishonesty.

3. Previous to his formal dismissal from the service, it will be necessary that he should appear before me, and I request you will order him to repair to Dhoolia for that purpose.

4. I am willing so far to comply with your suggestions, as not to insist on the institution of further criminal proceedings against Amrootrow, and to allow the subordinate agents to retain their situations, in the hope that his punishment, and the warning you have given them, will deter them from conniving at such conduct in future.

5. I shall be happy to receive your recommendation in favour of any person who may occur to you as qualified to succeed to Amrootrow's situation, or in the event of your not knowing of any such, will endeavour to select one for you.

I have, &c.

(signed) R. K. Pringle,
Magistrate.

Candeish Magistrate's Office, Dhoolia,
25 November 1841.

Dismissal of Amrut
Row Rughoonath.

No. 86 of 1842.

To Captain *Auld*, Bheel Agent.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and to inform you that Amrootrow has appeared before me this day.

2. Under ordinary circumstances, I should have found it impossible to depart from the intention intimated in my former letters, to dismiss this person from the public service, but in consideration of the deep contrition he expresses for his offence, his long and creditable previous service, and the high testimonies he possesses from the officers under whom he has served, I have been induced to listen to his petition for pardon, and consent to his reinstatement in office, in the hope that the disgrace and risk he has brought upon himself on the present occasion, may operate as a warning against such conduct in future.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Magistrate.

Candeish Magistrate's Office,
Camp Errendole, 26 February 1842.

(True copies.)

(signed) *W. W. Bell*, Magistrate.

No. 6152.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor.

I THINK under all the circumstances of this case, the discharge of this carcoon from his present situation should be authorised, but without any bar to his future employment; but as he was acquitted by the judge, I should be glad to be favoured with Mr. Reid's opinion.

13 June 1845.

(signed) *G. Arthur*.

No. 6153.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Reid*, concurred in by the Honourable the Governor and the Honourable Mr. *Crawford*.

UNDER the character given of Amrootrow, I consider his discharge from his present situation necessary for the good of the public service, notwithstanding his acquittal by the assistant judge.

(signed) *L. R. Reid*.

G. Arthur.

16 June 1845.

J. H. Crawford.

No. 3088 of 1845.

No. 6154.

From *E. H. Townsend*, Esq., Secretary to Government, to *W. W. Bell*, Esq.,
Magistrate in Candeish.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 394, dated the 28th ultimo, forwarding one with inclosures from Captain *Auld*, Bheel agent at Kunhur, dated the 24th of the same month, recommending for the reasons therein stated, the dismissal of his head carcoon Amrootrow Raghoonath, notwithstanding that that individual has been acquitted on a charge of bribery by the assistant session judge at Dhooliea, before whom he was tried for that offence.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that with reference to the general bad character given of this person, and under all the circumstances mentioned by Captain *Auld*, the Honourable the Governor in Council consider his discharge from his present situation necessary for the good of the public service. This measure is therefore authorised by Government, but his dismissal from
his

his present situation, is not to operate as a bar to his future employment under Government. Dismissal of Amrut Row Rughoonath.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*

Bombay Castle, 28 June 1845.

Secretary to Government.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 17 September 1845.

The humble PETITION of *Umrut Rao Rugnath*, formerly Head Karkoon of the Bheet Agent's Office at Kunhere, resident of the same place,

No. 8523.

Humbly sheweth :

YOUR humble petitioner having been employed in the office of the Kunhur Agency, in the capacity of a karkoon, from the 15th November 1825, and conducted his duties with satisfaction to his superiors until the 29th February 1844. Your petitioner was first employed by Colonel Ovans (who was then the agent), as Bheel karkoon, having been acquainted with that part of the hills. At the time I was employed there were only 16 cultivating Bheels, which your petitioner, with difficulty, in the course of some time increased the number of that wild race of people to 150 ploughs; my labour in enticing those to commence to take a proper livelihood which was very satisfactory to my employer, who in the course of 3½ years afterwards, appointed me to be head karkoon of the establishment, which duties I conducted on both, that of the agency and magisterial, and in every point nourished the Bheel cultivators in every respect, and prevented them from falling into errors on hearing of every little intention that they might be inclined to follow. I made it my duty to bring to the notice of the agent, who, on his leaving for England, conferred on me for my services a certificate; there were 650 ploughs at work at the departure of that gentleman, and other kowls to jaglias and labourers. I conducted my duties, being confident that should I in the course of time turn old and feeble, Government would confer on me a pension for my past service, or, after my death, on that of my family, now my past services having not been taken into consideration by my employers. It may appear odd to Government, the reason of the enmity between Captain Morris and myself is, that on the 22d January 1844, that gentleman sent for me in his tent, and told me to make out some cases against Mahadow Rao Govind. I replied, that I am not aware of there being any cases against him, and by my making out false cases against him, and should I not be able to prove it, I would be brought up under the charge of perjury. On which Captain Morris told me, in an angry manner, that I was to stay in the place where I had put up, and was not to come to the office until such time as he might send for me, and that he would draw out such a remark against me as to put a stop to my hereafter receiving a pension. In the course of a few days afterwards, that gentleman leaving the fair for Phoor, ordered me to take a measurement of the wotas in the fair, which was accordingly done, and took the same with me to Wotnair, where an order was sent on the 29th February 1844, by Captain Morris, for me to keep myself close to the place in which I resided, until such time as the investigation of my case should be over, and left for Durrungaum.

3. Captain Auld having succeeded Captain Morris, and on the 25th March the former gentleman sent Luximon Eyah, writer, to the place in which I resided, with a message that I should make out the cases against the mamlutdar of Jamneer, Burgaum, and Challeesgaum, and I would be granted with a pardon from the collector. I replied that I am a Government servant, and it was my duty, should I be aware of there being any cases against them, to bring it to the notice of my superiors, and why should I want a pardon granted me; but being unaware of there being any, I could not falsely accuse any person; on hearing this Luximon Eyah returned.

4. Having been detained in the dhurrumsallah of Janmeer for about 23½ month, where no person was permitted to come or go ever so far, that neither was a barber or washerman allowed to come to the place; one day I sent for Sewram Bhut Joshee to inquire about the Ekadussee, who, on his returning to the town, was seized by Shaik Surdoree Soobadar, and asked his

Dismissal of Amrut
Row Rughoonath.

reason for going to Umrutao's place, who told him that he merely went to let Umrutao know the day on which Ekadusse falls; that the Soobadar detained the Joshee for about three hours, and afterwards warned him, should he hereafter come to my residence he would either be fined or confined from that date; no person, through fear, never came. That on the orders of the agent, "Captain Auld," I returned to Kunhur on the 22d May.

5. On the 26th May, Captain Auld sent for me in his private dwelling-house, and took me personally into an apartment, and said that the Jamneer inquiries are over, and that I was to get cases against the Burgaum, Challeesgaum, mamlutdar, and those of that Dhoolia (Hoozoor), and that he would write to the collector for pardon to be granted me. My reply was, that I am a Government servant, and would perform any duty that might be ordered, but am totally unaware of there being any cases against any person. I could not think of taking kowl and falsely accusing any person; on hearing which, Captain Auld got very angry, and told me never mind, that he would raise ten evidences against me in some cases; afterwards gave me permission to go home.

6. On the 2d July last, I was brought up with Kessow Govind, mamlutdar of Burgaum, and heard a charge read over to me for being an accomplice in a case of extortion, and was asked whether I was guilty of the offence, when I replied, that through Captain Auld's inquiries, he had an opportunity of having upwards of 1,000 men as evidences in many other cases, and that none of them ever made mention of my name; so therefore I am surprised to hear my name mentioned in these cases, and requested that gentleman to make as full an inquiry as he might think proper, as I was a Government servant.

7. After the investigation was made, there not being any evidence of my receiving any money. It appears that, on the first inquiry of this case, Heeramun Purdessee's evidence, dated the 5th March 1844, was taken on solemn declaration at Dhurrungaum, was concealed by Captain Auld, and a fresh declaration, taken by that gentleman on the 2d July at Kunhur, in which that person merely gave in his evidence relating what little he heard, as also that of the evidence of Hurgovindass, from which it appeared to the assistant magistrate that there was no guilt whatsoever against me, and told me that I was very lucky, as the case could not be proved against me, but, however, committed me to stand my trial before the sessions, passing remarks to the committal, that, on account of Purushram being committed for perjury, so therefore the case could not at present be proved, and taking two securities in 500 rupees each, I was allowed to go to my quarters. I was compelled to await the decision of the case by the judge.

8. Having been summoned, in December last, by the assistant session judge, where Heeramun and Ballaram stated that they had given in their evidences at Dhurrungaum, and that their second statement was taken at Kunhur; that the latter was sent with the committal, and not the former, which was called for by the assistant judge, and in which my name was in no way mentioned; that their second statement, as it appears, was taken merely for my name to be made mention of in the case, as Heeramun said Captain Auld took his second statement for the same purpose; on hearing which, the assistant session judge took the case into consideration and acquitted me, with remarks that there was no reason for the assistant magistrate to commit me, a copy of which extract was granted me, and, as stated in the 5th para., that Captain Auld said he would raise ten evidences against me, he has accordingly done, which occurrence he has been the occasion of staining my character, had there not been a better judge placed on higher footing, who, through their good judgment, and the will of Providence, I have overcome all. The case in which I was committed is No. 112 of the Court's Calendar. I request your honour will be pleased to send for the same in full from the Dhoolia Court, by which you will be fully convinced whether I was properly committed, or otherwise.

9. In the remarks made by Captain Auld in his committal, that Heeramun's son, Purushram, having been committed for perjury, that the case could not be proved against me; but, however, the evidence of Purushram is not entered in it, neither has he been committed for perjury on account of the case in which I was considered to be concerned. The fact is such, that Captain Auld sent a sowar from Dhurrungaum for him, and placed him under the Bheel corps guard,

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guard, and every day sent for to give in his statement; that, through the sufferings he had to undergo, he used daily contradict himself; but, however, on the 12th March 1844, he gave in his last statement, stating that what he had formerly written was not true; so therefore Captain Auld committed him for perjury. It is easily now to observe, that when a man so often contradicts his own statement, little confidence could be placed on his word. How does Captain Auld say, that, had not the said person been committed, the case might have been proved. It may be easily seen that there is in some how or other some kind of enmity on the part of that gentleman.

10. On the 3d November 1841, I was brought forward for concealment of a case of robbery, which occurred in the Kunhur agent's office, and reported to the magistrate, who ordered a proper inquiry to be made into the case, the correspondence of which was kept up from the 4th November 1841 until the 26th February 1842, between Mr. Pringle and Captain Auld, the former gentleman taking everything into consideration, and pardoned me with warning that I should be careful hereafter not to be guilty of such a crime. Had I been an unworthy person, my employer, Captain Auld, would not have had taken so much trouble in writing so frequently in my behalf; neither would the magistrate have had forgiven me; the whole correspondence of which will be found in the records.

11. After the case was inquired into by the assistant session judge, on the 20th January 1845, I as duty bound went to the Mhyje fair, where Captain Auld was, and showed him the extract given me by the Court, who, on perusing the same, ordered me away; that, on the 25th February, I went personally to the magistrate at Camp Kaira, with a petition for my situation and arrears of pay, and was informed that an answer would be afterwards sent; that, on the 1st March, I sent a letter by post to the said gentleman; that again, on the 22d April, at Camp Nair, I sent my third petition, giving in a full explanation of the whole of the circumstances; fourthly, on the 8th May, I sent an English letter, post paid, but am so unfortunate as having, during the last 3 ½ months, given no less than four petitions, an answer to either of which has not been received as yet.

12. Having already given a small account of the duties undergone by me, now I beg to state that the notorious robber, Byria Bheel Naib, who escaped from his highness the Nizam's gaol at Hyderabad, and for whose apprehension a reward was offered by that government, in the pursuit of whom, Captain Johnston, commanding the Nizam's Hill Rangers, had been for some time past entered the Pachora purgunna, what was at that time under Scindia, committed a robbery in the jungle of Jannoona, a village of the British Government, after whom Captain Morris, then agent, went in search of, and concealed himself in the towns of Nuggur, Dewalla, and Burgaum for about 22 days, when that gentleman called for me, knowing I was aware of that tract of the country. I told that gentleman to leave the place, and return to Kunur, as there was an uproar through the country of his being concealed for the Naik. On the retirement of that gentleman, on the 12th August 1843, I, with the assistance of Soma Naik, of the village of Lone, succeeded in the apprehension of Byria Naik, whom I took to Kunhur. At that time Mr. Bell, Judicial Commissioner, was at that station, and which circumstance is well known to that gentleman; and there, not more than four months had elapsed, instead of having received credit for my services, I was, on account of Mahadoo Rao Govind's cases, ordered to remain in my dwelling closely, and, through enmity on the part of Captain Auld, brought to my present state of poverty.

13. In conclusion, I beg leave to enclose copy of the extract of the Court's proceedings, likewise copy of a certificate from Captain Ovans in English, and one in Mahrattas from Captain French, which gentlemen were agents, and under whom I had the honour to serve for several years.

14. After your Honour taking the whole circumstance into your serious notice, you will easily observe that through enmity Captain Auld, assistant magistrate, when finding the first statement of Heeramun, &c. did not agree with his wishes, threw them aside, and took the second with an intent to injure me; and should the whole case be perused, which is No. 112, it will be easily

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Row Rughoonath.

observed that it was intendedly done to be the cause of my ruin, and now as 15 months have elapsed without receiving any pay whatsoever. It appears that that gentleman has again written to the magistrate for my dismissal, which is the occasion of my taking the above liberty, with the full confidence that Government will make a strict and just inquiry, and confer on me my situation with my arrears of pay. Having been in the Government employ no less than 19 years, and which I have conducted with entire satisfaction to my employers, and now advancing in age, I trust Government will make a serious inquiry, and restore to me my former situation, or any other on the same footing. By conferring the above on your petitioner, he will consider it his duty ever to pray for your welfare.

Your petitioner is a resident of Kunhur, and trusts the answer of this petition will be sent to that station.

Dhoolia, 2 June 1845.

No. 3264 of 1845.—Political Department.

THE Collector in Candeish is requested, with reference to his letter, dated the 28th May last, No. 394, to obtain and submit to Government any remarks which Captain Auld, the Bheel agent at Kunhur, may have to offer on the representations made in this petition.

By order, &c.

Bombay Castle,
8 July 1845.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend,*
Secretary to Government.

No. 3524.

The humble PETITION of *Umrut Row Ruggoonath*, formerly Karkoon of the Kunhur Bheel Agent's Office, and resident of the same place,

Showeth,

It is with the deepest regret I beg leave to bring to your notice that, in the month of January 1844, Captain Morris, then Bheel agent at the Mhyjee fair, sent for your petitioner, and told him to prepare some cases against Mahadoor Govind. He replied that he knew nothing about cases being against him, therefore Captain Morris told him not to attend the office until he would be called upon. Some time afterwards Captain Auld was appointed agent; sent for your petitioner to his bungalow, and told him to prepare cases against the Burgaum, Challeesgaum, mamlutdars, and also the Hoozoor people at Dhoolia, &c. Your petitioner replied that he was not aware of there being any cases against them, so therefore he could not falsely accuse any one. On hearing this, Captain Auld got angry, and said he would raise 10 evidences against your petitioner in some case or other, and accordingly your petitioner, in the Parola case, was committed on a case of having received a bribe, which case was decided by the assistant judge, and acquitted, and gave your petitioner a copy of the remarks thereto, in which he states that the assistant magistrate ought not to have had committed the case at all; therefore your petitioner applied on the 2d June to the Honourable the Governor in Council for his situation, and arrears of pay to be restored to him.

2. On the 7th July 1845, Captain Auld sent for your petitioner to his bungalow, and told him he was dismissed from the Government service, and likewise said it was the orders of the Collector, Mr. Bell, that your petitioner was not to receive any situation in the Khandes collectorate; so therefore your petitioner was to go wherever he thought proper to seek for employ. Now, having been in the Government employ from the 15th November 1825 to the 7th July 1845, the day of my dismissal, a period of 19 years, seven months, and 22 days, whence am I to go after having served so many years, and been dismissed the service without any just cause, which will easily be seen should

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Government kindly call for the Court's proceedings, No. 112, whether there has been any proof whatsoever against him. Your petitioner always laboured under the impression for so long a period that in his old age he would be recompensed for his services with a pension for the maintenance of himself and family. Your petitioner further begs to request that a reference will be made to the Government letters of the 29th December 1842, No. 2770, and another of the 21st February 1843, No. 334, wherein it states that Government will supply for all old servants. Now, having been informed that he should be dismissed from the service without any just cause, sincerely begs Government will take it into consideration, and will restore either to him his former or any other situation.

3. Your petitioner having availed himself of the opportunity afforded, took the liberty of addressing a petition, on the 2d June, with three enclosures, copies of which he now encloses in this; viz. extract from the Court's proceedings, certificate from Captain Ovens and Captain French, which were formerly despatched on the date above mentioned, with the hopes it must have reached the Presidency long ere this. With the full hopes that Government will call for the whole of the Court's proceedings on the subject, and by the perusal of the same will be fully convinced whether your petitioner had been guilty of the charges brought against him, or whether there has been some envious act contradict* over him; your petitioner having so long served under Government with an upright heart, and only to reap the benefits of being disgracefully discharged, which has indulged him to make himself so anxious in his own honour, regarding the credit he has had hitherto gained from his several superiors, to be crowed down without the least error whatsoever. Your petitioner, knowing the generosity of Government, and the kindness afforded to its subjects, has indulged him of taking the liberty thus taken, with the full hopes Government will confer on him his former situation, and by doing the above act will be considered an act of charity, and will, in duty bound, ever pray for your welfare and prosperity.

* *Sic. in orig.*

An answer will be requisite.

Kunhur, 13 July 1845.

The humble PETITION of *Humrut Row Rughoonath*, formerly Head Karkoon of the Kunhur Bheel Agent's Office, resident of the same place,

Humbly sheweth :

YOUR humble petitioner having been employed in the office of the Kunhur Agency, in the capacity of a karkoon, from the 15th November 1825, and conducted his duties to the satisfaction of his superiors until the 29th February 1844; your petitioner was first employed by Colonel Ovens (who was then the agent) as Bheel karkoon, having been acquainted with that part of the hills. At the time I was employed, there were only 16 cultivator Bheels, which your petitioner with difficulty, in the course of some time, increased the number of that wild race of people to 150 ploughs. My labour in enticing these to commence to take to a proper livelihood, which was very satisfactory to my employer, who in the course of 3½ years afterwards appointed me to be head karkoon of the establishment, which duties I conducted, both that of the agency and magisterial, and in every point nourished the Bheel cultivators in every respect, and prevented them from falling into errors. On hearing of every little intention, I made it my duty to bring it to the notice of the agent, who, on his leaving for England, conferred on me for my services a certificate. There were 650 ploughs at work at the departure of that gentleman, and other kowls to jaglias and labourers given. I conducted my duties, being confident that should I in the course of time turn old and feeble, Government would confer on me a pension for my past services, and after my death on that of my family. Now my past services having not been taken into consideration by my present employers, who through some enmity or other suspecting me, the circumstance is as follows.

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2. It may appear odd to Government, the reason of the enmity between Captain Morris and myself. It is, that on the 22d January 1844 that gentleman sent for me in his tent, and told me to make out some cases against Madoorow Govind. I replied that I am not aware of there being any cases against him, and by my making out false cases against him, and should I not be able to prove it, I would be brought up under the charge of perjury; on which Captain Morris told me, in an angry manner, that I must remain in the place where I had put up, and was not to attend the office until such time as he might send for me, and that he would draw out such a remark against me as to put a stop to my hereafter receiving a pension. In the course of a few days afterwards that gentleman leaving the fair went to Phoor, and ordered me to take a measurement of the wotahs in the fair, which was accordingly done, and I took the same with me to Jamnair, where an order was sent on the 29th February 1844, by Captain Morris, for me to keep myself close to the place in which I resided until such time as the investigation of my case should be over, and after left for Dhurrungaum.

3. Captain Auld having succeeded Captain Morris, and on the 25th March the former gentleman sent Luximon Eyah, writer, to the place where I was with a message, that should I make out cases against the mamlutdars of Jamnair, Burgaum, and Chalisgaum, I would be granted with a pardon from the collector. I replied that I am a Government servant, and it was my duty should I be aware of there being any cases against them, to bring it to the notice of my superiors, and why should I want a pardon granted me; but being unaware of there being any, I could not falsely accuse any person. On hearing this, Luximon Eyah returned.

4. Having been detained in the dhurrumsallah of Jamnair for about 2½ months, where no person was permitted to come or go, even so far that neither was a barber or washerman allowed to come to the place, I sent one day for Sewram Bhut Joshee to inquire about the Ekadussee, who on his returning to the town was seized by Shaik Seedarree Soobadar, and asked his reasons for going to Umrootrow's place, who told him that he merely went to let Umrutrow know the day on which Ekadussee falls; that the soobadar detained the joshee for about three hours, and afterwards warned him should he hereafter come to my residence, he would either be fined or confined. From that day no person, through fear, ever came; that on the orders of the agent, Captain Auld, I returned to Kunhur on the 22d May 1844.

5. On the 26th May, Captain Auld sent for me in his private dwelling-house, took me personally into an apartment, and said that the Jamnair inquiries are over, and that I was to get cases against the Burgaum, Challeesgaum, mamlutdars, and those of that of Dhoolia (Hoozoor), and that he would write to the collector for pardon to be granted me. My reply was that I am a Government servant, and would perform any duty that might be ordered, but am totally unaware of there being any cases against any person, and I could not think of taking kowl and falsely accusing any person. Not hearing which, Captain Auld got very angry, and told me never mind that, he would raise (10) ten evidences against me in some cases; afterwards gave me permission to go home.

6. On the 2d July last I was brought up with Kessoo Govind, mamlutdar, of Burgaum, and heard a charge read over to me, for being an accomplice in a case of extortion, and was asked whether I was guilty of the offence, when I replied that through Captain Auld's inquiries he had an opportunity of having upwards of 1,000 men as evidences in many other cases, and that none of them ever made mention of my name, so therefore I was surprised to hear my name mentioned on this case, and requested that gentleman to make a full inquiry as he might think proper, as I was a Government servant.

7. After the investigation was made, there not being evidence of my receiving any money, it appears that on the first inquiry of this case Heeramun Purdassee's evidence, dated the 5th March 1844, was taken on solemn declaration at Dhurrengaum, was concealed by Captain Auld, and a fresh declaration taken by that gentleman on the 2d July 1844, at Kunhur, in which that person merely gave in his evidence relating that little he heard, as also that of the evidence of

Hurgovindass,

Hurgovindass, from which it appeared to the assistant magistrate that there was no guilt whatsoever against me; told me that I was very lucky, as the case could not be proved against me, but never had committed me to stand my trial before the session, passing remarks to the committal, that on account of Purushram's being committed for perjury, so therefore the case could not at present be proved; and after taking two securities in 500 rupees, I was allowed to go to my quarters. I was compelled to await the decision of the case by the judge.

8. Having been summoned by the assistant session judge, when Huramun and Balaram stated that they gave it their evidences at Dhurrungaum, and that their second statements was taken at Kunhur; that the latter was sent in with the committal, and not the former, which was called for by the assistant judge, and in which my name was in no manner mentioned; that their second statements, as it appears, was taken merely for my name to be mentioned of in the case, and, as Heeamun says, that Captain Auld took the case into consideration and acquitted me with remarks that there was no reason for the assistant magistrate to commit me, a copy of which extract was granted me; and as I have stated in the fifth paragraph that Captain Auld said he would raise ten evidences against me, he has accordingly done so, through which occurrence he has been the occasion of staining my character, had there been no better judges placed on higher footing, who through their good judgment and the will of Providence I overcome all. The case in which I was committed for is No. 112. I request your Honour will be pleased to send for the same in full from the Dhoolia Court, by which you will be fully convinced whether I was properly committed, or otherwise.

9. In the remarks made by Captain Auld in his committal, that Heeramun's son, Purushram, having been committed for perjury, that the case could not be proved against me; but, however, the evidence of Purushram is not entered in the case, neither has he been committed for perjury on account of the case in which I was considered to be concerned, for it is such that Captain Auld sent a sowar from Dhurrungaum for him and placed him under the Bheel Corps guard, and every day sent for to give in his statement, that through sufferings he had to undergo he used daily contradict himself; but, however, on the 12th March 1844 he gave in his last statement, stating that what he had formerly written was not true, so therefore Captain Auld committed him for perjury. It is easily to observe that when a man so often contradicts his own statement, little confidence could be placed on his word. However, as Captain Auld says that had not the said person been committed the case might have been proved, it may easily be seen that there is some kind of enmity on the part of that gentleman.

10. On the 3d November 1841, I was brought forward for concealment of a case of robbery committed in the Kunhur agent's office, and reported to the magistrate, who ordered a proper inquiry to be made into the case, the correspondence of which was kept up from the 4th November 1841 until the 26th February 1842, between Mr. Pringle and Captain Auld, but the former gentleman taking everything into consideration and pardoned me, with warnings that I should hereafter be careful not to be guilty of any such a crime; had I been an unworthy person my employer, Captain Auld, would not have taken so much trouble in writing so frequently on my behalf, neither would the magistrate have had forgiven me; the whole correspondence will be found in the records.

11. After the case was inquired into by the assistant session judge on the 20th January 1845, I, as duty bound, went to the Mhyjee fair, where Captain Auld was, and showed him the extract given me by the Court, who, on perusing the same, ordered me away; that on the 25th February I went personally to the magistrate at Camp Khaira, with a petition for my situation and arrears of pay; was informed that an answer would be afterwards sent; that on the 1st March I sent a letter by post to the said gentleman. That on the 22d April, at Camp Nair, I sent in my third petition, giving a full explanation of the whole circumstance, and on the 8th May I sent an English letter, as post paid, but was so unfortunate as having, during the last 34

Dismissal of Amrut Row Rughoonath. months, given no less than four petitions, an answer to either of which has not been received as yet.

12. Having already given a small account of the duties undergone by me, now I beg to state that the notorious robber, Byrea Bheel Naik, who escaped from his Highness the Nizam's gaol at Hyderabad, and for whose apprehension a reward was offered by that Government, in the pursuit of whom Captain Johnston, commanding the Nizam's Hill Rangers, had been for some time past entered the Pachora Purgun, which was at the time under Scindia, committed a robbery in the jungle of Janoona, a village belonging to the British Government, after whom Captain Morris, then agent, went in search of, and concealed himself in the towns of Nuggur Dewalla and Burgaum for about 22 days; when that gentleman called for me, knowing I was aware of that tract of the country, I told that gentleman to leave that place and return to Kunhur, as there was an uproar through the country of his being concealed for the Naik; on the retirement of that gentleman, on the 12th August 1843, I, with the assistance of Loma Naik, of the village of Lane, succeeded in the apprehension of Byrea Naik, whom I took to Kunhur; at that time Mr. Bell, judicial commissioner, was at that station, and which circumstance is well known to that gentleman. Now there is not more than four months had elapsed, instead of having received credit for my services, I am, on account of Mahadoo Row Govind's cases, ordered to remain in my dwelling closely, and through enmity on the part of Captain Auld brought to my present state of poverty.

13. I beg leave to enclose copy of the extract of the Court's proceedings, likewise copy of a certificate given by Captain Ovan's in English, and one in Mahrattas from Captain French, which gentlemen were agents, and under whom I had the honour to serve for several years.

14. After taking the whole circumstance into your Honour's serious consideration, you will easily observe that through enmity Captain Auld, assistant magistrate, on his finding the first statements did not agree with his wishes, threw them aside and took the second with an intent to injure me, and should the whole case be called for and perused, which is No. 112, it will easily be observed that it was intendedly done to be the cause of my ruin, and now as 15 months has elapsed without receiving any pay whatsoever. It appears that that gentleman has again written to the magistrate for my dismissal, which is the occasion of my taking the above liberty, with the full confidence that Government will make a just inquiry, and confer on me my situation with the arrears of pay.

Having been in the Government employ for no less than 17 years, and which I have conducted with entire satisfaction to my employers, and now advancing in age, I trust Government will make serious inquiry and restore to me my former situation, or any other on the same footing; by conferring the above on your petitioner, he will consider, as duty bound, ever pray for your welfare.

Your petitioner is a resident of Kunhur, and trust the answer of this petition will be sent to that station.

Dhoolia, 2 June 1845.

EXTRACT from the Court's Proceedings in Case No. 112 of the General Calendar of 1844, under date the 20th January 1845.

THE prisoner Amrootrow Rugoonath and two others.
Charge, disgraceful and gross misconduct.

As for the second and third prisoner, Pandoorung Hurree and Amraotrow Rugoonath, the evidence is so slight that the Court is of opinion they ought not to have been committed.

All three prisoners acquitted and discharged from the bar.

(True extract.)

(signed) H. Liddell,
Senior Assistant Session Judge.

To *W. W. Bell, Esq.,* Collector and Magistrate, Khandesh, Dhoolia.

Dismissal of Amrut
Row Rughoonath.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement on the petition forwarded to the Honourable the Governor in Council against Captain Morris and myself by Amrutrow, late head karkoon in the Bheel Agent's Office, Kunhur, and transmitted to you by Mr. Secretary Townsend for any remarks I may have to offer thereon.

2. By the petitioner's version of his case, it would appear that Captain Morris and myself are indeed reprehensible characters. But I trust I shall, without much difficulty, be able to show that his assertions are as false as they are unfounded.

3. Some short time before I took charge of the Kunhur Bheel agency from Captain Morris, in March 1844, being at the time adjutant of the Bheel corps, some circumstances came to my knowledge relative to misdemeanors said to have been committed by Amrutrow, the petitioner, when I was, on a former occasion, acting for Captain Morris, which, after mature consideration, I could not help believing there was some foundation for, and as I considered it my duty to get to the bottom of the business, I sought and obtained the magistrate's permission to inquire into the matter, which I did, and afterwards handed up the result of my inquiry to Mr. Reeves, who, if my memory serves me right, directed Amrut Rao's suspension from the service. Captain Morris was consequently left without a carkoon he could trust to carry on the magisterial inquiry he was at the time engaged in, and applied to the magistrate for a carkoon to act in Amrut Rao's place, when Mr. Reeves selected Luximon Aya for that duty. Before, however, this person could join Captain Morris, the latter officer was (in consequence of Captain Graham's appointment to the superintendence of the police at Bombay) called away to take the command of the Bheel corps at Dhurrungam, and I was deputed to conduct the magisterial inquiry Captain Morris had just left unfinished at Jamnair.

4. On my arrival in that talooka, I immediately entered on this duty, a most unpleasant one, I confess, but no less necessary to perform. The petitioner, Amrut Row, was then at Jamnair, but I had no wish to see or converse with him, believing him, as I did, a most guilty man. His story of my sending Luxumon Aya to him, to endeavour to get him, as he states, to make out cases against the mamlutdars of Jamnair, Burgaum, and Challisgaum, and that I would procure a pardon for him if he did so, may be very differently told in the following few lines.

5. I had just come from Dhurungam, where I had been engaged in an inquiry into a case before alluded to, in which Amrut Row, the petitioner, was said to have received a bribe of 200 rupees. The petitioner did not then exactly know how matters stood in regard to the evidence against him, and he himself sent one evening for Luxumon Aya, to speak to him, he said, about his pay, of which I was informed next morning in office by Luxumon Aya, who then received my permission to go and see the petitioner, and I directed him when he did so, to learn what Amrut Row knew of any of the cases then under investigation; in short, to gather any information he could, and which I conceive I was perfectly justified in doing. To the petitioner, however, I sent no message whatsoever by Luxumon Aya; on the contrary, I told him he was not even to let the petitioner suppose I needed his information at all.

6. After this interview took place, I was given to understand the petitioner offered to tell of all the roguery that had been going on for years past, provided no questions were asked regarding his friend Mahadow Row Govind, and further, that he himself received a free pardon. This I was not disposed to listen to, having what I considered ample proof of the guilt of those he was willing to turn informer on, but it did not tend to improve my opinion of the petitioner.

7. The petitioner's assertion that he was detained in a dhurumsala at Jamnair, and not even a barber or washerman permitted to approach the place, is wholly untrue. He and another karkoon, against whom there was strong suspicion, were living together before I joined the appointment, in most comfortable quarters (a place I have often occupied myself), and with their own

Dismissal of Amrut Row Rughoonath. servants attending them. If petitioner had neither barbers nor washermen, which I don't believe, it was his own fault, not mine.

8. On the petitioner's return to Kunhur in May 1844, after all the inquiries were finished, I did, as he states, send for him, and saw him for the first time since I had taken charge of the agency ; but the petitioner asserts that which is most false, when he says that I told him to get cases against the Burgaum and Challigaum, mamlutdars, and Dhoolia Hoozoor. My object in sending for him on the occasion in question was to speak about the case in which he himself was most deeply concerned, and I told him so in as brief and plain language as could be ; he hesitated for a second or two, as if undecided what he should do, and then said he knew nothing ; on which I informed him he might return home ; and our conversation I don't believe lasted more than one minute.

9. It is true the petitioner was acquitted of the charge I brought against him for extortion ; and this I fully expected when I committed him, and merely did so in the hope the judge might view the case in the same light as I had, and recorded, as is sometimes done, his opinion of the guilt or otherwise of the petitioner.

10. In the 7th para. of petition, I am charged with concealing the original evidence of witnesses, and taking fresh depositions to suit my own purposes. It is almost, I should hope, unnecessary my contradicting, in most unqualified terms, this assertion of the petitioner. In the case he refers to, I did, to save the judge a world of unnecessary trouble, simplify the whole case, and took, in presence of the prisoners, fresh depositions (the original ones which were taken when I first commenced the inquiry into the business) contained so much irrelevant matter, that I saw, by a few brief and simple questions, I could get the sum and substance of a long unconnected story in a few lines ; however, after I had done so, it struck me the prisoners might endeavour to turn this to account ; and I perfectly remember, even at this distant date, giving particular orders that the former statements of the witness should be carefully kept in case of their being called for. My anticipations proved correct ; and I forwarded them to the judge, with my reasons why they were not sent him with the other proceedings ; but I never heard, until the arrival of Amrut Row's petition, that they were found to differ, in one single point, from the depositions sent up with the case ; and if they had, as asserted by the petitioner, I am inclined to think I should have been called upon for an explanation.

11. The petitioner would have done well had he omitted alluding, even in the slight manner he has done in the 10th para. of his petition, to his former misdemeanors, for which I was under the necessity of reporting him to Mr. Pringle, then magistrate of Khandeish. On that occasion, I believed him, and my other karkoons, to have been guilty of a robbery of some gold and pearls from the kutcherry, and I am still of that opinion ; this, however, I could not prove ; but I was perfectly certain I could at least bring home the case to the petitioner for concealing this robbery, and though he for some time boldly and stoutly denied all knowledge whatever of the disappearance of the gold and pearls. The petitioner was not prepared to meet the undeniable facts I had to prove his guilt ; and it was only when he saw the overwhelming proof on record against him that his heart failed him, and he begged I would pardon him, and then confessed his guilt, and that he had told me wilful and deliberate falsehoods from the first. In transmitting the proceedings of this disgraceful business to Mr. Pringle, I had two reasons for wishing to save the petitioner, and at the time stated them, which were a consideration for his former services, and the fact that I had not then on my establishment a single person I considered fit to fill his important situation of head karkoon ; and I therefore recommended the petitioner being fined three months' pay, fully believing that if he did escape being dismissed the service, the fright he had got would tend to make him act honestly for the remainder of his days.

12. Mr. Pringle took a different, and I acknowledge a more correct, view of the case, and directed that the petitioner should be dismissed the service, which was accordingly done ; though I did all in my power, both by public and private letters, to procure the petitioner's pardon. After dismissing him, I was ordered to send him to the magistrate's camp, then within a few miles distant :
and

and that officer was pleased to reinstate the petitioner to the service after having severely admonished and warned him of the serious nature of his offence, and the consequences that would inevitably follow the slightest dereliction of duty in future.

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Row Rughoonath.

13. With regard to the enmity the petitioner states I bear towards him, I confess I have no great partiality for him or any other person of bad or doubtful character; but he knows full well that before his misconduct, I considered him an intelligent and able karkoon, and that nothing but his own misdeeds, and a sense of duty, compelled me to bring him forward on both the occasions I did.

Respectfully trusting these few remarks may serve in some measure to show his Honour in Council that the petitioner has not only grossly exaggerated every circumstance connected with his case, but that he is not quite so innocent and injured a character as his representations would lead one to suppose.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. W. Auld*, Captain,
Bheel Agent and Assistant Magistrate.

Assistant Magistrate's Office,
Camp Kunhur, 29 July 1845.

I herewith return the petition, with the other papers attached thereto.

(signed) *J. W. Auld*, Captain,
Bheel Agent and A. M.

THE bearer, Umrut Row Rugoonath, of Kunhur, has served in the office of the Bheel agent at Kunhur for six years with ability and fidelity; he was at first employed in charge of the Bheel colonies in the Kunhur purgunna, a difficult and arduous duty, in which he acquitted himself with great credit; and for the last three years and a half he has been the head karkoon of the Kunhur Bheel agent. This situation also he has filled to my entire satisfaction, having on all occasions proved himself an able, zealous, and efficient public servant.

(signed) *C. Ovals*,
Bheel Agent.

Camp Kunhur, 30 October 1845.

EXTRACT from the Court's Proceedings in Case No. 112 of the General Calendar of 1844, under date the 20th January 1845.

THE prisoner Amootrow Rugoonath and two others.

Charge—Disgraceful and gross misconduct.

As for the second and third prisoners, Pandoorung Hurree, and Amrootrow Rugoonath, the evidence is so slight that the Court is of opinion they ought not to have been committed.

All three prisoners acquitted and discharged from the bar.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *Henry Liddell*, Senior Assistant Session Judge.

THE bearer, Umrutrow Rugoonath, of Kunhur, has served in the office of the Bheel agent, at Kunhur, for six years, with ability and fidelity; he was at first employed in charge of the Bheel colonies in the Kunhur purgunna, a difficult and arduous duty, in which he acquitted himself with great credit; and for the last three years and a half he has been the head karkoon of the Kunhur Bheel agent. This situation also he has filled to my entire satisfaction, having on all occasions proved himself an able, zealous, and efficient public servant.

(signed) *C. Ovals*,
Bheel Agent.

Camp Kunhur, 30 October 1831.

No. 3538 of 1845.—Political Department.

No. 8525.

THIS petition is referred to the collector in Candeish, in continuation of the reference on the same subject made to him on the 8th instant.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,

(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 28 July 1845.

Dismissal of Amrut
Row Rughoonath.

No. 713 of 1845.

THE collector in Candeish has the honour to forward Captain Auld's remarks, dated 29th ultimo, on this petition, and one of a previous date to the same purport.

With reference to the petitioner's statement in this petition, that he had been informed that he would not receive any situation in Candeish, the Collector begs to explain, that in the full belief that the employment of the petitioner in any situation in this province where his character is known, would be objectionable in many ways, he directed that he should seek employment elsewhere.

The petitions now under reply are, from Captain Auld's showing, so full of gross misrepresentations, that the Collector begs respectfully to submit whether he may not have forfeited his title to the clemency of Government in permitting him to be re-employed at all.

Candeish Collector and Magistrate's Office,
Dhoolia, 4 August 1845.

(signed) W. W. Bell,
Collector.

No. 8526. MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. Crawford and the Honourable Mr. Reid.

BEFORE deciding on this petition, I think the proceedings in case No. 112 of the Dhoolia Calendar for 1844, in which petitioner was acquitted of the charges preferred against him, should be called for.

(signed) G. Arthur.
J. H. Crawford.
L. R. Reid.

20th August 1845.

No. 4339 of 1845.—Political Department.

No. 8527. From E. H. Townsend, Esq., Secretary to Government, to W. H. Harrison, Esq., Registrar to the Sudur Adawlut, Bombay.

Sir,

I AM desired to transmit to you, for submission to the judges of the Sudur Adawlut, two petitions, in original, from an individual named Amrootrow Ragoonath, formerly a karkoon of the Kunhur Bheel agency, dated the 2d June and the 13th July last, together with a report thereon by Captain Auld, the Bheel agent, dated the 20th of the latter month.

2. In forwarding these documents I am desired to request, that with the permission of the judges you will be pleased to call for and submit to Government, copies of the proceedings in case No. 112 of the Dhoolia Calendar for 1844, in which the petitioner was acquitted of the charges preferred against him.

3. You will be pleased to return with your reply the original documents accompanying this letter.

I have &c.
(signed) E. H. Townsend,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
11 September 1845.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 4 February 1846.

No. 2698 of 1845.

No. 1014. From W. H. Harrison, Esq., Registrar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir,

In compliance with the request conveyed in para. 2, of Mr. Secretary Townsend's letter of the 11th September last, No. 4339, in the Political Department, I have the honour, by direction of the judges of the Sudur Foujdaree Adawlut, to forward, to be laid before the Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying papers and proceedings in case No. 112 of the Dhoolia Calendar for 1844, in which Amrootrow Ragoonath, formerly a karkoon of the

Kunhur

Present:
John Pyne, Benj.
Hutt, and Henry
Brown, Esqrs.

Kunhur Bheel agency, was acquitted of certain charges preferred against him, and to request that the same may be returned when no longer necessary. Dismissal of Amrut Row Rughoonath.

2. The accompaniments to Mr. Townsend's letter are herewith returned, as requested in para. 3.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Harrison,*
Registrar.

Bombay Sudur Foujdaree Adawlut,
28 November 1845.

Circuit, No. 26 of 1845.

Case No. 112 of the Khandeish General Calendar of 1845.

Prisoners : *Kesso Govind* and two others.

Crime : Disgraceful and gross misconduct.

Committed by the Assistant Magistrate, Captain *Auld*.

To the Magistrate of Khandeish.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward the accompanying copy of an extract from the senior assistant session judge's proceedings, under date the 20th instant, for the information and guidance of your assistants, and at the same time I beg to remark, that the pardon granted by the magistrate should have been forwarded with the case, and that omissions of this kind not only cause great trouble and inconvenience to the trying authority, but entail hardship and annoyance to the witnesses; and also that, in the event of the trying authority being young, such an omission might prove fatal to a case.

Session Court, Dhoolia,
30 January 1845.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. J. Hunter,*
Session Judge.

(True copy.)
(signed) *W. J. Hunter*, Session Judge.

Dhoolia, Tuesday, 24 December 1844.

Before *H. Liddell*, Esq., Senior Assistant Session Judge of the Zillah of Ahmednuggur
for Khandeish.

The Court proceeds with Case No. 112 of the General Calendar of 1844.

The Prisoners.

No. 1. *Kessow Govind*, aged 52 years; caste, Brahim; occupation, late mamlutdar of Bhurgaum tallooka, resident of Rahimutpoor zilla, Sattara, native of Deckan.

No. 2. *Pandoorung Hurree Pargaunkur*, aged 25 years; caste, Brahim; occupation, magisterial carkoon of the tallooka of Bhurgaum, native of Khandeish.

No. 3. *Amrut Row Rugoonath*, aged 48 years; caste, Brahmin; occupation, karkoon of the assistant magistrate's office at Kunheir, resident of Kunhur, native of Maglace, are brought into Court, and placed at the bar.

Charged with disgraceful and gross misconduct, in having, in the month of September 1842 (corresponding with Bhadreepud Shuke 1764), received for yourselves and others, from a sowkar of the town of Parola, named Hurgoundass, on behalf of Lalchema Goozerathee, of the town of Yeala, the sum of twelve hundred (1,200) rupees, or a certain portion thereof, for which you agreed so to falsify or arrange the evidence in a magisterial case then under investigation, prior to its being handed up to the assistant magistrate, that the said case would fall to the ground, or in other words, that the parties, concerned or implicated therein would escape justice; the same being a gross and wilful abuse of authority, and the receipt of the said money extortion; and an offence under Regulation XII. of 1827, section 8, clause 1.

The prisoners plead Not guilty.

The Court proceeds to take the evidence.

1 & 2. Recorded the vukalutnamahs, presented by the prisoners in the name of Ramchunder Bheomrow and Venkut Ramrow, vukeels.

3. *Hurgoundass Wulud Kooberdass Goozerathee*, aged 62 years, goomasta of Atmaram Bhookundass, at present in the shop at Parola, having taken a solemn affirmation according to Act V. of 1840, deposes as follows: About two years ago, Peetamburdass and Hurreedass came to our treasurer, Pranjewundass, wishing to borrow 1,200 rupees from his private means, and not from the shop; this I heard with my own ear; he said he would let

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Row Rughoonath.

them have it. They asked him to pay the money to Purushram Pardasee. This conversation took place inside the house; Purushram then went into the shop, from whence Purushram brought a bag, and said he had got the money, but how many, and what rupees he does not know; but Purushram said the sums amounted to 1,200 rupees, part Chandoree and part Company's rupees, and said he was taking them to Bhurgaum as "darbar karash," in the matter of the dispute between Lallchund Goozerattee, of Yeolee, and the Parola Sempee, whose name I don't know. He did not say what the quarrel was; and money was given on Lallchund's account; that the firm of which he is agent had nothing to do with this loan; that it was given from the treasurer's own private means. I asked him also how this money was to be distributed; he said the mamlutdar was to have 700 rupees, the deshmook 50 rupees, Umrut Row 75 rupees, Pandoorung Hurree 100 rupees; and as to how the remainder was to be distributed he did not say. After this, but how long I do not recollect, Purushram came and paid me 50 rupees Chandore, to be credited in the name of Luxoo Peetumber. This money Purushram said the mamlutdar had sent to the aforesaid Luxoo Peetambur, and who had sent it by him (Purushram) to be entered in his, Luxoo's, name, in my book; and also 100 rupees to be credited in Hurree Mohun's name (he is the father of the prisoner Pandoorung Hurree). Luxoo asked me if I had credited the above 50 rupees, but I had no communication with Hurree Mohem, even up to this time. I gave a receipt for the money to Purushram. Nor has Hurree Mohun even asked me anything about this sum of 100 rupees; he went away to the Deccan (but before or after this transaction I cannot recollect), and therefore have never had any settlement of accounts since that; and his son has no separate account with me, and whether he may or may not have had transactions, I cannot recollect, without reference to my books. Pranjeven told me that these two persons, Peetamburdass and Hurreedass, had repaid him 1,200 rupees, borrowed from him.

Question by the Court.] It appears, from your former deposition, given before the assistant magistrate, that the money was borrowed from the firm, but was not regularly entered in the books, and now you state that the transaction was entirely a private one between the treasurer and the borrowers, Peetamburdass and Hurreedass; which is the truth?—*Answer.* The transaction was a private one, and perhaps I did not explain so fully before the assistant magistrate.

Did you ask Purushram whether he had expended or not the "darbar karash"?—No, I did not ask anybody, nor was told by them; but in the Myjee juttra, Purushram told me that Umrutrow (third prisoner) wanted 20 rupees, upon which I gave him 20 rupees, and wrote in the book in the name of Umrutrow. Afterwards, when Umrutrow met me in the juttra, I asked him on the subject; then he denied, and said that he did not send Purushram to me for the money. Then I was aware that Purushram made a fabrication; and Umrutrow called Purushram, and threatened him, upon which he agreed to repay me the said money, 20 rupees, which I credited in the name of Umrutrow.

You stated in your former deposition, that you told Hurree Mohem, or Pandoorung Hurree, the rupees had been credited in their name, and now, before the Court, you say you did not tell, and Hurree Mohem is not in this province; which is true?—Whether I told or not I got no recollection.

When Purushram conveyed the rupees, did you give him a man with him; if so, why?—Yes, at his request, I gave a man with him, as a guard on the road.

Did you say anything to Vencoba Deshmook in regard to the Yewla and Parola persons' dispute?—No, I did not.

Did you tell Hurree Mohun and Purushram to make some arrangement on the subject?—No.

Have you transactions with Lallchund?—No.

By the Prisoner No. 1.] As you say, after the conveyance of 1,200 rupees, that Purushram brought 150 rupees to your shop, did you state so in your former deposition?—I have no recollection.

You stated in your former deposition, that in the name of Hurree Mohun and Pandoorung Hurree were credited 100 rupees, as mentioned in the journal books, page 45, and also 50 rupees in the page 24 of the said books, on account of Peetamburdass, and remainder, 1,050 rupees, sent with Purushram, and now, before the Court, you say Purushram carried away 1,200 rupees; then how is this?—About 6 months ago my nephew died, and since I had no recollection what I stated before; and also got no recollection on account of 150 rupees.

This witness's present depositions and his former one being full of contradictions, and he having got into a state of complete confusion, either can't or won't give any satisfactory answer; the Court deem it entirely useless going on further with his evidence. He is an old man, and seems respectable, and says he has lost his nephew only a few months ago, otherwise the Court would have deemed it to be its duty to have fined him for the contradictions and evasions in giving his evidence; in its present form, his evidence is useless.

4. *Panjewundass Wd. Narraiendass Goozerattee*, aged 51 years, Killedar's Nisbut, Atmaram Bhokundass, at present in the shop at Barola talooka, Burgaum, having taken a solemn affirmation according to Act V. of 1840, deposes as follows:—Peetamburdass and Hurreedass, about 2½ years ago, came to me and wished to borrow 1,200 rupees, and I gave them the money accordingly. Hurreedass took part of it, and Purushram. The Bombay rupees were given Hurreedass, and Purushram 900 Chandore rupees, in all about 1,200 rupees, 10 or 15 rupees, perhaps, less. At that time they did not say why the money

was borrowed. Five or six days afterwards I gathered, from their conversation that the money had gone as a bribe to the Bhurgaum officials. I did not consult Hurgovindas about the matter of lending the money, as it was from my private means. I don't know, nor did I hear, on whose account the money was to be given; 10 or 12 days afterwards Purushram brought 150 rupees, of which 100 rupees was credited to Hurree Mohun, and 50 rupees to Luxoo Peetambur; he said that Hurree Mohun had sent the 100 rupees; as to the 50 rupees, he said that the mamlutdar had sent them, and also said they were part of the rupees given in the bribe; they were Chandore rupees, and were paid to Luxoo Peetambur, who had sent them to me, I cannot tell whether these rupees were the same I paid previously to Purushram or not; the money was repaid in five or six months afterwards by the same two people who borrowed it.

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Row Rughoonath.

Question. Where was Hurree Mohun when Purushram brought the 50 rupees from him, as you state?—*Answer.* I could not say; this sum was credited in the account of the firm, as will be seen on consulting the books. The 1,200 rupees was lent on a bond, an unstamped paper; I keep no book of my private transactions; and as the money (1,200 rupees) was repaid, the bond was torn up.

By the second *Prisoner.*] Have you accounts in my name?—No; the account is in the name of Hurree Mohun. Hurree Mohun and Pandoorung Hurree are father and son; sometimes the money may have been taken and paid by Pandoorung Hurree, but it always entered in the name of Hurree Mohun, his father, and the name of the actual payer and receiver of the money will be found in the book; and Hurree Mohun and Pandorung Hurree live together.

How do you know we live together?—They both are father and son, therefore I conclude so.

By the *Court.*] You stated in your former deposition, before the assistant magistrate, that you credited 100 rupees, Chandore currency, in your book in the name of Hurree Mohun's son, Pandoorung Hurree; how is this?—There is no name of Pandoorung Hurree in my book, nor was it credited in his name; but I said that Pandoorung Hurree is the son of Hurree Mohun.

Who tore up the bond of 1,200 rupees?—By the desire of Hurreedass and Peetamberdass, I tore it.

After the credit of 100 rupees, did you settle the account with Hurree Mohun?—I don't know; Hurgovindass is the agent of the firm, he may know this.

5. Recorded an extract from the account book of Atmaram Bhookurdass.

[It being late, the Court adjourns.

Dhoolia, Monday, 6 January 1845.

Resumes investigation of Case No. 112 of the General Calendar of 1844, from the adjournment of the 24th ultimo.

The prisoners, *Kessow Govind*, *Pandoorung Hurree*, and *Amrootrow Rugoonath*, are again placed at the bar, and the charge read over to them.

6. *Bhugwundass Wullud Hurchund Guzerattee*, aged 19 years, Goomasta Nisbut Peetamburdass, resident of Parola, talooka Bhurgaum, having taken a solemn affirmation according to Act V. of 1840, deposes:—Knows the prisoners; do not recollect the month; from the year Sumvut 1898, he is in the service of Peetamburdass, and he writes his account book in the year Sumvut 1898; by the desire of Peetamburdass he credited 50 rupees in the name of Kessow Govind, mamlutdar, and debited in the name of Atmaram Bhookurdass, of Parola; the mamlutdar had dealings with Peetamberdass on account of clothes, and the said 50 rupees was credited in the same account, as mentioned in the journal book, page 99.

Question. Do you know who brought the said 50 rupees from Kessow Govind?—*Answer.* I have no recollection; but in crediting 50 rupees, there are four rupees and some annas balance against the mamlutdar.

Do you know whether you received 50 rupees ready cash from the mamlutdar?—I have no recollection; I wrote it by the desire of Peetamberdass.

Have you any rough books from which you write in the book, the item was received by the hand of Purushram?—Besides these there are no other rough books; it was written by the desire of Peetamberdass.

By the *Mamlutdar.*] On the time of crediting the said item, did you receive any document from me, or do you know where I was at that time?—I have no recollection.

In selling the cloth to another person, did you enter the same amount in my name?—No.

In every item you have written the name of the man to whom you gave the items, and did I tell you to do so, or have you any document of my handwriting authorising you to do so?—I don't know.

Did I tell you to debit and credit the items in the book, which you have written in your book, in my name?—I don't know, but this is known by Peetamberdass.

Did you see me any time come to your shop to purchase the clothes?—I have no recollection.

Do you know if I compared accounts with Peetamberdass?—No.

7. Extract from the book of Peetamberdass, presented by the above witness, is recorded.

[The Court adjourns.

Dismissal of Amru
Row Rughoonath.

Dhoolia, Tuesday, 7 January 1845.

Resumes investigation of Case No. 112 of the General Calendar of 1844, from yesterday's adjournment.

The prisoners, *Kessow Govind*, *Pandoorung Hurree*, and *Amrootrow Rugoonath*, are again placed at the bar, and the charge read over to them.

8. *Heeramun Bin Lalmun Kunnojee*, Brahmin, aged 65 years, resident of Bhurgaum, having taken a solemn affirmation according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoners; about three or four years ago, in the month of Sherawun, there was a case under investigation before the mamlutdar of Bheergaum; the parties were residents of Parola and Yeola, but do not know their names. I went to Parola for some private business, when I saw on my way the second prisoner's father, Hurree Mohun, in the shop of Peetamburdass, and Hurree Mohun met me where he was living, and told me there was a dispute between Parola and Yewla persons, and the Goozerattee people had asked him, on his going to Bhurgaum, to speak the mamlutdar, and make some arrangement on the subject, and also said, that he would do so; and after his going to Bhurgaum, Hurree Mohun met me on his way, and told me that he had made some arrangement with Kessow Govind, mamlutdar, but I don't know, nor did he tell the particulars.

Question. Did Hurree Mohun tell you in whose favour the order would be passed?—*Answer.* No.

Did Hurree Mohun tell you that he had settled to pay some rupees to the mamlutdar and others?—No.

Did Hurree Mohun tell you that he had settled to give bribes to some persons?—No, but after 8 or 10 days my son, Purushram, came from Parola and told me that the moonceem of Atmaram Bhokundass, of Parola, by name Heergovindass, had given him 1,200 rupees, of which there are 1,050 rupees ready cash, and two notes of 150 rupees, one in favour of Hurree Mohun for 100 rupees, and another of Kessow Govind, mamlutdar, for 50 rupees, and he showed me the rupees; and the next day Purushram told me to take the said sum and give it to Venkoba Deshmook; he opened the bag and placed the rupees in my dhatee, but I did not count them, but he told me they were upwards of 500 rupees: but now I got no recollection how many. I took them, and went to Venkoba Deshmook, and told him that my son, Purushram, had brought them from Parola; then Venkoba asked me to come with him to the mamlutdar. At first I refused to go with him, but afterwards went with him, the said money; Venbooka told the mamlutdar to take the rupees which had come from Parola; mamlutdar said he would not take; better to keep them in his (Venkooba's) possession, but did not show the money to the mamlutdar; and we both returned from mamlutdar, and I told Venkooba to take the money from me; he asked me to come to his house; then I said they were very heavy, therefore I can't go with money; in saying so, I gave them to him in the small street. The rupees were Chandore currency, but he did not count them in my presence, and he went away, and I also returned.

What did Purushram tell as to the disposal of the remaining rupees?—On the time of conveying the rupees to the deshmook, I asked Purushram what is he done with the remainder of the rupees; then he said that he was to give 200 rupees to Amrootrow, 100 rupees to Venkoba Deshmook, and 100 rupees to Hurree Mohun.

Do you know whether he gave them the money or not?—I don't know; but after the payment to the deshmook the next morning, Purushram went to Kunhur; but I do not know whether he went to give the money to Amrootrow or not. After my getting up, my house people told me Purushram had gone to Kunhur, and the remainder rupees Purushram had in his possession, and he went two or three times to Kunhur.

You state Venkoba took the rupees from you in the street, and went to his house; upon which, it appears, that you did not give him the rupees in the mamlutdar's house; and you stated in your former deposition, that you did not know whether Venkoba took away the money to his house, or placed it in the mamlutdar's house; how is this difference?—After receiving the money from me, I don't know if Venkoba went to mamlutdar's or to his own house.

You stated, in your former deposition, that you counted and gave the money to Venkoba, and now, before the Court, you say you did not count the money; then which is true?—Whether the money was counted or not, I don't recollect.

You stated, in your former deposition, that your son, Purushram, went to Kunhur to give the rupees to Amrootrow, clerk of that office, and now, before the Court, you say I don't know; how is this?—Before Purushram went to Kunhur, he told me on the previous night, that he was going to-morrow to Kunhur to give the rupees to Amrootrow; so he went early on the morning; upon which I concluded that he had gone to give the money to Amrootrow; but I did not see with my own eyes.

After the payment, did Venkoba give the money to the mamlutdar?—No, I did not hear, nor was I told by Venkoba.

Did any conversation take place between you and Hurgovindass?—No.

Why did your son interfere in such business?—Hurgovindass is our sowkar; he did so by his (Hurgovindass's) desire.

By the Prisoner *Kessow Govind.*] At first, did you go to Dhurrungaum; if so, in what month, and who called you?—Yes, on the Talgoon Shood 15, Sheeke 1765.

Did you go alone, or accompanied by other people?—A Government sepoy and sowar came

came to call, upon which myself and Ballaram went there; but, on the road, we both were not allowed to speak with each other.

Dismissal of Amrut
Row Rughoonath.

When were you kept at Dhurungaum?—I was in the Bheel quarter-guard, and Ballaram was locked up in a room.

Were there any other persons in the quarter-guard?—There was Venkoba Deshmook.

Did you give your deposition at Dhurungaum?—Yes; it was taken by Captain Auld.

Who was the carkoon, the writer of your deposition?—I don't know his name.

Afterwards, when did you go to Kunhur?—In the month of Jestwud, or Ashar Shood, Sheeke 1766.

Was a deposition taken there?—Yes. I did not tell at Dhurungaum about the 200 rupees to be given to Amrootrow, 100 rupees to Hurnee Mohun, and 100 rupees to the deshmook. When I went to Kunhur, Captain Auld told me, "If the money had been given in my presence, to tell whatever I knew on the subject;" upon which I detailed as above stated.

Who wrote your deposition at Kunhur?—It was written by Gunnesh Punt, carkoon.

Was your first deposition at Dhurungaum written by Gunnesh Punt, or any other person?—It was written by another carkoon.

What are the contents of your deposition given at Dhurungaum?—I mentioned all particulars now given before the Court, with the exception of my son telling me that he would give 200 rupees to Amrootrow, 100 rupees to Hurree Mohun, and 100 rupees to the deshmookh.

You say that you paid rupees in the street; how far was the deshmook's house from that place, and also what distance from mamlutdar's house?—From that place the mamlutdar's is about 50 haths distance, and the deshmook's house about two gun-shots distance.

Did you tell me that you gave the money to Venkoba?—No.

By the second Prisoner, *Pandoorung Hurree*.] Did you hear from anybody that your son brought the money to pay me?—No.

After your return to Bhurgaum, did you see how many days Hurree Mohun was at Bhurgaum?—About eight or 10 days afterwards he went Chopra, and in eight or 15 he returned from thence, and after four or five months, do not know, he went away, God knows where.

By the *Court*.] At first you went with money to Venkoba Deshmook; did you give him at once?—

After the payment to Venkoba, did you again give him anything more?—No.

Venkoba says that he received the money from you in cutcherry of his house, and you counted it, and you say that you gave it him in the street; how is this?—I did not go to his house, but gave him it in the street, and did not count it.

9. *Venkoba Woulud Purwuntrao Deshmook*, aged 52 years, resident of Bhurgaum, having taken a solemn affirmation, according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoners; about two or two and a quarter years ago, in the month of Shawun, when I went to Chopra, on my way halted at Parola; I went to visit Hurgovindass, when he told me that Yewla merchants' cloths had been stolen at Parola, and the investigation was proceeding before the mamlutdar of Bhurgaum, and he was owed 2,000 rupees by the defendant in that case; if the matter was proved against him, then he would lose his money; therefore he has asked Hurree Mohun and Heeramun Purdessee to speak with the mamlutdar, and make some arrangement on the subject, and that he would expend money for the same, and also requested me to make some arrangement. After my return to Bhugawun, myself and Hurree Mohun went to the mamlutdar, according to Hurgovind's request, and informed him of the matter. Mamlutdar said, whatever could be done by the papers would be done. Then we both returned from thence. Afterwards the mamlutdar referred the case to Kunhur, and the people returned from thence, and said that they had been released. Heeramun Pardessee came to me with 400 rupees, and said that the shopman sent him with the money, to give them to the mamlutdar, and requested me to accompany him; upon which I went there, and informed him of the matter. The mamlutdar replied to keep them in my possession. Then Heeramun and I returned from thence to my house, and I took the rupees from Heeramun in my house, in the cutcherry. I counted the rupees: there were 400 of Chandore currency; and a second time Heeramun again gave 75 rupees (they also were of Chandore currency), and said that Hurgovindass had sent them to me. After seven or eight days, the mamlutdar, Kessow Govind, told me to give him 200 rupees, which I did. There was nobody present in his house near him; and remainder 200 rupees, by order of mamlutdar, he gave to Ballaram; but I did not take the receipt from Ballaram, nor did the mamlutdar give any note to pay him the same.

Question. By the Mamlutdar *Kessow Govind*.] In what month did you go to Dhurungaum?—*Answer*. I have no recollection.

Where were you kept at Dhurungaum?—In the Bheel lines in quarter-guard.

After how many days was your deposition taken?—After five or seven days.

Did they permit you to go out of the quarter-guard?—No.

What were the contents of your first deposition at Dhurungaum?—After my arrival at Dhurungaum, the next day Captain Auld took my deposition, when I stated that I did not know anything in regard to the 1,200 rupees; then he placed me in the quarter-guard; and after five or seven days, Captain Auld called me, and told that he would grant me pardon on the subject, and directed me to tell the truth; upon which I gave all particulars, as above stated.

Dismissal of Amrut
Row Rughoonath.

When you were in the quarter-guard, did anybody come to explain to you?—No.

Were there any other persons in the quarter-guard?—There was a sepoy with me to cook; but I was living in the room, and my sepoy was out of it.

Do you know if Ballaram and Heeramun were in the quarter-guard?—Yes; we all were in separate places; Heeramun and Ballaram were only one day in quarter-guard, and the next day their depositions were taken, and they were permitted to go home.

On the time of Ballaram's deposition, were you confronted with him?—Yes. At first, on being asked, I replied, I gave 200 rupees to Ballaram, and Ballaram also agreed that he had received the said 200 rupees from me.

By the Prisoner *Pandoorung Hurree*.] Did you hear from anybody that Yewla and Parola people gave me a bribe?—No.

By the Court.] When you were in the quarter-guard, did you receive ill-treatment from anybody?—No.

10. *Ballaram Wulud Bheemsing Purdasee*, aged 33 years, resident of Burgaum, having taken a solemn affirmation, according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoners. About three years ago, in the month of Ashewin, that the sum of money owed me by Govindrao on account of rent for conveying cotton; therefore Govindrow gave me a note to take 300 rupees from Kessow Govind, mamlutdar; then I went there, and gave him the said note or letter; upon which he gave me 100 rupees at the same moment, and told me the remainder 200 rupees to take from Venkoba Deshmook; accordingly I went there, and received 200 rupees from Venkoba, but they were Chandore currency; therefore again I went to the mamlutdar, and informed him that I want Company's rupees, but not of Chandore; then mamlutdar gave six rupees exchange for the same, and I gave him a receipt for 300 rupees.

Question. You received money from Venkoba, and went to the mamlutdar; was there anybody present?—*Answer*. I went to his cutcherry, and there were many people, and now do not recollect their names; and the said rupees I have credited in my book, but I am ignorant how to keep proper account for the same.

By *Kessow Govind*, Mamlutdar.] In what month did you go to Dhurungaum, and at what place were you kept there?—I was sent to Dhurungaum on the 15th Falgaon Shood, and kept me in the Bheel guard, and the next morning they carried me before the Sahib, where I made statement, and went away.

Who wrote your deposition?—I don't recollect.

In what month did you go to Kunhur?—I think in the month of Yest.

Did you give your deposition?—I gave at Dhurungaum the same deposition was read over to me at Kunhur, and afterwards took my answer to the questions; but I do not know whether they were written on the same or separate paper.

You made your deposition at Kunhur; did you sign it?—Yes.

Did you recognise your signature at Kunhur?—Yes; and under the said deposition the Saheb put me questions, and took my answer to the same, and afterwards I made signature.

Who wrote your deposition at Kunhur?—I have no recollection.

Was the writer of your deposition at Dhurungaum the same person so as at Kunhur?—I do not recollect.

Do you know Gunnesh Punt, carkoon?—Yes; but do not recollect who wrote my deposition.

By the Court.] Then, did you not credit the exchange of the said rupees?—I am ignorant; don't know how to write proper. I received full amount, 300 rupees by the exchange.

By the Prisoner *Kessow Govind*.] Why did not write the detail in your book, that 200 rupees from Venkoba, and 100 rupees from mamlutdar?—I don't know how to write proper accounts.

Your former deposition, now shown you in Court, show now where are your signatures?—I signed my deposition first at Dhurungaum, and again at Kunhur; but it appears they made copy of my former deposition, and then below the same wrote questions and answers, and took my signature.

11. Recorded an extract from the account of Ballaram Wulud Bheemsing.

The Court deems it is necessary to take the evidence of a witness, Govind Rao, head accountant of the Collector's office, and the summons issued for his attendance; and the proceedings are adjourned.

[It being late, the Court adjourns.

Dhoolia, Wednesday, 8 January 1845.

Resumes investigation of Case No. 112 of the General Calendar of 1844, from yesterday's adjournment.

The witness, *Govindrao*, is in attendance.

The prisoners, *Kessow Govind*, *Pandoorung Hurree*, and *Amrootrow Rugoonath*, are again placed at the bar, and the charge read over to them.

12. Recorded a yad wrote by Govind Row, to the address of Captain Auld.

13. *Govind Rao*, head accountant to the Collector's department, aged 45 years, resident of Dhoolia, having taken a solemn affirmation, according to Act V. of 1840, deposes:

Knows

Knows the prisoners No. 1 and 3, Kessow Govind and Ambrootrow, but does not know the prisoner No. 2, Pandoorung Hurree.

Dismissal of Amrut Row Rughoonath.

Question. Did you see the yad now shown you in Court; who made signature?—*Answer.* It was written by me to the address of Captain Auld, and the signature is mine.

Have you any dealings with Kessow Govind, mamlutdar?—There are no private accounts between me and the mamlutdar; but in regard to the yad, in the year Fuslee 1257, there was some merchandise of Mr. Grant's to be despatched, and his carkoon was at Bhurgaum. I settled the hire with Ballaram Wulud Bheemsing for conveying the said merchandise, and other debit and credit his carkoon was making; and Captain Auld wrote me that he did not find any document about the warrant; upon which I inquired from Shamrow Ramchunde, and by his desire I sent a yad.

Ballaram, in his account-book, credits 300 rupees on your name; how is this?—He did so, but I do not know on the subject; only I made settlement with Ballaram in regard to the hire upon which he may have made, but it is a mistake.

Have you a share in cotton dealing with Shamrow Ramchundur?—No, I am not a sharer in cotton; Shamrow Ramchundur was a servant of Mr. Grant, and being unacquainted with the knowledge of the business, was in the habit of taking my opinion in the transaction, and I was in the habit of giving him the requisite instruction, and so I settled about the hire. Under these circumstances, Ballaram Wullud Bheemsing not thinking that the transactions were in behalf of Mr. Grant, not even keeping account in his name, and at the same time not making the same known to me or to any one else, put down a "khatta" of my name, of which I became aware afterwards. I did not pay the money, neither am I a sharer in the business, and I suppose Ballaram did not do so knowingly. The sum of 300 rupees were not received by Ballaram from the mamlutdar; various warrants might have been sent up in the Bhurgaum talooka, in behalf of Shamrow Ramchunder, and his carkoons being then there, they might perhaps know better on the subject.

The Court considers it necessary to take the evidence of Shamrow Ramchunder, and forwarding the summons, who accordingly attended in Court.

14. *Shamrow Ramchunder*, Brahmin, aged 26 years, carkoon of Mr. Grant, resident of Dhoolia, having taken a solemn affirmation according to Act V. of 1840, deposes: Knows the prisoners.

Question. Do you know Ballaram?—*Answer.* Yes.

Have you any account with him?—Yes, an account of hire of cotton carriage.

Did you give the money to Ballaram through Kessow Govind; if so, how much, and in what month?—In the year Fuslee 1251, in the month of Ashwin, I gave a note to Kessow Govind to give 300 rupees to Ballaram on account of hire of cotton, &c. conveyance, upon which he gave him 300 rupees, and took his receipt on the back of his note, and returned the same to me, but it is not here; may be in Nassick Dufter.

Have you accounts with the mamlutdar?—No; my carkoon, Annundrow, lives at Bhurgaum, but I had some occasion to send him to Challisgaum, therefore a letter sent him to give the balance that he had in his hand to the mamlutdar, Kessow Govind, and that balance in his hand, about 300 or 325 rupees, was with him, and reported on the subject. Upon this I forwarded him a note to pay Ballaram.

From the account of Ballaram, it appears that 300 rupees he has credited in the name of Govind Row, and you say that you gave the note then; how is this?—I was not acquainted with Ballaram; therefore in presence of Govind Row he made settlement of the hire but all hire, nearly 25,000 rupees paid by me in these; some of the rupees were paid into the Collector's treasury, and took warrants on the mamlutdar, and our shop is at Bhurgaum, and some money was paid from that shop, and also paid some from Dhoolia. My goomasta at the time was not at Bhurgaum, therefore the above 300 rupees paid Ballaram through the mamlutdar.

Have you accounts in regard to the above deposit of 300 rupees kept in the mamlutdar's possession?—No, it was balance in our book, which I deposited for a few days, therefore did not make any deposit and credit; and on the carkoon's return, he got it back with its account.

The case for the prosecution is here closed, and the prisoners are called on for their defence.

The prisoner, *Kessow Govind*, requests the Court to call for the depositions of the witnesses, Heeramun, Veerkoba, and Ballaram, given by them before the assistant magistrate at Dhurungaum, and they all say that their written defence would give in two days, which the Court acceded to; and a letter addressed to the magistrate, to forward the three depositions of the above-named witnesses, taken by the assistant magistrate at Dhurungaum, and the proceedings are adjourned.

[The Court adjourns.]

Dhoolia, Friday, 10 January 1845.

Resumes investigation of Case No. 112 of the General Calendar of 1844, from the adjournment of the 8th instant.

The prisoners, *Kessow Govind*, *Pandoorung Hurree*, and *Amrotrao Rughoonath*, are again placed at the bar, and the charge read over to them.

15. Read and recorded, the defence presented by the prisoner Kessow Govind.

16. Read and recorded, the defence of the prisoner, Pandoorung Hurree.

Dismissal of Amrut
Row Rughoonath.

17. Read and recorded, the defence of the prisoner Amroot Row Rughoonath.
18-19. Recorded, copies of the two certificates presented by the prisoner Amroot Rao Rughoonath. Pending the reply from the magistrate, the case is adjourned.

Dhoolia, Saturday, 18 January 1845.

Resumes investigation of Case No. 112, of the General Calendar of 1844, from the adjournment of the 10th instant.

The necessary documents received from the assistant magistrate, Captain Auld, and the prisoners, *Kessow Govind*, *Pandoorung Hurree*, and *Amroot Rao Rughoonath*, are again placed at the bar, and the charge read over to them.

20. Recorded, a yad from Captain Auld.

21. Read and recorded the deposition of Heeramun Wulud Lallman, given on solemn affirmation before the assistant magistrate.

22. Read and recorded, the deposition (statement) of the witness Venkoba, without solemn affirmation given before the said authorities.

23. Read and recorded the deposition of the witness Ballaram, given before the above authorities on solemn affirmation.

Captain Auld states, in his above recorded yad, to return the said depositions, but the Court deems it is necessary to record them in this case; therefore a yad is sent to that officer with information to this effect.

24. Read and recorded the statement of the prisoner, *Kessow Govind*.

25. Read and recorded the statement of the prisoner, *Pandoorung Hurree*.

26. Read and recorded the statement of the prisoner, *Amroot Rao Rughoonath*.

The trial here ends, and the Court will take time to deliberate before passing judgment.

[It being late, the Court adjourns.]

Dhoolia, Monday, 20 January 1845.

The Court proceeds to pass judgment in Case No. 112 of the General Calendar of 1844. The prisoner *Kessow Govind* is still at the bar; and the other two prisoners, *Pandoorung Hurree* and *Amroot Row Rughoonath*, are again placed at the bar.

In this case the Court finds as follows:

There were eight witnesses for the prosecution; the two first evidence related to the despatch from Parola to Bhurgaum of the 1,200 rupees, mentioned in the charge. The evasions, contradictions, and confusions of the first witness, Hurgovindass, were lamentable to behold. He is a man of some standing in native society, and manager at Parola of the shop of the respectable firm of Atmaram Bhookundass, of Surat. This man the Court has every reason to believe was the principal agent in sending this money, though he now denies. The treasurer of the firm, the next witness, deposes to having sent the money, but it does not seem clear whether full sum of 1,200 rupees was sent in hard cash, or 1,050 in rupees, and the rest in promissory notes. The third witness's evidence relates to the credit, in the mamlutdar's name, of 50 rupees in a running account he had with the shop of clothes purchased from thence, but there is no proof that this money formed part of the money said to have been received as a bribe by him. The three next witnesses' evidence before the Court were the most material in the case. Heeranum deposed to his son, Purushram, bringing the money from Parola, and also that he, by his desire, took 500 rupees to Venkoba Deshmook, and that they both went and paid the same to the mamlutdar. The last witness also corroborates Venkoba's testimony, by deposing to have got 200 rupees from him by desire of the mamlutdar, and which 200 rupees are credited in his books; this last witness's statements, with regard to the transaction, are corroborated by the witnesses Govindrow and Shamrow, beyond the evidence of the witness, Heeranum, as to his son's telling him that he had taken money to Amrootrow at Kunhur, and the entry in the books of Hurgovindass, 100 rupees to the credit of Hurree Mohun, the father of prisoner Pandoorung Hurree. There is no evidence whatever to support the charge against the second and third prisoners. On his defence, the mamlutdar called for the first depositions and statements which had been given by the three witnesses, Heeramun, Venkoba Deshmookh, and Ballaram; on these being read, the Court found that Venkoba Deshmook at first denied all knowledge of this transaction, and the evidence given by Heeranum and Ballaram is different to that given before the Court. In the first place, Heeranum says his son brought money, 1,200 rupees, from Parola, and asked him to take it to Venkoba Deshmook, and he refused, and his son then took the money to the deshmook, but how much he gave him he does not know; but on being cross-questioned, confesses that he did take 500 rupees to the deshmook, and afterwards along with him paid it. The mamlutdar, Ballaram, at first denied also having received any money through Venkoba Deshmook from the mamlutdar, but afterwards stated, as he has now done before the Court; the two witness to the payment of the 500 rupees to the mamlutdar, Venkoba and Heeranum, vary also in their statements. Venkoba asserts that Heeranum, after leaving the mamlutdar's presence with the money, came to his house and counted it out to him. Heeranum contradicts this assertion, and says he gave the money to Venkoba in the road shortly after leaving the cutcherry, and did not count it at all. And they vary also as to the amount. Heeranum says it was upwards of 500 rupees, and paid at one time, and Venkoba says he got first 400 rupees, and then afterwards 75 rupees. The three strong points in the case against the mamlutdar are the evidence of Venkoba Deshmook, who may be regarded as an accomplice.

accomplice, as he confesses to taking 75 rupees, (there is no pardon produced in this case in his favour) and the evidence of Heeramun. These two men depose to paying the money, but their statements vary, as already pointed out. The next is Bellaram's evidence, corroborated by his account book. This is the best of the proof against the mamlutdar; it is strong, but in the Court's opinion not conclusive. The Court, after a very careful review of the evidence in this case, and mature deliberation held thereon, is of opinion, that as against the mamlutdar the charge is not satisfactorily established, but at the same time begs to record its opinion that the case is very strongly suspicious against him. As for the second and third prisoners, the evidence is so slight, the Court is of opinion they ought not to have been committed.

Dismissal of Amrut
Row Rughoonath.

All three prisoners acquitted, and discharged from the bar.

The Court begs to make a few remarks on this case, and the cross-examination of the witnesses. It became apparent that depositions prior in date to those sent up with the case had been taken, and on his defence the mamlutdar called for their production, and when ready, they are found to be somewhat different to the depositions given before the Court, and also to those sent up by the assistant magistrate. The Court regrets that the assistant magistrate omitted to send these depositions, as his retaining them, without mentioning the fact in his proceedings, might perhaps create an impression on the prisoner's mind that he was treated unfairly. The mamlutdar, evidently, by his calling for these papers, had some such impression. The Court is quite sure that the assistant magistrate did not act from any such feeling, but everything having the remotest chance of creating such an impression in a prisoner's mind ought to be carefully avoided, and every paper, or part of a paper, and proceedings held before him should be forwarded with the case, or reasons given for not forwarding them.

Wrote a letter to the session judge, forwarding an extract from the Court's proceedings, for transmission to the magistrate, if the remarks on the case meet with his approval.

(True extract.)

(signed) *H. Liddell*,
Senior Assistant Session Judge.

Circuit, No. 27 of 1845.

To the Senior Assistant Session Judge, Dhoolia.

Sir,

In looking over the case to which the remarks forwarded with your letter, dated the 3d inst., No. 18, have reference, I observe that the pardon alleged to have been granted to Venkooba Desmook by the magistrate should have been forwarded with the case, but not having been so, you ought to have obtained it, and recorded it in your proceedings.

Session Court, Dhoolia,
30 January 1845.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. J. Hunter*, Session Judge.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. J. Hunter*, Session Judge.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Honourable Mr. *Crawford*.

No. 1015.

I REQUEST the favour of Mr. Reid's opinion.

(signed) *G. Arthur*.
T. M' Mahon.
J. H. Crawford.

30 December.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Reid*, concurred in by the Honourable the Governor, and by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 1016.

A PERUSAL of the proceedings in this case in no way alter the opinion I have already given in my minute of the 16th of June last, of the propriety of the dismissal of Amrootrow Rugoonath.

(signed) *L. R. Reid*.
G. Arthur.
T. M' Mahon.

27 January.

Dismissal of Amrut
Row Rughoonath.

No. 466 of 1846.

No. 1017.

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, to *Amrootrow Raghonath*, formerly a Carkoon in the Kunhur Bheel Agency, Dhoolia.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your petitions, dated 2d June and the 13th July last, complaining that you have been dismissed from the service of Government, and praying that you may either be reinstated in your former situation or provided with another one.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that the Honourable the Governor in Council having taken your petitions into consideration, sees no reason to disturb the decision which has been passed by the Government in your case, and which is final.

By order, &c.

Bombay Castle,
3 February 1846.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Chief Secretary.

No. 467 of 1846.

No. 1018. From the Chief Secretary to Government to *W. H. Harrison*, Esq., Registrar of the Sudder Adawlut.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2698, dated the 28th November last, forwarding the proceedings of the Dhoolia Calendar in case No. 112 of 1844, and to transmit to you, for the information of the judges of the Sudder Adawlut, a copy of my letter of this date to Amroot Row Raghonath, informing him that the decision of Government, dismissing him from his situation in the Kunhur Bheel agency, is final, and cannot be disturbed.

The original proceedings accompanying your letter are herewith returned.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle,
3 February 1846.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Chief Secretary.

No. 468 of 1846.

A copy of the letter to Amroot Row to be sent to the Collector in Candeish, for information, with reference to his report, dated the 4th August last.

Bombay Castle,
3 February 1846.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Chief Secretary.

(True extract.)

(signed) R. K. Pringle, Chief Secretary.

Charges of Bribery against the Head Carcoon in the Office of the Assistant Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country.

Charges of Bribery against Head Carcoon of Assistant Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country.

EXTRACT Political Letter from Bombay, dated 29 February (No. 36) 1848.

18. UNDER the circumstances mentioned in the proceedings which form Collection No. 13, we have approved of Mr. Anderson having dismissed from his situation Raghvondur Trimmed, second carcoon on his establishment, but we have not deemed his misconduct, in the instances brought to our notice, to have been of a nature rendering it requisite to prohibit his re-employment in the public service.

Southern Mahratta Country.

EXTRACT Political Letter to Bombay, dated 12 July (No. 23) 1848.

14. THIS individual was proved to have secretly instigated others to prefer charges of corruption against the head carcoon, which, after examination, have been pronounced false. In consideration of the underhand character of his participation, his dismissal from the office he then held was merited.

Southern Mahratta Country : Letter from, dated 29th February (No. 36) 1848. (18.) Dismissal of Raghoondur Tremmul, Second Carcoon in the office of the Assistant Political Agent.

EXTRACT Political Letter from Bombay, dated 23 June (No. 62) 1849.

8. UNDER date the 4th February last, Moropunt Aptay, an inhabitant of Belgaum, addressed a representation to Government, preferring various charges of corruption and bribery against Vishnool Ragoonath, head carcoon in the office of the assistant to the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country. After inquiring into these accusations, we see no reason for believing them to have any foundation.

EXTRACT Political Letter from Bombay, dated 17 October (No. 78) 1851.

7. As connected with Enclosure No. 3, to Collection No. 13, accompanying our despatch dated the 29th February, No. 36, of 1848, we beg to forward an extract from our proceedings connected with a charge of bribery lately preferred by a person named Bindajee Shreenewas Yadwarkur against Vishnor Rughoonath Josee, head carcoon in the office of the assistant to the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country. This charge has been investigated by Mr. Manson, and the accused has been entirely exonerated therefrom. For reasons mentioned in our proceedings, we have deemed it unnecessary to direct an investigation into other similar charges which have been advanced by the same individual against this carcoon, who, having been suspended during the investigation, has now been restored to his situation.

EXTRACT Political Letter to Bombay, dated 13 April (No. 15) 1852.

28. WE cannot consider this case to have been satisfactorily investigated. Out of five charges, only one (relating to an alleged bribe of 1,000 rupees) was entered into by Mr. Manson, or subsequently by Mr. Reeves. That charge certainly was not substantiated, inasmuch as Vishnool Punt was not proved to have received the money; but it was shown to have been paid to the person said to have been the agent of the bribery; and the denial of this payment by

Southern Mahratta Country : Charges of Bribery against Vishnool Rughoonath Josee, Head Carcoon of the Assistant Political Agent's Establishment.

Charges of Bribery
against Head Car-
koon of Assistant
Political Agent,
Southern Mahratta
Country.

the alleged principal "creates," says Mr. Manson, "an unpleasant suspicion that the money was intended as a bribe to some officer in the office of the Assistant Political Agent." Notwithstanding this suspicion, both Mr. Manson and Mr. Reeves refused to enter into the remaining charges, "in consideration of the character of Bindajee Shreenewas," (the accused) "illustrated in Mr. Anderson's Report, dated 17th August 1847." But the passage referred to of Mr. Anderson's Report does not appear to us to impugn the character of Bindajee Shreenewas. We must further observe, that Bindajee is not the only accuser of Vishnoo Punt. In a petition from one Goornauth Bappoojee, forming No. 10019 of your Political Consultations of 4th December 1850, Vishnoo Punt is charged with bribery; and it is also affirmed that Mr. Manson is unduly under his influence; that "Mr. Manson always holds his cutcherry at his own bungalow, and the moonshee prevents supplicants from going in, so that they can hardly see the gentleman once in a fortnight;" and that if facts be "submitted in Maharatti, the moonshee does not bring the same to the knowledge of that gentleman, but misrepresents them at the time he verbally gives out the contents of a petition." These assertions are probably mere slanders of a disappointed litigant; but imputations so serious on Mr. Manson's mode of transacting business ought to be forwarded to him, for such observations as he may feel called on to submit to Government on the subject.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 6 October 1847.

No. 7619.

PETITION from *Beendajee Shreenewas Yadwarkur*, Inhabitant of Meeruj, to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT Vishnoo Punt, moonshee, the head karkoon under H. L. Anderson, Esq., the Assistant Political Agent, has taken bribes from both the appellant and respondent, both from poor and rich, elevating them that he would discharge their business, and has ruined many people's business, and as he is beloved to Mr. Anderson, who does not take any notice of poor men, by the misrepresentations of the moonshee. The proofs that he has taken bribes are as follows:

1st. Your petitioner is ready to prove that the above said moonshee has, having sent a karkoon to the sonee petta instead of Khundopunt, who was employed by Government, kept him with himself to take and bring bribes through him from all, and through him he has bought gold and pearls at Meeruj of thousand rupees.

2d. It will be plainly shown to your Honour that the aforesaid moonshee has taken bribe from Raja Saheb, the chief of Moodhole, when he came to Meeruj, and has taken a large mare, and, without paying money for it, has given a false receipt.

3d. Your petitioner is ready to prove that the moonshee has been always speaking privately with the late karbharee of Meeruj, upon whom some doubts are of Government for some concealment of accounts, though there is an order not to speak with these men; there are some doubts.

4th. Your petitioner is ready to prove that the moonshee has told Mr. Anna Saheb Meerujkur, and kept under him his brother-in-law, on the salary of 300 rupees yearly.

5th. Your petitioner is ready to prove that the moonshee has taken many bribes from many petitioners at Meeruj, and has ruined many of their business.

A petition, including the above five paragraphs, under date the 20th ultimo, in English characters, was presented to the Acting Political Agent, whom, as he took no notice of him, another petition, under date the 22d, in English, and another in Maratha characters, dated the 24th ultimo, were presented, mentioning to give a karkoon with your petitioner for proofs to the Meeruj karbharee, and if he does not prove, he is ready to pay 200 rupees fine; but he, without sending the Hoojoor karkoon, referred the case to Mr. Anderson, who has made it known to the moonshee,

Therefore

Charges of Bribery
against Head Car-
koon of Assistant
Political Agent,
Southern Mahratta
Country.

Therefore your poor petitioner, in conclusion, humbly entreats your Honour to be kind enough so as to issue an order to the Acting Political Agent to suspend the moonshee, and send a Hoojoor karkoon with him to the Meeruj karbharee for proofs; and your petitioner is not willing to go to Mr. Anderson for inquiry, as he is beloved of him, who your petitioner is sure will never do anything against the moonshee, who has given orders contrary to the Regulations, which, if ordered, your petitioner will show in the entering book. Consequently your petitioner hopes your Honour will issue an order to suspend him, according to the Regulation (XVI.) of 1827, section 9. By doing this act of gratitude, your petitioner shall remember your Honour's kindness, and shall ever pray.

An answer to this should be soon granted to your petitioner.

Petitioner's signature.

Belgaum, 4 August 1847.

No. 2907 of 1847.—Political Department.

REFERRED for the report of the Acting Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country.

By order, &c.

Bombay Castle, 11 August 1847.

(signed) *A. Malet*,
Secretary to Government.

No. 406 of 1847.

No. 7620.

REPORT by the Acting Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country.

IN reply to this reference, the Acting Political Agent has the honour to report that he duly received the petitions adverted to by the petitioner, and having referred them to Mr. Anderson, with a private note, as the best way of eliciting the truth of the allegations set forth, the Acting Political Agent, on receiving his assistant's reply, gave an answer to the petitions on the 5th instant, to the effect that there did not appear to be a word of truth in them.

2. The petition contains five allegations, of which the second and fourth, being the most circumstantial and direct, shall be first noticed.

3. Mr. Anderson has entered at great length into details, but in regard to the mare, stated to have been received from the Rajah of Moodhole, it will be sufficient to state that the animal was purchased by Vishnoo Punt in the bazaar at Meeruj, where it had been hawked about for a month. The Rajah left Meeruj three weeks before the purchase of the mare, which belonged to Bhyrjee Rao Nimbalkur's son-in-law. This information was obtained from the vakeel of Luximon, Rao Ghorpuray, who being on indifferent terms with the Raja, keeps a strict watch upon his movements.

4. The fourth allegation is, that Vishnoo Punt procured for his brother-in-law, Damodhar Dixit, a place under Luximon Rao Anna, Saheb of Meeruj. The inquiries made of the Sangteekur's vakeel show that Damodhur Dixit is not in Anna Saheb's service; that he came in hopes of obtaining employment, but returned unsuccessful to Poonah.

5. There are three other allegations in this petition, which shall be noticed in the following order:

1st. That Vishnoo Punt takes bribes from plaintiff and defendant.

2d. That he keeps Khundo Punt as his subordinate in this corrupt traffic.

3d. That he speaks in secret with the late karbarees of Meeruj.

6. The first charge is put in so loose and indefinite a form, that no notice should be taken of it. The character of any man might be similarly assailed,

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and unless petitioner comes forward boldly and honestly to substantiate what he has advanced, his vague assertions should be discountenanced.

7. Next, with respect to Khundoo Punt; he was a carkoon at Sonee, but being unfitted for service from ill health, gave place to another, appointed by the acting political agent. He is still in bad health, and lives with Bulwunt Rao, a carkoon, appointed by Government under the Meeruj karbharee. Their friendship is natural, both being Dharwar men, and Khundoo Punt remains in that part of the country, in hopes of obtaining employment. Vishnool Punt is well off in the world, having inherited money from his father and uncle, who were both mamlutdars from the Peshwa's time. His mother is independent of him, having a pension from Government, so that he expends his wealth upon his wife, who wears jewels in profusion, and any banker in Poonah would honour his draft at sight to the extent of 6,000 rupees.

8. The last charge is, that Vishnool Punt speaks with the late karbharees in secret; no crime in itself, certainly; but Mr. Anderson explains it, by saying that as the karbharee would not or could not give him any assistance in unravelling the intricate Meeruj accounts, he has been obliged to make use of Vishnool Punt in obtaining information from those who could afford it. Mr. Anderson observes, that the Meeruj karbharee has lately endeavoured to thwart his desire of settling the affairs of the Meeruj state, and that the charge of speaking with the late karbharees in secret, points to the real author of the petition, the Meeruj karbharee himself, of whom Bindajee Shreenewas is a mere creature. This individual, Bindajee Shreenewas, was formerly a dula of very bad character, and was turned out of Meeruj by the present chief's uncle, Aba Sahib.

9. In conclusion, is added Mr. Anderson's estimate of Vishnool Punt, that he is a man of good family, a zealous, and will be a very able servant of Government.

(signed) *J. D. Inverarity,*
Acting Pol. Agent, S. M. C.

Political Agent's Office, Belgaum,
18 August 1847.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 27 October 1847.

No. 410 of 1847.

No. 8124.

From *J. D. Inverarity*, Esq., Acting Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, to *A. Malet*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

WITH reference to my report, No. 406, of the 18th instant, upon the petition of Bindajee Shreenewas, I have the honour to submit copy of a letter No. 183, dated 17th instant, from my assistant, Mr. Anderson, who shows that the petitioner was the hireling of one Vittul Punt Kootekur, a servant of the Meeruj Government, dismissed for peculation.

2. Mr. Anderson further shows, that among the papers of Bindajee Shreenewas was found a rough draft of a petition against his first carkoon, Vishnool Punt, written by one Nursapa, a familiar of his second carkoon, Raghvindra Trimmul, who had himself corrected and altered the copy, and whose guilty conscience prompted him to falsehood when first questioned on the subject.

3. The conduct of Raghvindra Trimmul, in thus conniving at and furthering the unprincipled designs of evil intended persons, and in being guilty of falsehood to Mr. Anderson, renders him quite unfit for employment in the political department; I have therefore directed his immediate dismissal from his present office, leaving it to the Honourable the Governor in Council to decide whether he shall be again employed on a vacancy occurring in any other department of the service.

4. Were I permitted to offer an opinion, I would record an objection to his re-employment,

re-employment, not only on the ground of his untrustworthiness, as already displayed in his conduct, but on the higher ground of furnishing an example to others in the service, and to some I believe in this very office, who are sufficiently unprincipled to prefer false petitions, under feigned names, against the higher servants of Government, in order that they may gratify the evil passions of their nature, in attempting the ruin of others by misrepresentation and falsehood.

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against Head Car-
koon of Assistant
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Country.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. D. Inverarity*,
Acting Pol. Agent, S. M. C.

Political Agent's Office, Belgaum,
20 August 1847.

No. 183 of 1847.

From *H. L. Anderson*, Esq., Assistant Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, to *J. D. Inverarity*, Esq., Acting Political Agent, S. M. Country.

Sir,

WITH reference to the petition of Beendajee Shreenewas Yadwar, inhabitant of Meeruj, forwarded by you for my private report, I have now the honour to bring to your notice some circumstances which have come to my knowledge respecting the mode in which that petition was prepared.

2. Having received some information from my head carkoon, Vishnool Punt, who had been induced, from the serious nature of the charges against him, to make some private inquiries in Shapoor, I sent one of my carkoons and two peons to Meeruj to attach and search the house of Beendajee Shreenewas. They found in his house a bundle containing, among some papers, another small bundle, in which were some documents connected with the petitions presented to you. They then, with the concurrence of the shakdar, patel and culkurnee of Meeruj, who had been present when the bundle was opened, brought Beendajee Shreenewas and the papers to Koorundwar on Sunday evening last, the 15th instant.

3. Beendajee Shreenewas being questioned by me, stated that he had been hired by Wittul Punt Kaotakur to present the petitions to you, and produced a teinat zabtah of the terms upon which his services were secured. You will recollect that this Wittul Punt Kaotakur himself presented a petition to you, complaining of his having been dismissed from the service of the young chief of Meeruj by my order. I am of opinion, however, that on the whole there is no objection to the course pursued by him in this case, but it is well to know who the real petitioner is.

4. My object, however, in writing this letter, is not to complain of Wittul Punt Kaotakur or Beendajee Shreenewas, but to inform you that among the papers in the bundle found in the possession of the latter, was a rough pattern for a petition against Vishnool Punt, in the handwriting of one Nursappa, a young man who had come from Belgaum with Raghvindra Trimmul, my second carkoon. He lives in the same house with Ragho Trimmul, cooks his food, and without my knowledge, or that of my moonshee, Vishnool Punt, was brought for a day or two to the carkoon's tent, as an oomedwar. In the same paper there were some corrections in the handwriting of Ragho Trimmul himself. I sent for and examined separately, on the same evening, both Nursappa and Ragho Trimmul. The former confessed that he had written the paper on the instructions of a Brahmun, whom he did not know, and that he had mentioned the circumstance to no one, because his employer had told him not to do so. Ragho Trimmul denied that the alterations were in his handwriting; but upon being further questioned on Monday morning, the 16th instant, confessed that Wittul Punt was the moving party in the business, and that Nursappa had written the petition, and that he (Ragho Trimmul) had made the alterations in it; and further, that he had given Wittul Punt a letter to one Gundee Rao, in Shahpoor, to procure for him an English writer (Wittul Punt not knowing any one), and to give him any other assistance which might be necessary.

Vishnool Punt is almost always in my office, and not in the carkoon's tent, and on this account was not aware of Nursappa's presence as an oomedwar.

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koon of Assistant
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5. I confess that this appears to me a most iniquitous proceeding. Ragho Trimmul, when this business was first entered upon, had not been a month in my office. It would be very difficult for me to carry on my work, if the second carkoon were to engage with the many men of unsavoury reputation who pick up a precarious livelihood in the Southern Mahratta states in a system of intrigue against my moonshee. I trust, therefore, that you will not think I am asking too much, if I respectfully request that you will remove Ragho Trimmul to some other appointment, and send me some one else in his place.

6. The papers and depositions are all ready for your inspection, and I will send them to your office, if you should require them. I have kept them here for the present, in case any more information should be forthcoming.

I have, &c.

A. P. A. Office, Camp Koorundwar,
17 August 1847.

(signed) *H. L. Anderson,*
Assist. Political Agent, S. M. C.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. D. Inverarity,*
Acting Poll. Agent, S. M. C.

No. 8125.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Messrs. *Reid* and *Willoughby*.

I AM of opinion that the conduct of Raghvendra Trimmul is such as to require dismissal from the service of Government; an open complaint against any person meets with immediate consideration, but the secret underhand calumniator merits no indulgence; I consider dismissal sufficient.

(signed) *G. Clerk.*

L. R. Reid.

J. P. Willoughby.

31 August 1847.

No. 3988 of 1847.—Political Department.

No. 8126.

From *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *J. D. Inverarity*, Esq., Officiating Political Agent in the S. M. Country.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 410, dated the 20th August last, forwarding copy of one from Mr. Anderson, complaining of the conduct of his second carkoon, Raghvendra Trimmul, in the instance therein mentioned.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that under the circumstances stated by Mr. Anderson, the Governor in Council considers that the conduct of this carkoon is such as to require dismissal from the service of Government, and accordingly approves of your having directed him to be discharged from his present situation.

3. The Governor in Council does not, however, deem it necessary to prohibit his re-employment in the public service.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. Malet,*
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 21 October 1847.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 19 January 1848.

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koon of Assistant
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No. 520.

PETITION from *Raghwender Tirmul*, late Karkoon on the establishment of the Assistant Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT unforeseen circumstances, which blasted out your petitioner's prospects in this world induce him to submit his grievances for the impartial consideration of your Honour in Council, in the hope that he will obtain redress.

That the acting political agent for the Southern Mahratta Country was pleased to transfer your petitioner from the dufter department (where he held a situation of 20 rupees) to the second karkoonship on the establishment of the Assistant Political Agent, being an increased salary of 25 rupees, and he accordingly joined his new appointment, when the head karkoon in that office began to cherish enmity towards your petitioner, dreading the consequences of the frauds which had been committed by him would be brought to light, and of which your petitioner was then quite ignorant; but in the course of two months, as he became acquainted with the records of the office, he found several irregularities of the said karkoon, which your petitioner thought that if he had concealed them he would certainly fall a victim to the offences committed by another person; on the other hand, it struck him that the duty which he owes to himself, as a public servant, ought to bring such irregularities to the notice of his superior, and he accordingly, with reference to the standing orders of Government, brought the following cases to the notice of Mr. Anderson:

1. The case of Hunmowa Dessainee, of Loakapoor.
2. The case of Ruma Baee Sendjee, of Dutwad.

Your petitioner begs to state, that in the first case Government had decided an allowance to be granted to Hunmowa Dessainee, of Loakapoor, in which the head karkoon represented to Mr. Anderson that two letters were addressed on the subject, viz., one to the dessainee herself, and the other to the chief of Moodhole; whereas your petitioner, on referring, agreeably to orders, to the entry book, he found that no such letters were ever issued, which fact was also confirmed on 14th August by inquiries made of the dessainee's karkoon. Your petitioner informed of these circumstances to Mr. Anderson.

Your petitioner most humbly and respectfully entreats the attention of your Honour in Council to the second case, in which the conduct of the head karkoon will be more visible than in the first case. In this case, an allowance of 20 rupees per mensem was decided to be granted to one Ruma Baee Sendjee, an inhabitant of Dutwad, and that Mr. Anderson had directed the head karkoon about four months ago to write a letter to the Dutwad Ghorepuray on the subject; notwithstanding this, the said karkoon purposely evinced a dilatoriness to obey this order, until that officer burst out in anger, and charged him of disobedience of orders; even then the karkoon, instead of writing a letter, drew out a written order in the name of the petitioner, Ruma Baee, and got it signed falsely, mentioning in it that a letter in her behalf has already been addressed to the Dutwad Ghorepuray. The unfortunate petitioner (Ruma Baee) relying fully on this false order, proceeded with it to Dutwad, where she, to her astonishment, was also disappointed, when the Ghorepuray denied of having ever received such a letter; the petitioner, Ruma Baee, returned from thence, and petitioned again to Mr. Anderson, whom the head karkoon suggested that the copy of the letter, which has already been addressed to the Dutwad Ghorepuray, would be given to her. He then drew out an original letter immediately, and got it signed, and informed his superior, saying that it was a copy, and caused it to be entered in the entry book, and delivered it to Ruma Baee. Having witnessed the fraud which had been committed by the karkoon on this occasion, by which he misled his superior, your petitioner thought that it was his duty to inform of it to Mr. Anderson, and accordingly brought it to that gentleman's notice, and, at the same time, mentioned to him that although no letter was ever addressed to the Dutwad Ghorepuray regarding Ruma Baee, and of which no entry was to be found in the entry

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book, yet the karkoon misrepresented the subject quite contrary, and thus he betrayed his trust by having recourse to such fraudulent means.

Having brought to the notice of his Honour in Council the causes which increased the jealousies of the head karkoon towards your petitioner, and who from this time tried every means to put him out of his way, your petitioner most humbly solicits the particular attention of Government to the foregoing case, which eventually proved fatal to his welfare; that one Bindajee Sreenevas presented petitions (as your petitioner was informed) to the acting political agent, and also to the Government, regarding the frauds committed by the head karkoon, which were referred for inquiry to the assistant political agent, and of which contents no sooner came to the knowledge of the head karkoon, than he took every precaution, as your petitioner surmised, having had ample time for so doing; but in the meanwhile, one Wittul Punt presented a petition on 14th August, at 6 P. M. to the following effect: "That the head karkoon had deputed to Belgaum Ballajee Punt Ghorepuray and Venkajee Punt Baranutte, and sent for the petitioner, Bindajee Sreeneewas, and kept him for two days in his house, and paid him 300 rupees in order to depose of an investigation he made by Mr. Anderson, that he (Bindajee Sreeneewas) complained against him at the instigation of others; thus the head karkoon purchased his safety." And it is further stated in the petition, that "if a peon was allowed to go with him, he would catch and bring both of them." On the following day (Sunday, the 15th August 1847) your petitioner being sick, sent a note by a peon named Mohedeen to the head karkoon, requesting him to inform Mr. Anderson the state of his health, and his inability to attend office; moreover, that day being his fast day, the head karkoon took advantage of this opportunity, and with a motive to revenge on your petitioner, made misrepresentations to Mr. Anderson, who at an hour of 6 A. M., especially being Sunday, sent two peons, and called your petitioner to office, and kept him into custody, without the least intimation of the wrongs which might have been committed by him for taking such a harsh measure; and then, at 3 A. M., your petitioner was called upon with a threatening language to state the case of Bindajee Sreeneewas; to which he answered that he was sick, and, moreover, it was his fast day, consequently he could not rightly answer every question which might be put to him, and thereby liable to fall into error in what he had to say, and that he might be permitted to state on the ensuing day; and on receiving the same threatening language over and over, your petitioner fell into confusion, and answered in the negative; after which he was again placed into custody until 12 A. M. the next day, when your petitioner, on receiving assurance from Mr. Anderson, stated such facts as accidentally came to his memory, having received no victuals for one and half a day.

Your petitioner most humbly and respectfully begs to state, that either to take notice of the conduct of a public servant, or to overlook it, depends only on the pleasure of Government, with which your petitioner has nothing to do; but his having been not guilty of the offence of intrigue, which it appears, from an endorsed order of Mr. Inverarity, the Acting Political Agent for the Southern Mahratta Country, on a petition presented to him, to have been in charge, on which Mr. Anderson, Assistant Political Agent, recommended your petitioner's dismissal from the political department, which was confirmed by the former authority. This circumstance compels your petitioner to observe, that merely dismissing your petitioner on the enmity and misrepresentations of the head karkoon is as inconsistent with justice as contrary to the principles laid down in the Regulations, without a charge having been preferred against him, and convicted of it, which does not appear to have been the case. If your petitioner is to be charged with intrigue (as supposed by the Acting Political Agent and his assistant), no enmity has ever existed between the head karkoon and himself, nor did he aspire at his situation; but, in contrary, Bindajee Sreeneewas has presented a petition against the head karkoon, who appears on the petition of Vittul Punt to have seduced the former to depose to the fact of his having been instigated by others, and paid him 300 rupees to render this piece of service, should inquiry be made of the complaint. If Bindajee Sreeneewas had no real complaint against the head karkoon, he would not have petitioned to Government, and to the Acting Political Agent, as he did, nor would he have bound himself in his petitions (as your petitioner was informed),

informed), to pay a fine of 200 rupees, or to undergo imprisonment for a certain period, should he fail to prove the facts against the head karkoon.

Your petitioner further begs to observe, that if Bindajee Sreeneewas had really been seduced by your petitioner, he was at liberty to petition against him, as he has done against the head karkoon; and again, that Bindajee Sreeneewas had presented petitions while he was at Belgaum, during your petitioner's absence with Mr. Anderson. This fact is confirmed by Wittul Punt's petition to that gentleman, in which he stated that the head karkoon had deputed two persons to Belgaum to call Bindajee Sreeneewas, and that if the allegations of the latter are false, he would not have been sent for by the former; and also it is impossible to come to the knowledge of your petitioner, the transaction which might have been taken place between the head karkoon and Bindajee Sreeneewas in so short a time as he had joined the department, unless the latter informed him of it. If, your petitioner concludes, that the head karkoon made no misrepresentations to Mr. Anderson, he (petitioner) would not have been subjected to such a harsh treatment as to keep him into custody, and especially calling upon him to state Bindajee Sreeneewas's case on Sunday, at a suspicious hour of 3 A. M., being the day on which all public transactions are prohibited, and also not permitting him to take his victuals till the next day. Again, if your petitioner is charged with intrigue, another petition was presented against the head karkoon by one Vittul Punt, kumavisdar of Kowtay, who had been discharged from his appointment, was restored to his situation during your petitioner's investigation through the misrepresentations of the head karkoon, without the least notice of the complaint having been taken.

That your petitioner begs further to state, that the above observations will lead your Honour in Council to the conclusion that your petitioner's dismissal was founded wholly on the misrepresentations of the head karkoon, and not from any charge having been brought against him. That some of the facts which are submitted in this petition would no doubt have been proved against the head karkoon by the records of the office, had Mr. Anderson proceeded against as they became known to him, agreeably to the Regulations, and that no investigation, of whatever nature, having been held, your petitioner is at a loss to know the changes which may have taken place in the records since his dismissal, in the event of his being called upon to prove his assertion; moreover, it is presumed, that a kind gentleman of Mr. Anderson's disposition would naturally believe what a person (as the head karkoon) who has served him for years, would tell him, and place less confidence on what may be said to him by a person (as your petitioner) who has recently joined his duties; if this is true, your petitioner cannot expect redress, but, in contrary, shall be exposed to the enmity of others.

That your petitioner most humbly begs to bring to the notice of Government, that he served the British Government for 12 years in different capacities, during which time he had never been subjected to such a severe treatment, and in proof of his good conduct, your petitioner most humbly refers your Honour in Council to all the higher classes of public servants in Hoozoor, both English and native departments of this collectorate, as well to Mr. Fawcett, the present Collector of Ahmedabad, under whom your petitioner served as a karkoon for two years.

That your petitioner, in conclusion, most humbly begs to point out to your Honour in Council that a petition was presented to the Acting Political Agent, under date 23d October 1847, on which he was pleased to order that he was dismissed the service from the political department; from which it can be inferred that he has no objection to employ your petitioner in the revenue or judicial department; if so, your petitioner most humbly entreats your Honour in Council to order that authority to do so, as your petitioner since his dismissal finds it difficult to support himself and family without a situation, which is the only occupation he can embrace to earn his livelihood. Your petitioner also begs to be pardoned for the intrusion on your Honour in Council's valuable time, which will be taken in directing their attention to the facts stated in this long petition. By complying with his request, he shall, as in duty bound, ever pray for the happiness of the British Government.

(signed) *Raghwender Tirmul,*

late Karkoon on the Establishment of the

Assistant Political Agent, S. M. C.

Belgaum, 30 December 1847.

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MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Board.

PETITIONER may be informed, that the decision which has been already passed by Government is final.

(signed) *G. Clerk.*
W. Cotton.
L. R. Reid.
J. P. Willoughby.

No. 521.

11 January 1848.

No. 233 of 1848.—Political Department.

No. 522. From *Arthur Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to
Raghuvendra Trimul, Belgaum.

In reply to your petition, dated the 30th ultimo, soliciting that orders may be issued for your re-employment in Government service in the revenue or judicial department, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to inform you, that the decision of Government in your case, communicated to the acting political agent in the Southern Mahratta country, under date the 21st October last, is final.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

(signed) *A. Malet*,
Bombay Castle, 17 January 1848. Chief Secretary.

(True extract.)

(signed) *A. Malet*, Chief Secretary.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 14 March 1849.

No. 1870.

PETITION from *Moropunt Aptay*, Inhabitant of Belgaum, to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, &c. &c. &c., Bombay,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioner begs to submit for your Honour's consideration the following paras.:—

1. At the request of Mahadajee Abajee Vuckeel Nisbut Shedbawlkur Putwurdhun, petitioner lent Vishnoo Ragoonath, head karkoon in the Assistant Political Agent's office, his horse, and five rupees for its straw, &c., for the conveyance of the head karkoon's grandmother to Sattara. A few days after he asked the vuckeel, and was bid by him to demand the head karkoon for his property. He did so, and the head karkoon informed him of the death of his horse, and that, in compensation, he would pay (petitioner) its price, and the expenses incurred by petitioner from the loss of his horse. The head karkoon has, however, not yet paid them to him; for the payment of which he begs your Honour will order him, after due punishment being inflicted upon him.

2. Regulation XIV. of 1827, section 14, which prohibits any one from coining money, has not been attended to by one named Dhurmappah Camdar, in the elakah of Shedbawl, who, by the aid of two goldsmiths, coined about 2,000 rupees of Meerjee and Hookery. Shedbawlkur, the putwurdhun, and his chief karbharee, Bappoojee Ramchunder, deputed their karkoon, Soobrow Appajee Moogay, to take trial of prisoner Dhurmappah. The karkoon took his depositions, and traced the coining tools, and forwarded them to Shedbawlkur. The karbharee then ordered the suspension of the trial, and discharged the prisoner Dhurmappa, on his admission to bail, without giving any slight notice about the fact to Government. Your petitioner brought this fact to the notice of the head karkoon, on the conviction that he would be consequently favoured with a reward or situation. The head karkoon answered to his wishes, and also promised to share with him a half of any reward he might obtain on this subject.

Petitioner

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Petitioner accordingly proved the fact before Mr. Anderson, Assistant Political Agent, to be true. The head karkoon came to Kagwad, and took the deposition of Gopaul Mankeswur, another karbharee; but he did not try the chief karbharee, Bappoojee Ramchunder, who had been engaged in taking the trial of prisoner Durmappa, and had documents corroborative of the fact, but discharged him, on a bribe of 1,000 rupees, which he took from him by contemplating several threatenings towards him. He induced Shedbawlkur to give him a bribe of 2,000 rupees by similar and more fearful threatenings; that he had taken no precautionary measures, although there had been two or three murders committed in his ellakha in course of a year, five suicides of women, either by hanging or drowning themselves in water. To prevent the offence of coining money from, and to communicate to Government after its commission, the head karkoon substituted the amount of rupees for gold of the same value, because the former was more weighty, and should consequently have been known to people. Some of the ornaments of the gold have petitioner and others seen a karkoon carrying, and can prove it.

3. Besides the above para., the head karkoon was furnished by Mood-holekur with a mare, which is now living; a cooly, by Bhow Chapkur Nisbut Meerujkur, on the going of the head karkoon's mother on pilgrimage to Rameshwur, and two tattoos, one by Ramdroogkur Vuckeel, and the other by Trim-buckpunt Bheelvudee, on her return to Meeruj.

4. For the prosecution of the above and sixth paras. the head karkoon should be suspended, and his house and the account books, and the treasury belonging to Shedbawlkur, should be searched, when petitioner shall prove the bribery and corruption as detailed in the 1, 2, 3, and 6 paras. of the head karkoon, with documentary proofs and evidences; and should he fail in proving the facts, shall foretell to Government 200 rupees, in default suffer any punishment Government may inflict upon him, provided the investigation in the head karkoon's conduct shall be conducted by the political agent or newly-appointed joint magistrate, or any gentleman Government may deem proper to appoint for the same purpose, excepting Mr. Anderson, who is wholly unanimous with the head karkoon.

5. Your petitioner a few days ago presented a petition to Mr. Anderson, and was disregarded, owing to the sad misrepresentations of the head karkoon, to whom his Honour is wholly partial. When your petitioner, therefore, makes an appeal to the agent against Mr. Anderson to institute a personal inquiry, the agent refers the same to Mr. Anderson without any personal investigation. In this manner petitioners are treated with disregard, and without redress from their injuries. Such suffering petitioners are, petitioner begs to name, Vittul Rughoonath, Kowtaykur Kamavisdar Binds, Sreenewas Yadwad, Veerpax Dondeo Nisbut Seevungeekur, and many others, who have brought their grievances to the notice of Mr. Anderson, but without redress, in consequence of the misrepresentations of the head karkoon. They all, and petitioner himself, can prove the excessive corruption and bribery of the head karkoon, if the trial will be conducted by another gentleman. The advantages to be derived from the Assistant Political Officer, for which Government defrays so much expense that the public grievances may be remedied, have now ceased; great irregularity and indifference, as proposed during the reign of the late Peishwa, being allowed to prevail in.

6. The head karkoon, contrary to one of the circular orders prohibiting any Government camdars from receiving present of clothes, &c., from other individuals, received on 10 Shoodha of Jest last (corresponding with about 13th or 14th of June 1848), a present of shelah and pagotah (garment and turban), amounting in value to 40 rupees, from Mullar Row, nephew of Ningopunt Nisbut Neepaneeekur, at an entertainment in his house at Nimdgoan, where the head karkoon had proceeded, accompanied by petitioner, for some trial. Petitioner himself tied the nuzzur in the head karkoon's bundle, and can prove it, with other good evidences, during trial. That your petitioner, in conclusion, begs most humbly to state, that the Right honourable the Governor in Council will be pleased to order an institution of inquiry, requested in 4th para. on the charges of bribery and misconduct detailed in 1, 2, 3 and 6 paras. of the head karkoon, and that his Honour will not refrain from sanctioning a reward or

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situation for petitioner when he shall have proved the charges and irregularities, as represented in para. 5, as recognised by him in para. 4. Petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray for your Honour's long life, reign, and prosperity.

Belgaum, 4 February 1849.

P.S.—The reply to this shall be received at Balumbhut Burvay's, at Belgoan.

No. 1871. MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. Reid and Honourable Mr. Willoughby.

THIS may be forwarded for the report of the Acting Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country.

(signed) Falkland.
L. R. Reid.
J. P. Willoughby.

27 February 1849.

No. 948 of 1849.—Political Department.

No. 1872. From Arthur Malet, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to J. D. Inverarity, Esq., Acting Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for your report, copy of a petition from Moropunt Aptay, dated the 4th ultimo, preferring certain complaints against the head karkoon in the office of the Assistant Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country.

I have, &c.
(signed) A. Malet,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 8 March 1849.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 2 May 1849.

No. 172 of 1849.—Political Department.

No. 3312. From J. D. Inverarity, Esq., Acting Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country, to W. Courtney, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter, No. 948, dated 8th ultimo, transmitting for my report copy of a petition from Moropunt Aptay, dated the 4th February, in which he prefers certain complaints against the head karkoon in the office of the Assistant Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country.

2. In reply, I have the honour to annex copy of a letter, No. 41, dated the 14th February last, from my assistant, Mr. Anderson, the sentiments expressed in which are, under date the 31st ultimo, concurred in by his *locum tenens*, Mr. Manson.

3. I beg to add my opinion, that there is no necessity for entertaining the vague accusations of a disreputable character like Moro Govind Aptay against a respectable servant of Government, especially where these accusations carry on the face of them no presumption of truth.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. D. Inverarity,
Acting Political Agent in the S. M. Country.

Political Agent's Office, Belgaum,
4 April 1849.

No. 41 of 1849.—Political Department.

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against Head Car-
toon of Assistant
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Southern Mahratta
Country.

From *H. L. Anderson*, Esq., Assistant Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country, to *J. D. Inverarity*, Esq., Acting Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Mahratta petition, presented to you by Moro Govind Aptay, at present residing in Belgaum, and with reference to its contents, to submit the following remarks:—

2. The petition is a complaint against my moonshee, Vishnoo Rughoonath, and has evidently been presented in consequence of my temporary retirement from my appointment under you. With the view, therefore, of saving my successor a great deal of trouble, I do myself the honour of submitting a few remarks upon it to your attention.

3. I would first submit, as a general rule, that it is unprofitable and impolitic to enter into investigations respecting the proceedings of our native subordinates, unless there seems a fair probability, from the character of the accuser, or from the internal evidence of his statement, that the charges will be supported by proof. Should we ever encourage the preferment of vague charges by men of scanty reputation, I firmly believe that the consequent investigations would leave you and your assistants very little time for other duty.

4. The petitioner in this instance is a man discredibly known in the Southern Mahratta Country as the manager of the village of Kadelyhur, in the ellakia of Shedbawl, for a mortgagee, who was a minor; of this appointment he was deprived by me about three years ago, and the management of the village, with the approbation of Government, was restored to the chief of Shedbawl. He was during last year consulted by my moonshee respecting the mint at Nandgaon, it being supposed, from his connexion with that part of the country, that he would afford some assistance. He was of some use in the inquiry, but not any of much importance as to justify me in recommending him to your notice for a reward. This omission on my part has led, I believe, to the present petition.

5. The charges preferred are two: first, that the moonshee borrowed, when I was at Hookeree, a horse from the petitioner, for the purpose of conveying his grandfather to Sattara, and never returned it or paid any hire first, but simply stated that the horse had died. The moonshee of course denies the whole charge, declares that he never borrowed a horse of the petitioner, and that he never had a grandfather alive during his own life. The alleged transaction must have occurred nearly three years ago, and I would submit that it is now too late to prefer such a charge. But I would still further urge, that if the petitioner has any proof in favour of his assertion, let him bring a civil action against the moonshee; for, taking the accusation as it stands, upon the petitioner's own showing, it appears very much like the generality of disputes disposed of in our adawluts; if, on the other hand, the petitioner has no proof, I would submit that it is utterly useless to investigate the charge.

6. The second charge against the moonshee is, that he received a bribe of (2,000) two thousand rupees from the chief of Shedbawl, in the inquiry respecting the mint at Nundgaon. I would first remark on this assertion, that there was never any charge that the chief of Shedbawl had patronised the mint at Nundgaon; there could therefore be no reason why the chief should bribe the moonshee. The chief karbharee was accused of having suppressed some evidence respecting the operation of the mint, and was severely fined, and dismissed by the chief. Now I think that if the shedbawlkur had ever bribed the moonshee, it would have reached the ears of the karbharee, who eventually suffered so much from the inquiry, sooner than those of any one else; he must have had every inducement to watch very narrowly the proceedings at Shedbawl. He had influence over every officer in the shedbawlkur's service. If the money had been so given that the fact became known to the petitioner, it must have become known to the karbharee, nor would the karbharee have failed to have acquainted me with the circumstances, as I afforded him every

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possible means of clearing himself, and listened to very lengthened explanation from him. The petitioner, in the complaint presented to you, makes the charge which is one that any one can prefer, but does not afford us the slightest guarantee that he can support his accusation by proof.

7. But I am principally induced respectfully to submit that this complaint should not be entertained, by the following circumstance. The petitioner alludes to representations formerly made against the moonshee by Beendajee Shreenuwass, Wittul Punt Kaotekur, and Veeroopaksh Dhondeo. Here the cloven foot appears. Beendajee Shreenuwass, Wittul Punt Kaotekur, and Veeroopaksh Dhondeo, individually men of very bad character, are with reference to charges against the moonshee; but one man, Beendajee Shreenuwass, in 1847, in his deposition before me, when having got himself into a scrape, he thought it the best policy to make a clean breast of it, admitted that his petition had been prepared in concert with Wittul Punt Kaotekur and Veeroopaksh Dhondeo. But his petition was suggested and corrected by a fourth man, my second karkoon, Rughavender Firmul. This man has frequently presented petitions against the moonshee, identical with some presented by Veeroopaksh Dhondeo. From the fact of his name not being mentioned along with the other three, I believe him to be the originator of the present petition. But, without laying stress on that point, I would press upon your attention the fact, that no man whose charges it would be wise to entertain, would ever think of alluding to petitions from Beendajee Shreenuwass, Wittul Punt Kaotekur, and Veeroopaksh Dhondeo. Ask any wukeel of any of the chiefs his opinion of these three men. To Beendajee Shreenuwass I said the other day, at Meeruj, "How is it I always find you in every dirty bit of business which finds its way to my office?" Wittul Punt Kaotekur is now dead, after having shown himself steeped to the tips in the iniquities of the Meeruj accounts. Veeroopaksh Dhondeo was forbidden to enter my kutcherry for a year, in consequence of his conduct in the Sirsinjee case, in which he was shown to have been the party who bribed the late mamlutdar of Gokak. Under all these circumstances, therefore, I would respectfully submit that charges preferred by a man himself of no character, and the associate of three of the very worst men in the Southern Mahratta Country, against a respectable servant of Government, should not be entertained, especially when there is so little presumption of truth on the face of them.

8. I do myself the honour of returning the Mahratta petition of Moro Govind Apte.

14 February 1849.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. L. Anderson*,
Assistant Political Agent in the Southern
Mahratta Country.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. D. Inverarity*,
Acting Political Agent in the S. M. Country.

No. 3313.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby* and the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

THE petitioner should be referred to the Acting Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country, by whom he should be informed that Government see no reason for entertaining the accusations preferred in his petition of the 4th February last.

14 April 1849.

(signed) *Falkland*.
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

No. 1730 of 1849.—Political Department.

From *W. Courtney*, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, to
J. D. Inverarity, Esq., Acting Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta
 Country.

Charges of Bribery
 against Head Car-
 koon of Assistant
 Political Agent,
 Southern Mahratta
 Country.

No. 3314.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter, dated the 4th instant, No. 172, with enclosure, reporting on the petition from Moropunt Aptay, dated the 4th February last, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to request that you will be pleased to inform the petitioner, who has been referred to you, that Government see no reason for entertaining the accusations preferred in his petition against the head karkoon in the office of your assistant.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *W. Courtney*,
 Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
 26 April 1849.

No. 1731 of 1849.—Political Department.

From *W. Courtney*, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, to
Moropunt Aptay.

No. 3315.

IN reply to your petition, dated the 4th February last, preferring certain complaints against the head carkoon in the office of the political agent in the Southern Mahratta Country, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to refer you to the Acting Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country, who has been furnished with the instructions of Government on the subject.

By order, &c.
 (signed) *W. Courtney*,
 Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
 26 April 1849.

(True extract.)
 (signed) A. Malet, Chief Secretary.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 2 July 1851.

Persian Department, 16 May 1851.

SUBSTANCE of a Petition from *Bindo Shreeniwas Yadwaray*, Inhabitant of Meeruz, to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, dated 27 February, and received 5 March 1851.

No. 4963.

VISHNOO RUGHOONATH, head karkoon of the Assistant Political Agent's office, who is well acquainted with all the affairs in the Political Agent's jurisdiction, misrepresents matters to the Assistant Political Agent, and extorts bribes from the poor people. He has already exacted lacs of rupees. I therefore submitted an English petition in October last, and a Murathee petition on the 6th instant, requesting the political agent to inquire into the matter. However, he has not as yet investigated the case. I therefore beg to send copies of the two petitions, and pray that they may be taken into consideration, and that the Political Agent may be directed to suspend the head karkoon from office, and to investigate the case.

(signed) *A. Richardson*,
 Dy. Sec. to Government.

Charges of Bribery
against Head Car-
koon of Assistant
Political Agent,
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Country.

No. 2095 of 1851.—Political Department.

DOCUMENT—TO WHOM SENT.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.
The Political Agent, in Southern Mahratta country.	For report.

Bombay Castle, 20 May 1851.

By order, &c.

(signed)

H. E. Goldsmid,
Secretary to Government.

No. 74 of 1851.

MEMORANDUM.

No. 4964.

IN reply to the above, the Political Agent begs to report as follows :

Petitioner states that on the 6th February last, he gave in a Mahratta petition against Vishnoo Rughoonath, head carkoon of the Assistant Political Agent's office, but that the Political Agent has not yet investigated the charges preferred by him.

The Political Agent begs to hand copy of a letter addressed by him to the Assistant Political Agent. The petitioner being connected with one Raghvender Trimul, who was formerly detected in underhand proceedings by Mr. Anderson, late Assistant Political Agent, in a case against the same carkoon, as will be seen in a letter dated 20th August 1847, No. 410, the Political Agent did not at first consider it proper to take up the charges preferred by him, but as he persisted in prosecuting his petition, the Political Agent at last decided on inquiring into them.

(signed)

H. W. Reeves,
Political Agent, S. M. C.

Political Agent's Office, Belgaum,
28 May 1851.

No. 234 of 1851.

From *H. W. Reeves*, Esq., Political Agent, S. M. C., to *C. J. Manson*, Esq.,
Assistant Political Agent, S. M. C.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith an English petition, with appended memorandum, from Bindo Sreenivas Yudwarkur, also original depositions of that person, and of Sreesyly Apabin Roodrupa, in the service of Siddupa Hoondukurree of Bagulkotta, from which you will perceive that very serious charges are advanced against your carkoon, Vishnoo Ragoonath Josee.

2. I request you will proceed with the inquiry into these charges commenced by me, and report the result. Summonses have been issued to all the parties named in the depositions now forwarded.

3. Meanwhile I consider it absolutely requisite for securing the ends of justice, that Vishnoo Rugoonath should be suspended from office, and accordingly enclose an order addressed to you to that effect in Mahrattée.

I have, &c.

Belgaum P. A. Office,
3 May 1851.

(signed) *H. W. Reeves,*
Political Agent.

(True copy.)

(signed) *H. W. Reeves*, Political Agent.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by Honourable Mr. *Blane* and the Honourable Mr. *Bell*.

THE instructions which have been issued by the Political Agent to his assistant may be approved, and he should be directed to report the result of the investigation he has requested that officer to institute into the charges against Vishnoo Rughoonath Josee, when the same has been completed.

(signed)

Falkland.
D. A. Blane.
A. Bell.

17 June 1851.

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against Head Car-
koon of Assistant
Political Agent,
Southern Mahratta
Country.

No. 4965.

No. 2749 of 1851.—Political Department.

From *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *H. W. Reeves*, Esq., Political Agent in the S. M. C.

No. 4966.

Sir,

WITH reference to your report, No. 74, dated the 28th ultimo, on a petition from Bindo Shreeniwas Yadwaray, I am directed to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council approves of the instructions issued by you to your assistant, and to request that you will be pleased to report to Government the result of the investigation you have requested that officer to institute into the charges against Vishnoo Rughoonath Josee.

I have, &c.

(signed)

A. Malet,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 27 June 1851.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 6 August 1851.

PETITION from *Binda Streenevassa*, Inhabitant of Meerjee, at present at Belgaum, to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, &c., Bombay,

No. 6178.

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioner most humbly and respectfully begs leave to bring the following circumstances to your Lordship in Council's favourable consideration, trusting your Lordship in Council will adopt such measures as the case may deserve.

Your petitioner begs to state, that he preferred a complaint to Mr. Reeves, the Political Agent, against one named Vristnoo Ragoonah, the head karkoon of the Assistant Political Agent's establishment, connected with the sway of fraudulency, of receiving bribes from several poor inhabitants, with an intention to delude them by animating with vain hopes that he would interfere in their behalf with the Assistant Political Agent for the confirmation of their suits; upon which case, Mr. Reeves having suspended the said Vistnoo Ragoonath, and called upon your petitioner and another named Shreesalapah Konebaley, an inhabitant of this station (a prosecutor in the support of the charge), to whom he, Mr. Reeves, administered before his magistracy a solemn declaration to vindicate the truth on such evidences as shall be produced before the justice, and the case was eventually referred to Mr. Manson, his assistant, for trial, who likewise cautioned the attendance of your petitioner, as well as the evidences connected therewith; who were heedless to the justice without prejudice in the support of the prosecution, held a precipitate institution in his own premises with the afore-mentioned karkoon, upon which circumstances your petitioner was led to great suspense, as the said karkoon may exert his best endeavours to exculpate himself by constructing some fictitious evidences to subdue the charges. Probably no doubt Mr. Manson would concede with said karkoon's representations, and may act with partiality towards his moonshee, your petitioner instantaneously submitted a petition to Mr. Reeves, stating the result of the investigation, and soliciting to exercise his interference in the matter

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Country.

instead of affirming upon the concurrence of Mr. Manson's, who, without taking the supplication of your petitioner's into consideration, he, Mr. Reeves, after perusal returned the petition, with an endorsement; the same is herewith enclosed for your Lordship in Council's kind consideration, as it is quite surprising to your petitioner to observe such negative reply and injustice.

Your petitioner further begs to state, that there are evidences to indicate the criminality of the said karkoon's, Vistnoo Ragoonath, tending in his audacious falsification of entries in the records of the establishment, which are still retained in mystery; he moreover erased several "items" in the "sirkar pufthers" on receiving bribes, and such system he had adopted to ruin the poor complainants of their right, the Government having employed individuals with a view of their confidence and faithfulness to show justice to the poor "royets," and to abuse them with the impunity with which the said karkoon displayed all his aim for a bribe from the poor creatures, by which negotiation he has accumulated his fortune to such an amount as to defray, in case of dismissal or incarceration, of his karkoonship, or to purchase his freedom and to regain his duty, or obtaining an infinite capital, to nominate advocates to pursue a legislation in his behalf. Nevertheless he, the said karkoon, Vistnoo Ragoonath, has been thrice convicted with the similar crime, but through the predilection of his superiors he has been retained from the same.

Your petitioner moreover begs to state, that the afore-mentioned Sharaslapah Kumbaley had in his possession several vouchers of the said karkoon to testify the charges relating to the affairs of bribery, which he has received from certain petitioners, which documents has been entrusted for their safety to his friend, one named Ragoovundra Row (who dreading the result of such an act), he consigned them to his friend on obtaining a Marratta receipt, named Anundrow, of Lokapoor, a sojourner of this station, who on being conceding the possession of them, a short while after its expiration, on demand by the said Ragoovundra Row, who malignantly disowned all knowledge of the vouchers as well as his own writing in question; upon which fraudulent circumstances he, the said Ragoovundra Row, submitted a suit to Mr. Reeves for investigation, with a view to carry the fraudulently into execution, but has not yet received instructions. To that effect a copy of the petition and the versions of the receipts connected with this affair are herewith inclosed for your Lordship in Council's kind consideration. Your petitioner further presumes to state, should the authorities here provide your petitioner with the necessary subsidiary of the police power to alienate the oppression of the threats against your petitioner by the malevolence of his adversaries, he would with all possibility produce several other documents of the aforementioned karkoon's, which are in the possession of many individuals who are residing in the neighbouring talooks of this collectorate, who had paid and deprived of certain sums of money for the settlement of their cases in default of such virtual documents be produced; your petitioner solemnly declares that he would suffer such penalty that your Lordship in Council may deem proper to inflict, as it is very singular to observe a man of such manifest misdemeanor,—unworthy of any credit,—protected under the British flag, and who is still entrusted with the Government business, without giving his conduct a due consideration.

Under these circumstances your petitioner most humbly and respectfully begs the liberty to submit this his petition for your Lordship in Council's serious consideration, to show the conduct and dishonesty of the afore-mentioned karkoon, of his unfaithfulness in the performance of the Government function.

For which act of kindness your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(signed) *Binda Streenevassa*, of Meerjee.

Belgaum, 14 June 1851.

To *H. W. Reeves*, Esq., Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country,
&c. &c. &c., Belgaum.

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against Head Car-
koon of Assistant
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Country.

The humble PETITION of *Bind Streenevass*, an Inhabitant of Meerjee, at
present at Belgaum.

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioner begs leave to state, that he having preferred several complaints against Vistnoo Rugnath, the head karkoon of the Assistant Political agent's establishment, regarding his despotic sway of receiving bribes from several poor petitioners, for which your Honour suspended him, but eventually the case was referred to Mr. Manson for trial judicially, and also your petitioner was directed to attend with his evidences; your petitioner accordingly attended, but he regrets to state that Mr. Manson has not called upon any of the evidences in support of the prosecution. Under these circumstances, your petitioner is in great suspense, as the said karkoon would evidently endeavour to exculpate himself by introducing some fictitious evidences to subdue the charges, as your petitioner is given to understand that many other charges are about to appear against him; upon this subject your petitioner has given a surety that he would with all possibility testify the truth of the charges now in force, in default of which your petitioner is to suffer a penalty; upon this your petitioner is in terror that Mr. Manson perhaps may act with partiality towards his moonshee, to see him extricated from all molestations; therefore your petitioner most humbly and respectfully craves your Honour will dispense in confirming the proceedings of the investigation of Mr. Manson's, and your Honour will be good enough to have a final investigation to the case, with the evidences connected therewith.

For which act of kindness your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(signed) _____

Belgaum, 6 June 1851.

YOUR petitioner further begs to state, that he was given to understand that the several documents of the said karkoon's relating with the bribery; they were intrusted for safety to one Annund Row of Lakapoor, who on receiving some emoluments from the said karkoon, they were said to have been privately consigned to him. Your petitioner begs to enclose a Marratta paper, by which your Honour will come to know about the character of the said Annund Row of Lakapoor.

(signed) _____

To *H. W. Reeves*, Esq., Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country,
&c. &c. &c., Belgaum.

THE humble PETITION of *Roogovundra Row*, late a Karkoon in the Assistant
Political Agent's Establishment at Belgaum.

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioner begs to state, that a friend of your petitioners, named Shreesalapah Kambuly, an inhabitant of this station, having brought to your petitioner several documents which were connected with the negotiation of bribery received by Vistnoo Rugoonath, the head karkoon of the Assistant Political Agent's establishment, and delivered to your petitioner for safety, on condition they were to be made over to him by your petitioner, when he the said Shreesalapah Kambuly may call for them, and he also obtained from your petitioner a memorandum signed, exhibiting the number and particulars of them. Your petitioner on taking possession of the above-mentioned clandestine documents, your petitioner was quite terrified to retain them in his habitation (dreading the result of such an act), therefore your petitioner was induced to entrust for their safety with a friend of his, named Annund Row of Lockapoor; your petitioner was not aware of his duplicity; he accordingly took possession of them, and granted a memorandum, similar to the one your petitioner gave to the afore-mentioned Shreesalapah Kambuly; the said memorandum was transcribed by Ramchunder

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Kistnoo, the karkoon of the above-mentioned Annund Row of Lockapoor, and also was signed by him (duplicates of the same are herewith enclosed for your Honour's perusal); a few hours after this arrangement was concluded, your petitioner obtained intelligence that the said Annund Row is in the habit of frequenting the dwelling of the above-mentioned karkoon, Vistnoo Rugnath; on hearing this, your petitioner hastened to the quarters of the said Annund Row, on purpose to demand the documents in question, but unfortunately he, the said Annund Row, was not to be found there; at about nine o'clock, P. M., he returned to his habitation; your petitioner immediately desired for the vouchers, stating that the owner is in need of them, who on design to defraud your petitioner, replied in contrary, that he would let have them on the following morning, but your petitioner was led to some suspicions on the object of his deferring your petitioner till next morning; your petitioner insisted in expostulating in hot terms, with the hope of their being returned, but all his contrivances met with no success.

Your petitioner upon this event, was compelled to submit a complaint on the following day to the fouzdar, against the said Annund Row, tending to the affairs of his despotic sway, with a view of his fraudulently to carry into execution, but obtained no positive aid to scrutinize the clandestinity of the said Annund Row, who on hearing of your petitioner's pursuit, took the necessary measures, on pretence, to show his probity and to exculpate himself from the insisted molestation, he the said Annund Row erroneously preferred a suit against your petitioner to Mr. Chapman, stating that the petitioner has forged a memorandum in his name on produce, demanding for certain mass of vouchers, for which an investigation may be instituted, upon which solicitations he, Mr. Chapman, referred the case to the fouzdar to recognise the matter; on investigation the fouzdar questioned to the said Annund Row on different points relating to the memorandum and writing, who evidently disowned all knowledge of such; upon this your petitioner requested the fouzdar to submit the case for the consideration of the arbitrators, he accordingly ordered their assembly, and laid the case before them as requested; on their mutual examination on the writings, they distinguished them to be the writings of the afore-mentioned individuals, viz., Annund Row of Lockapoor, and his karkoon Rumchunder Kistnoo, and likewise confession was obtained from the evictions, who affixed their signatures, that the initial placed in the memorandum is the said Annund Row's of Lockapoor; in conclusion of the examination, they proved and confirmed the proceedings, the same was conveyed to the fouzdar, after the assembly was dissolved, upon which case your petitioner obtained no satisfaction, as this fraud was audaciously committed on purpose to consign them to the above-mentioned karkoon Vistnoo Rugoonath, and who is said to have received some thousands of rupees for those bribery vouchers. Should your Honour be inclined to peruse the true copies of them, they could be obtained on your Honour calling upon Shreesalapah Kombaly, as this being a case of very serious nature. Under these circumstances your petitioner humbly craves your Honour will be good enough to hold a thorough investigation into case, and inflict such penalty as the British law may impose.

For which act of kindness, your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(signed) *Rugvendra Row,*
late a Karkoon of the
Asist. Pol. Agent's Establishment.

Belgaum, 10 June 1851.

(A true copy.)

MEMORANDUM of *Annund Row*, of Lockapoor, granted to *Rugvendra Row* on conceding the possession of the under-mentioned clandestine documents connected with the affairs of the Bribery received by Vistnoo Ragoonath, the Head Karkoon in the Assistant Political Agent's Establishment at Belgaum.

Particulars of the Vouchers.

1. Letter sent by Malingapah Bhonghee to the address of his karkoon, Sunkurrapah, informing that he approved and signed the urzee that was sent by him, and returned for its being submitted to the authority, and also written to Shreesalapah Kombaly to nominate advocates to pursue a legislation in his behalf.

1. Letter

The date of the
letter, 25th Nov.
1848.

1. Letter sent to Shreesalaph Kambaly, by Narrain Govind Nurgoondghur, acquainting that in the case of non-settlement of the case of Malingapah Bhonghee, the (100) rupees advanced for that effect to be returned back. The date of the letter, 27th Nov. 1848.

1. Letter sent by Yenkoba, karkoon of the Malingapah Bhonghee, to the address of Shreesalaph Kambaly, informing the despatch of a hoondee at three days' sight for (1,000) rupees in favour of Anmunthao Naik Seekaray, of Meerjee, to be paid to the advocate who pursues a legislation in his behalf. The date of the letter, 16th Dec. 1848.

1. Letter sent by Yenkoba, karkoon of the Malingapah Bhonghee, to the address of Shreesalaph Kambaly, requesting to forward an early acknowledgment for the sum of (1,000) rupees sent by a hoondee. The date of the letter, 31st Dec. 1848.

1. Letter sent by Yenkoba, karkoon of the above-mentioned Malingapah Bhonghee, to the address of Shreesalaph Kambaly, intimating the arrival of his epistle regarding the disposal of (1,000) rupees. The date of the letter 3d. Jan. 1849.

1. Letter sent by Vistnoo Ragoonath, the head karkoon in the Assistant Political Agent's establishment, to the address of Maaroobanpoojee, second karkoon of the same department, desiring him to indorse the remarks of order in the case of Malingapah Bhonghee. None.

I do hereby certify that the above-mentioned clandestine vouchers has been taken possession by me for their safety, and shall be delivered to you without any delay, whenever you may call upon them.

The mark × of *Annund Row*, of Lockapoor.

Belgaum, 17 May 1851.

(signed) Ramachender Kistnoo,
Karkoon of the above-marked Annund Row, as witness
of his writing, by order of his master.

Witnesses,

Anmunt Gowdah.
Nursingah Row Hutchoolee.

(A true copy.)

No. 945 of 1851.—Persian Department, 2 July 1851.

(Translation.)

To the Company's Government.

MEMORANDUM of the Acts of *Annund Rao*, Lokapoor, up to 1851.

1. ABOUT three years ago Marwaree, dealing in pearls, was killed in Lokapoor, and strong suspicion fell on Annund Rao. The deceased's property which was found in his possession is held in deposit by the chief of Moodhole. Annund Rao is a brother-in-law of the Desae of Lokapoor, and conducts the whole business. Govind Appa Moorlageekuree made a petition to the Bombay Government, stating that he was prepared to prove the charge of the murder in question against Annund Rao. The petition has been referred to Mr. Manson, but it has not been inquired into, for the following reason: When Vishnoo Punt, head karkoon of the Assistant Political Agent, placed Annund Rao under custody at Meeruz, the latter gave the former a bribe of 2,000 rupees. Annund Rao borrowed the money from Melikuttee Sung Appa of Meeruz; and the sum is entered in his account-book, from which an extract should be ordered to be obtained.

2. Annund Rao killed a man in the village of Jaanoor, belonging to the Desae of Lokapoor. He hanged him; the Government inquired into the matter, and about five or six months ago the Desae was fined 300 rupees.

3. A writing executed by Annund Rao, and a sum of 95 rupees belonging to him, were found by Government in connexion with the gang robbery committed in Bagulcote. He was therefore suspected of having assisted in the matter; was required to furnish a security for 10,000 rupees, and was directed to be present (at the inquiry). The first prisoner mentioned Annund Rao's name, and the deposition is on the records of Government. If it be referred to, and an inquiry made, Government will be satisfied.

4. He got Ramappa Deshpandia of Lokapoor to write a "taleechilhee." The letter and the deshpandia's deposition are forthcoming, and if an inquiry be made, Government will be satisfied.

If Government order the above evidence to be sent for, and an inquiry to be made, Government will be convinced that Annund Rao is a quarrelsome person. He has deceived many other persons, and I hear Mr. Anderson inquired into the matter, and has made a remark in the registry-book, to the effect that if Annund Rao should commit any other crime he should be transported. If an inquiry be made on this point, Government will be satisfied.

A letter sent by a person threatening to commit robbery, plunder, arson, or murder on exaction of satisfaction of his claim.

(signed) A. Richardson,
Deputy Sec. to Government.

Dated 14th June 1851.

Charges of Bribery
against Head Car-
koon of Assistant
Political Agent,
Southern Mahratta
Country.

PETITION from *Rugoovendra Row*, late a Karkoon in the Assistant Political Agent's Establishment at Belgaum, to *H. W. Reeves*, Esq., Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country, &c. &c. &c.

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioner begs leave to lay before your Honour's merciful consideration the following circumstances, hoping your Honour will pardon and adopt such measures as the case may deserve.

Your petitioner begs to state that a friend of your petitioners, named Shreesalapah Kumbaly, an inhabitant of this station, having brought to your petitioner several documents which were connected with the negotiation of bribery, received by Vistnoo Ragoonath, the head karkoon of the Assistant Political Agent's establishment, and delivered them to your petitioner for safety, on the condition they were to be made over to him by your petitioner when he, the said Shreesalapah Kombaly, may call for them, and he also obtained from your petitioner a memorandum signed, exhibiting the number and particulars of them. Your petitioner, on taking possession of the above-mentioned clandestine documents, your petitioner was quite terrified to retain them in his habitation (dreading the result of such an act), therefore your petitioner was induced to entrust, for their safety, with a friend of his, named Annund Row, of Locapoor, who is residing at this station; your petitioner was not aware of his duplicity; he accordingly took possession of them, and granted a memorandum similar to the one your petitioner gave to the afore-mentioned Shreesalapah Kambaly; the said memorandum was transcribed by Rumchender Kistnoo, the karkoon of the above-mentioned Annund Row, of Lowkapoor, and also was signed by him (duplicates of the same are herewith enclosed for your Honour's kind perusal). A few hours after this arrangement was concluded your petitioner obtained intelligence that the said Annund Row is in the habit of frequenting the dwelling of the above-mentioned karkoon, Vistnoo Ragoonath; on hearing this, your petitioner hastened to the quarters of the said Annund Row, on purpose to demand the documents in question, but unfortunately he, the said Annund Row, was not to be found there; it was about 9 o'clock, P.M. he returned to his habitation; your petitioner immediately desired for the vouchers, stating that the owner is in need of them, who, on design to defraud your petitioner, (replied in contrary), that he would let have them on the following morning, but your petitioner was led to some suspicions on the object of his deferring your petitioner till next morning; your petitioner insisted in expostulating in hot terms with the hope of their being returned, but all his contrivances met with no success.

Your petitioner, upon this event, was compelled to submit a complaint on the following day to the foudar against the said Annund Row, of Lowkapoor, tending to the affairs of his despotic sway, with a view of his fraudulently to carry into execution, but obtained no positive aid to scrutinize the clandestinity of the said Annund Row, who, on hearing of your petitioner's pursuit, took the necessary measures on pretence, to show his probity and to exculpate himself from the insisted molestation, he the said Annund Row erroneously preferred a suit against your petitioner to Mr. Chapman, stating that the petitioner has forged a memorandum in his name on produce demanding for certain mass of vouchers for which an investigation may be instituted; upon which solicitations he, Mr. Chapman, referred the case to the foudar to recognise the matter; on investigation, the foudar questioned to the said Annund Row, of Lowkapoor, on different points relating to the memorandum and writing, who evidently, disowned all knowledge of such; upon this your petitioner requested the foudar to submit the case for the consideration of the "arbitrators"; he accordingly ordered their assembly, and laid the case before them as requested; on their mutual examination on the writings they distinguished them to be the writings of the afore-mentioned individuals, viz., Annund Row, of Lowkapoor, and his karkoon Ramchunder Kistnoo, and likewise confession was obtained from the evictions who affixed their signatures, that the "initial" placed in the memorandum is the said Annund Row's, of Lowkapoor; in conclusion of the examination they "approved and confirmed" the proceedings; the same was conveyed to the foudar after the assembly were dissolved, upon which case your petitioner obtained no satisfaction. As this fraud was audaciously committed on

purpose

purpose to consign them to the above-mentioned karkoon, Vistnoo Rugoonath, and who is said to have received some thousands of rupees for these bribery vouchers, should your Honour be inclined to peruse the "true copies" of them, they could be obtained on your Honour calling upon the said Sherassalapah Kombaly, as this being a case of very serious nature. Under these circumstances your petitioner humbly craves your Honour will be good enough to hold a thorough investigation into the case, and inflict such penalty as the British law may impose.

For which act of kindness and justice, your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(signed) *Ragoovendra Row,*
Late a Karkoon in the Assist'
Pol^t Agent's Establishment.

Belgaum, 10 June 1851.

Charges of Bribery
against Head Car-
koon of Assistant
Political Agent,
Southern Mahratta
Country.

TRANSLATION of a Mahratta Memorandum of *Annund Row*, of Lowkapoor, granted to *Rugvendra Row* on conceding the Possession of the undermentioned clandestine documents connected with the affairs of Bribery received by *Vistnoo Rugnath*, the Head Karkoon in the Assistant Political Agent's Establishment at Belgaum.

Substance of the Vouchers.

1. LETTER from Malingapah Boghee to the address of his karkoon Sunkerrapah, stating that he has approved and signed the urzee that was sent by him, and the same is returned for its being submitted to the authority, and also has written to Shreesalapah Kombaly to procure an inferior power to pursue a legislation in his behalf. Date of the letter, 25th Nov. 1848.

1. Letter sent to Shreelapah Kombaly by Narrain Goovindoo Nurroogundaghur, stating that in the case of non-settlement of the affairs of Malingapah, the 100 rupees advanced to that effect to be returned back. Date of the letter, 27th Nov. 1848.

1. Letter addressed to Shreesalapah Kombaly by Yenkobah, the karkoon of Malingapah, apprising the despatch of a hoondie for 1,000 rupees at three days' sight, in the favour of Annunthoo Naich Seekara, of Meerjee, for the purpose of being paid to the advocate who pursues a legislation for the settlement of his suit. Date of the letter, 16th Dec. 1848.

1. Letter sent to the address of Shreesalapah Kombaly by Yenkobah, the karkoon of Malingapah, intimating the arrival of his epistle, and convinced on its perusal the disposal of the 1,000 rupees. Date of the letter, 31st Dec. 1848.

1. Letter addressed by Vistnoo Ragoonath, the head karkoon of the Assistant Political Agent's Department, to his second karkoon Moorapoojee, desiring him to transcribe the remarks or the endorsement of the decision in the case of Mulingapah's. Date of the letter, none.

1. Letter addressed to Shreesalapah Kombaly by Yenkobah, the karkoon of Malingapah, acquainting him the arrival of his communication, and fully convinced of its purport, and desiring him to quit Belgaum as soon as he possibly can. Date of the letter, 3d Jan. 1849.

I do hereby certify that the above-mentioned documents have been taken possession by me for their safety, and will be delivered to you without any delay whenever you may call for them.

(signed) *Annund Row*, of Lowkapoor,
Ramchender Kistnoo,
Karkoon of the above-mentioned Individual,
a Witness to evince of his own handwriting.

Belgaum.

Witness,
Annund Gowda,
Nursinga Row Autcholy.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 6 August 1851.

PETITION from *Raghoovend Row Tremul*, late a Karkoon in the Assistant Political Agent's Establishment at Belgaum, to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, &c. &c. &c., Bombay Castle,

No. 6179.

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioner most humbly and respectfully begs the liberty to lay these few lines before your Lordship in Council's kind consideration, trusting they will meet your Lordship in Council's approbation, and obtain redress.

615.

S S

Your

Charges of Bribery
against Head Car-
koon of Assistant
Political Agent,
Southern Mahratta
Country.

Your petitioner begs to state, that a friend of his, named Shreesalapah Kambaly, an inhabitant of this station, having consigned to your petitioner certain clandestine documents for safety, your petitioner subsequently taking possession of them, he dreading to retain them in his habitation; your petitioner was induced to entrust them to your petitioner's friend, by name Annund Row, of Lokapoor, for their being secured, who accordingly conceded with your petitioner's request, and granted a memorandum signed, exhibiting the number and substances of each voucher. A short while after this agreement was made, your petitioner was given to understand that the above-mentioned Annund Row, of Lokapoor, having acted fraudulently with the documents, but on expostulation by your petitioner, with the hope of their being consigned, but all his efforts met with no success, who malignantly disowned all knowledge of such; upon which event your petitioner was compelled to submit the enclosed representation to Mr. Reeves, the Political Agent of this division, with a view of he the said Annund Row's audacious action of fraudulently attempting to carry into execution his design, but Mr. Reeves, after perusal, he returned it with the following endorsement: "This petition is herewith returned to the petitioner." As it is quite surprising method to observe by your petitioner such negative reply and injustice of Mr. Reeves. On further consideration of the divesture of his case without notice, your petitioner has presumed to appeal, and to show the remiss administration of equity by the authority here towards the poor inhabitants, who are relying their sole confidence for redress; therefore, your petitioner most humbly begs to enclose the petition above stated, together with the version of the memorandum which was granted by the said Annund Row of Lokapoor. On their perusal your Lordship in Council could judge whether such serious nature of malefaction be never heard.

Sic. Orig.

Under these circumstances your petitioner humbly craves your Lordship in Council's kind perusal of the accompanying accessories, and to exercise your Lordship in Council's interference and particular notice in this his helpless case; as your Lordship in Council being well known, and acknowledged by all for your Lordship in Council's kindness and readiness to render justice to the poor sufferers.

For which act of kindness and justice your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Belgaum, 5 July 1851.

(signed) *Raghoovendrow Tremul.*

No. 6180.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. Blane, and the Honourable Mr. Bell.

THIS petition from Raghoovendrow Tremul may be sent to the Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, for such remarks as he may wish to offer.

(signed) *Falkland.*
D. A. Blane.
A. Bell.

21 July 1851.

No. 3410 of 1851.

No. 6181.

From *A. Malet, Esq.,* Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *H. W. Reeves, Esq.,* Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country.

Sir,

1. WITH reference to my letter, No. 2749, dated the 27th ultimo, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you an original petition, with enclosure, from Binda Shreeneewas Yadwaray, dated the 14th idem, complaining against Vishnoo Rugoonath, head carkoon, on the establishment of the Assistant Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country.

2. I am also desired to forward copy of a petition, and its original inclosures from Raghoovendrow Tremul, dated the 5th instant, complaining of the refusal

of

of Annund Rao, of Lokapoor, to restore to him certain documents connected with the case of Vishnoo Rugthonath, which had been deposited with the said Annund Row.

Charges of Bribery
against Head Car-
toon of Assistant
Political Agent,
Southern Mahratta
Country.

3. You will be pleased, with reference to the proceedings on the trial of Vishnoo Rugthonath, to make any remarks on these documents that you may wish to offer, returning the original papers, with your reply.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 31 July 1851.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 13 August 1851.

No. 85 of 1851.

From *H. W. Reeves*, Esq., Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, to
A. Malet, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

No. 6647.

Sir,

WITH reference to the petition of Bindo Sreenewass Yadwaray, dated 27th February, referred to this department, under date 20th ultimo, No. 2095, and to my reply, dated 28th idem, No. 74, I do myself the honour to submit, for the instructions of the Right honourable the Governor, the preliminary proceedings held by my assistant, Mr. Manson, in a case of alleged bribery, advanced by the person above named, against Vishnoo Ragoonath Joshee, head carcoon in the office of the Assistant Political Agent.

2. It will be observed from the proceedings that Vishnoo Ragoonath was, among other articles, accused of receiving a bribe of one thousand rupees (1,000) from Veersungappa Bagee, through his agent Sreesylyapa, for the purpose of procuring an order for the division of the property disputed between Veersungappa and Mahalingappa Bagee.

3. Sreesylyapa says the bribe was paid by Mahalingappa Bagee, through Vencoba, his agent, by means of a hoondie on a sowkar named Shikray, at Meritch.

4. Mahalingappa denies the payment of the bribe. But his agent Vencoba, admits the payment of 1,000 rupees to Sreesylyapa, in consideration of his undertaking the office of agent.

5. The money is fairly traced to Sreesylyapa, who, when called upon by Vencoba to return it, said he was unable to do so; but not to Vishnoo Ragoonath Joshee, against whom the accusers have altogether failed in their proof, owing as they allege, to some important documents having been withheld by certain parties to whose charge they were (most unaccountably as I consider) entrusted.

6. As my accompanying letter to Mr. Manson revising his proceedings, will sufficiently explain all the circumstances of this case which appear necessary to a due consideration of it, I will only add, that as I regard the charge as having failed, I see no just cause why Vishnoo Ragoonath should not be restored to his situation. I see no cause for prosecuting inquiry into the other articles of accusation.

Dated 12th June
1851, No. 295.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Reeves*,
Political Agent Southern Mahratta Country.

Belgaum Pol^l Agent's Office,
21 June 1851.

Charges of Bribery
against Head Car-
toon of Assistant
Political Agent,
Southern Mahratta
Country.

No. 295 of 1851.—Political Department.

From *H. W. Reeves*, Esq., Political Agent Southern Mahratta Country, to
C. J. Manson, Esq., Assistant Political Agent Southern Mahratta Country.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 4th instant, No. 143, handing up your original preliminary proceedings in the case of your head cartoon, Vishnoo Rughoonath Josee, I have the honour to inform you that I concur in the opinion implied in your remarks on the evidence, that the accuser, Bindajee Sreenewass, has altogether failed to substantiate his charge.

2. I observe that Sreeselya states in his cross-examination before me, that in consequence of the translation having occurred two or 2½ years ago, he cannot recollect how much of the thousand (1,000) rupees given, as he alleges, to Vishno Punt, was delivered in cash, how much in gold, and how much in jewellery. This I look upon as a glaring defect in this man's evidence; for, in a case of so much importance, and of so recent occurrence, his memory ought to have served him distinctly as to the minutest details.

3. With regard to this man's statement that he brought me certain papers which have now disappeared, it is necessary that I should record this observation, that he came to me and said he wished to produce all his evidence before me, from which I by no means understood that he alluded to any particular papers, but merely that he desired me to conclude the case.

4. The papers, however, if they ever existed, have been spirited away in a very remarkable manner; for I do not understand how the cartoon, Ragvendra Trimul, could have been induced by Vishnoo Punt to aid in putting them out of the way, as he has always shown himself to be a decided enemy of that officer, and must be supposed to have been much interested in their production before you.

5. Mahalingapa Bagee denies the gift of 1,000 rupees. Bindajee Sreenewass is notoriously untrustworthy, and there is no proof whatever of the payment of the money but the bare word of Sreeselya, who has thrown discredit on his own statement.

6. Against all this there is the passage of a hondee for 1,000 rupees from Wasdeo Naik of Gokak, to Hunmunt Naik Seecray of Meritch, attested by the accounts of these persons, and its ultimate delivery to Shreeselya, and this has induced you to remark that "an unpleasant suspicion is created in your mind, that this money was intended as a bribe to some officer in your office."

7. Agreeing, as I do, in the opinion which you have formed of the result of your inquiry; I concur, also, in entertaining an unpleasant idea that some underhand proceedings may have occurred in connexion with your establishment which have not come to light. Still it is quite probable that Sree Selya may have received the 1,000 rupees for some private purpose which he has concealed from us, and under the circumstances of the case we are called upon to suppose that he did.

8. I shall, however, before issuing final orders regarding Vishnoo Rugoonath Josee, hand up your proceedings, and this reply to Government for the perusal and instructions of the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. W. Reeves*,

Political Agent Southern Mahratta Country.

12 June 1851.

(True copy.)

(signed) *H. W. Reeves*,

Political Agent Southern Mahratta Country.

Belgaum, 4 June 1851.

PROCEEDINGS of the Assistant Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, in the matter of the information laid before the Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, by Bindajee Shreenewas Yadwarkur, to the effect that Vishnoo Rughoonath Josee, head Carcoon in the office of the Assistant Political Agent, had, about the year 1848, received from one Mahalingapa Bagee, of Chimud, in the Moodholekur's jageer, a bribe of 1,000 rupees.

Charges of Bribery against Head Carcoon of Assistant Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country.

See Exam. No. 1.

The proof adduced by the informant was the evidence of one Shree Shelyapa Kumblee.

Shree Shelyapa deposed, on solemn affirmation before the Political Agent, that Vencoba Moodholekur, agent of Mahalingapa Bagee, had agreed to give Vishnoo Rughoonath Josee a sum of 2,000 rupees if a decision was passed in his master's favour in the matter of the family dispute between him and Veersungapa Bagee Jhut. Of this amount, the sum of 1,000 rupees was to be paid at once, and the remainder after the favourable decision had been obtained. That Vyencoba sent deponent a hoondree or shikray of Meeruz for 1,000 rupees, which deponent caused to be cashed, and then got a gold toosha (a neck ornament worn by females) and some other gold, and with some cash he made up the value of the 1,000 rupees, and paid it to Vishnoo Rughoonath. That Vishnoo Rughoonath having promised to get an order sent by Mr. Anderson to the Government news-writer at Meeruz, and Mr. Anderson having left Meeruz for Kolhapoor, and Vishnoo Rughoonath himself falling sick, the latter wrote a letter to the second carcoon, Moro Punt, desiring him to get the necessary order issued, which deponent, instead of delivering to Moro Punt, kept by himself. That one Narayanapa had also received 100 rupees from deponent, for negotiating with Vishnoo Rughoonath, and had given a receipt to the deponent; also that Vyencoba Moodholekur had written to say that if the order had been given, it was to be brought; if not, that the 1,000 rupees were to be returned, because the dispute between Mahalingapa and Veersungapa had been amicably settled.

See Exam. No. 2.

Deponent agreed to produce these three papers on Monday, the 5th May 1851, if they were in Belgaum; but if they were in Jaleehal, he would produce them "in eight days." (His deposition is dated 3d May 1851.)

On the 8th May 1851, the Assistant Political Agent called Bindajee Shreenewas and Shree Shelyapa before him, Vishnoo Rughoonath being in attendance; but the former declined entering into proofs before the Assistant Political Agent, and when the latter was verbally asked for the documents specified in his deposition, he replied that he had sent to Jaleehal for them.

Mahalingapa Bagee deposed, on solemn affirmation before the Assistant Political Agent, that he was anxious to obtain from his brother, Veersungapa, a division of the family property, and asked his agent Vyencoba's advice. He replied that they were both gay men, so he would speak to Shree Shelya, and he agreed to arrange the affair. Deponent does not know what these two did; but afterwards he repented of his wish for division. Did not give 1,000 rupees to Vyencoba to be given to Vishnoo Rughoonath, and spent no money whatever in the matter.

No question by Vishnoo Rughoonath.

Vyencoba bin Govindapa Moodholekur deposes, on solemn affirmation before the Assistant Political Agent, that Mahalingapa Bagee, his master, consulted him about a division of the family property, and deponent asked Shree Shelya, who was in the habit of coming to Gokak. He replied, "Give me power to act." Afterwards he went to Meeruz, and deponent sent him a hoondree, at his master's desire, for 1,000 rupees on Hunmunt Naik Shekray, of Meeruz, from Wassoduo Naik Shekray, of Gokak. Just at this time deponent's master and Veersungapa came to a mutual understanding, so deponent did not send a "mookhtyar namah" (power of attorney) to Shree Shelya, nor make any petition to Government or to Mr. Anderson. Deponent sent the 1,000 rupees beforehand, because he intended giving a "mookhtyar namah," and he had agreed with Shree Shelya to give the money beforehand. Deponent is not acquainted with Vishnoo Rughoonath. Never came to Belgaum on this business, but came afterwards to get the 1,000 rupees from Shreeshelya, who, however, refused to return them on the plea of inability to pay. Never complained against Shree Shelya in the courts. Does not know whether or not Shree Shelya spent the money.

Vishnoo Rughoonath puts no question.

Narayan Govind Nurgoondkur deposes, on solemn affirmation, that Shree Shelya said he was going to give him a "mookhtyar namah" in Bagee's case, but he never did so.

Note.—This witness was sent for by the Political Agent on the 3d May 1851, but did not appear before the Assistant Political Agent until the 28th idem. He lives in Belgaum, and absented himself on the plea of sickness, which, though confirmed by the Padshapoor police amildar, does not convey the impression, from the man's appearance, that he has been very unwell. From the manner in which his evidence was given, the Assistant Political Agent could not place perfect reliance on his credibility. The following questions and answers were next put and obtained.

Question 4. What do you know about a sum of 1,000 rupees in this case?—Answer. Shewappa Daddee said to me that Shree Shelya had brought a hoondree for 1,000 rupees; so I asked Shree Shelya, and he told me that his master was a respectable man, and he could get what hoondree he liked. I then asked him for what purpose he had brought it? He said that he was going to send it to a hoondreekuree of Shorapoor, named Shiddapa.

Charges of Bribery
against Head Car-
toon of Assistant
Political Agent,
Southern Mahratta
Country.

Hearsay.

5. Did you receive anything for expenses from Shree Shelya?—I received some cash and gold for expenses; that is, I bought some gold, and received 30 rupees from Shree Shelya, to make up the cost of it, and besides I got back from Shree Shelya 60 rupees, which I had deposited with him.

By *Vishnoo Rughoonath*.] In answering the fourth question, you said you had seen a goph (gold neck ornament) valuing 325 rupees, on the neck of Shreeshelya; state all that you know about this?—I saw a goph one day on Shree Shelya's neck, and asked him where he had got it from; he said it was his own. I then asked Shewappa Daddee about it, and he said that he had bought it out of money that he had brought from Shikray. The reason for asking Shewappa was, that Shree Shelya and Shewappa had their meals together; that goph is now on Shree Shelya's neck.*

By *Vishnoo Rughoonath*.] What did you say just now about a tooshya (gold neck ornament for females)?—Shree Shelya got one tooshya from a shroff in Meeruz for 100 rupees, and one for 40 rupees; I saw them both; he said he wanted them for his own people. I do not know at which shroff's house he got them; Shewappa Daddee knows.†

There is no entry on Mahalingapa's account books of the expenditure of a sum of 1,000 rupees to Wassoodew Naik on account of a hoondée. (The accounts of 1847, 1848, and 1849, to be examined by the Government news-writer of Moodhole.)

In the account book of Wassoodew Naik Shikray of Gokak for 1848, there is an entry to a sum of 1,000 rupees received from Vencoba Moodholekur, and sent as a hoondée to Hunmunt Naik Shikray, of Meeruz.

In the account book of Hunmunt Naik Shikray, of Meeruz, for 1848, there is the credit and debit, in subordinate items, of a sum of 1,000 rupees received from Wassoodew Naik Shikray, on account of Vencoba Moodholekur, and Shree Shelya's acknowledgment, on the back of the hoondée, of its receipt in full.

On the 22d May 1851, the Political Agent forwarded to the Assistant Political Agent a petition received from Shree Shelya, mentioning that he had given over the three documents, noticed in his deposition, to one Raghvendra Trimmul, who refused to return them.

Why did he not
produce them be-
fore the Assistant
Political Agent?

The Assistant Political Agent questioned Shree Shelya on the subject, and he explained that having confidence in Raghvendra Trimmul, he intrusted the papers to him, having been afraid of losing them.

Shree Shelya de-
clared that he had
three papers.

Raghvendra Trimmul deposed, that, on the 17th May 1851, Shree Shelya gave him six papers relative to the complaints against Vishnoo Rughoonath, of receiving a bribe of 1,000 rupees in Bagee's case. That deponent gave them, for security's sake, to Annundrow Naik Doordoonder, the karbaree of the Locapoor Dessaee, who gave deponent a receipt for them in a list. On the same day, when deponent asked him for them, he put him off, and told him to come next day. Did not see him the next day till evening; then informed Mr. Forjett, who told deponent to go to the Foujdar. It being Sunday, did not see the Foujdar. On Monday the 19th May 1851, deponent made the matter known to Mr. Chapman. That gentleman referred him to the Foujdar, who made an inquiry. Annundrow at the same time complained to Mr. Chapman that deponent and others had fabricated a false list, and forged his (Annundrow's) name, which was also referred for investigation to the Foujdar.

On the 2d June 1851, the Assistant Political Agent received from the Foujdar the papers connected with his inquiry into the two petitions of Annundrow and Raghvendra Trimmul.

There was no proof of forgery; and Mr. Chapman had directed the Foujdar to restore to the man in whose possession it had been found, *i. e.*, to Raghvendra Trimmul, the list of papers.

REMARKS by the Assistant Political Agent.

It appears proved that Vencoba Moodholekur, agent of Mahalingapa Bagee, sent a hoondée for 1,000 rupees, on Hunmunt Naik Shikray, of Meeruz, to Shree Shelya, who was to exert himself in getting the dispute settled in Malingapa's favour. The denial of Malingapa's does not upset the evidence of his goomasta, which is corroborated by the accounts; but this denial creates an unpleasant suspicion in the mind of the Assistant Political Agent that the money was intended as a bribe to some officer in the office of the Assistant Political Agent.

With regard to the documents spoken of by Shree Shelya, either there were these papers or there were not. In his petition to the Political Agent, Shree Shelya states, that he went to the Political Agent's house with his provements and statements, and was ordered to give them to the Assistant Political Agent.

If this be true, and the Political Agent be satisfied that they were genuine and authentic documents

* The goph is not on Shree Shelya's neck, nor could it be found on the search of Shree Shelya's house. Shree Shelya Kumbally admitted having had a goph in his possession, which he said he had sold three months ago.

† This is not evidence: Vishnoo Punt is desirous of showing that the sum of 1,000 rupees was spent by Shree Shelya, and not given to him. This witness shows a zeal against Shree Shelya in the manner of his speaking.

documents, then there is suspicion against Vishnool Rughoonath of having escaped a judicial trial by a foil, by buying over Shree Shelya, and inducing men like Raghvendra Trimmul and Annundrow Doordoondie of Locapoor to mix themselves up in the case. For the former was dismissed from the service of Government for secretly instigating others to prefer charges of corruption against Vishnool Rughoonath; and the latter is a man of notoriously bad character, and Vishnool Rughoonath would know that their words would never be believed. But this is mere supposition.

On the other hand, if Shree Selya's statement be false, there is every appearance of a conspiracy to injure the fair fame of Vishnool Rughoonath.

Under the above circumstances the Assistant Political Agent did not require Vishnool Rughoonath to answer to the charges preferred against him.

The Assistant Political Agent would further remark, that in consideration of the character of Bindajee Shreenewas, illustrated in Mr. Anderson's report, No. 183, dated 17th August 1847, on a petition from that individual, the other charges of bribery preferred by him against Vishnool Rughoonath are not worthy of attention.

(signed) C. J. Manson,

Assistant Political Agent, S. M. C.

(True copy.)

(signed) H. Reeves, Political Agent, S. M. C.

Charges of Bribery against Head Carkoon of Assistant Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country.

For the present Shree Shelya's evidence has been rejected.

TRANSLATION of a Deposition made by *Bindajee Shreenewas*, surname *Yadwarkur*, as given before the Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, Caste Brahmin, Profession Shroff, Age 55, inhabitant of Meritch.

Question. You complained in October 1850 against Vishnool Rughoonath, head carkoon in the Assistant Political Agent's office, for receiving bribes in the following instances:

1st. From Veer Sungapa Bagee, in the matter of a family dispute between the brothers, 1,000 rupees.

2d. From Munsageeree Rawa, residing in Meritch, in the matter of a family dispute between the brothers, 3,000 rupees.

3d. From Houain Bhaee Momeen, residing in Meritch, in a dispute connected with a field, 200 rupees.

4th. From the Tousgaumkur Jog, in a dispute which arose between the brothers, 3,000 rupees.

5th. From Seevapa Goteekunday, in a case connected with his shop, 200 rupees.

Are you prepared to prove these charges?—*Answer.* I am prepared to prove these charges, and will do so if a peon be sent with me; I will produce parties who will testify of his having received 1,000 rupees in the case of Bagee.

Inquiry will be instituted into the matter of your petition. If after inquiry there appears no good ground for you to have preferred the above charges, or in the event of your failing to prove them against the carkoon, or if it so appear that you have preferred them merely through enmity, you will be found guilty of perjury and punished; therefore consider well and give your answers?—I will prove the charges; and I well know that if I fail to prove them I shall be convicted of perjury, and punished accordingly.

In your petition without date, which was presented in October last, you handed in a yadee containing five instances of Vishnool Rughoonath's having received bribes; I now affix this day's date on that yadee; state now, upon oath, whether you know truly that Vishnool Rughoonath has received bribes as above stated, or whether you merely suspect him of such conduct?—I declare before God, and state the whole truth and nothing but the truth, that the bribes indicated in the five instances of the charges stated to have been received by Vishnool Rughoonath are true; I know it, and I will prove it. I say so on solemn affirmation.

State when and at what place, and what proof have you to show that Vishnool Rughoonath received a bribe of 1,000 rupees from Sreesylapa Nisbut Veersungapa Chunudkur, to procure an order for a division of property?—To procure an order in the name of the Government news-writer regarding the division between the brothers in the case of Bagee. Sreesylapa Kumblee came to Meritch and obtained a hoondie for 1,000 rupees from Veersungapa Bagee on Seenapa Naik Shikray, payable to Sreesylapa Kumblee, who after realizing the sum from Seenapa Naik Shikray, paid it to Vishnool Punt Carkoon. Sreesylapa is now at Belgaum, and the sircar may send for him and ask him to confirm this. The shop of Seenapa Naik Shikray is in Meritch, and the amount of the hoondie was paid there.

How do you come to know this?—Shreesylapa, the agent of Bagee, came to Meeritch and informed me that Vishnool Rughoonath gave him a letter to the address of Moropunt, a carkoon in the Assistant Political Agent's office; that Vishnool Rughoonath, after receiving 1,000 rupees from him, would not give him an order or return the money, but had told him to go to Kolapoor, whither Sreesylapa intended going. In this manner I learnt the circumstances.

What (friendship or relationship) is there between you and Sreesylapa?—We are acquainted with each other.

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toon of Assistant
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Country.

Since how long have you been acquainted with Sreesylapa?—I cannot tell how long, but when Sreesylapa came to Meritch he used to come to my master, Mullapa Hoondaykuree's house, and I thus became acquainted with him; I cannot exactly state the time; it was in the year when Mr. Anderson left Meritch for Koolapoor; I met him there.

How long ago and in what place did Sreesylapa tell you that Vishnoo Punt Carcoon had received 1,000 rupees, and would not give him, instead to go to Kolapoor?—I cannot describe the year and time, but it was when Mr. Anderson came to Meritch and went to Kolapoor.

What could have caused Sreesylapa to speak to you on such a delicate subject as this?—He told me this on account of the friendship which existed between us.

How did you come to know that Sreesylapa brought 1,000 rupees from Shikray and paid it to Vishnoo Rughoonath?—On my inquiry of him whether he brought the 1,000 rupees in cash or by hoondie, he told me that he brought a hoondie on Shikray.

How do you know that Sreesylapa realised the money and paid it to the carcoon?—I came to know this, because Sreesylapa told me that he had paid the money to Vishnoo Punt Carcoon, but that his business had not been settled.

What was the business which was not settled?—The order which he expected had not come to hand.

What order?—The order concerning the brothers (about the division of property), which was to be sent to the news-writer, did not come to hand.

You and Sreesylapa seem to be intimate friends; write down the particulars of the dispute between the brothers?—I am acquainted with Sreesylapa, because he used to come to my master's house, and he told me in my master's house that he had received a letter from his master, Bogeas, requesting him to obtain an order about the division of property between brothers, but that he had not been able to procure it, and was obliged to go to Kolapoor.

State what you mean by the division of property among the brothers, and the amount of the property?—Bagee is a great sowcar, and is master of lacs of rupees.

I have given this deposition upon solemn affirmation, 3 April 1851.

(signed) *Bindajee Sreenewas, Yadwarkur.*

(signed) *H. W. Reeves, Political Agent.*

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. Reeves, Political Agent S. M. C.*

No. 2.

TRANSLATION of a Deposition made by *Sreesylapabin Roodrupa Cumblee*, given before the Political Agent Southern Mahratta Country; Caste, Lingayet; profession, service; age, 31; inhabitant of Jallyhall, residing at Belgaum.

I GIVE the following statement on solemn affirmation; I shall tell all the truth, and nothing but the truth.

Question. Do you know Bindajee Sreenewas Yadwarkur, who is now before you?—*Answer.* Yes, I know him.

When did you come to know him?—We both were in the habit of coming to Belgaum, and thus became acquainted.

How many years is it since you became acquainted with him?—Two years ago.

Where did you first become acquainted with him?—In Belgaum.

What occasioned your meeting him?—Bindajee Sreenewas being a carcoon of a hoondaykuree of Meeritch, and I a carcoon of a hoondaykuree at Bagolkotta, we met in this way, and became acquainted.

Are you acquainted with Vishnoo Rughoonath, the carcoon in the Assistant Political Agent's office?—Yes, I know him.

How did you come to know him?—I formed his acquaintance in Belgaum.

What occasioned your becoming acquainted with him?—Mahalingapa Bagee, a resident of Chimud and Moodhole, instituted a suit against Seevalingapa Bagee, in the court of Mr. Anderson, Assistant Political Agent, claiming a sum of four lacs of rupees from him, being one-third portion of 12 lacs of rupees; upon this occasion our acquaintance commenced.

State all the circumstances connected with this suit?—Venkoba, surname Moodhelokur, the agent of Mahalingapa Bagee, told me in Belgaum that Vishnoo Punt had agreed to receive 2,000 rupees to get a decision passed in his master's favour, in the matter of a dispute between the brothers, of which the sum of 1,000 rupees was to be paid on the issue of an order, and the remainder after the decision had been passed, and he (Vishnoo Punt) promised to give the orders at Meritch; consequently I went with the agent to Gokak. After explaining all this matter to Mahalingapa Bagee, I went to Meritch. Narainapa Nurgoodkur had negotiated in this affair with Vishnoo Punt; I do not know where he now lives. He told me that he would arrange about getting an order to the effect of attaching Seevalingapa Bagee's house, and received from me the sum of 100 rupees, and gave a note of hand, to the effect that he had procured for me the attachment of Bagee's house, and received the sum of 100 rupees in return. The chief is in my house at Jallyhall. Of this 100 rupees, I took back 50 to defray my own expenses, and passed a note to Narain Nurgoodkur. I then left Gokak, and arrived at Meeritch, where I continued to live

live afterwards. Venkoba Naik, the agent of Mahalingapa Bagee, sent me a hoondie, addressed to Shikray, a resident in Meritch, whose name I forgot, for 1,000 rupees, payable to myself. I gave the hoondie to Shikray, and, on realising the amount, I made the money over to Vishnoo Punt Carkoon, as in the following articles: one gold neck ornament (toosha), some gold, some money in cash. In this way the value of 1,000 rupees was paid. I do not recollect how much gold and how much money I gave him. I then demanded the order from Vishnoo Punt, who said that he was unwell, and therefore gave me a chit to Moropunt, carkoon in the Assistant Political Agent's office, and told me to give it to him, and to get the order from him. I kept that chit, which Vishnoo Punt Carkoon had addressed to Moropunt, in my own possession, and did not give it to him. This chit must be with me either in Belgaum or in my village of Jallyhall. After getting the chit from Vishnoo Punt I fell sick, and remained at Meritch for some days, and then I received a letter from Venkoba, the agent of Mahalingapa, requesting me either to bring the order to him if obtained; if not, to bring back the 1,000 rupees. Just at this time, Vishnoo Punt understood that Mahalingapa and Sewalingapa Bagee had settled their dispute amicably, and I also heard of it. Then Vishnoo Punt said, that inasmuch as the dispute had been settled amicably, it was the same as if a decision had been passed, and he accordingly demanded from me the other 1,000 rupees. I said that I would send to him the owner or his agent, and myself came to Belgaum.

You say you came to Belgaum; when did you come?—Two and a half years ago. I came from Meritch to Chickoree at the time when Mr. Inverarity was there. I remained there for eight days, and then came on to Belgaum.

What was done about the other 1,000 rupees?—I told Vishnoo Punt that I would not give him the other 1,000 rupees.

You state that you had paid Vishnoo Rughoonath, the carkoon, 1,000 rupees in gold, jewellery, and money; did you yourself meet him, and give these articles to him?—I myself gave the gold and silver, amounting in value to 1,000 rupees, at three or four different occasions, to Vishnoo Rughoonath.

What is the reason that you do not recollect how much in gold, and how much in jewellery, as well as how much in cash, you gave to Vishnoo Rughoonath, or how and in what manner you gave them to him?—It is now 2½ years ago since the transaction took place, consequently I do not recollect; but in whatever way I gave them, I gave to the full amount of 1,000 rupees.

Write down in what manner you conveyed into his hand the gold, jewellery, and money?—1. One neck ornament (toosha), the value of which I do not recollect; I purchased it from Govind Naik Zulgutgee, residing in Meritch. 2. Gold, which was about six or seven talas, was purchased from Kristnapa Beedekur, residing in Meritch, the price of which I do not recollect; I purchased the gold, and gave it into the hands of Vishnoo Punt himself. The said neck ornament (toosha) may have been about 6½ tolas in weight; the gold and jewellery might have been 12 or 13 tolas in weight. The rest was paid in cash into Vishnoo Punt's hands, and I received the chit to Moropunt. The entries of the gold may lie in their (sowcar's) account-books, and the adjustment of the whole 1,000 rupees may be in Shikray's accounts.

What was the reason of your paying the 1,000 rupees in gold and jewellery, instead of in cash, just as you received it from Bagee by a hoondie?—Vishnoo Punt asked me for gold and jewellery, and this is why I procured it.

State where Mahalingapa Bagee, Venkoba Nisbut Bagee, and Narainapa Nurgoondkur are now, and produce the note of hand for 100 rupees granted to you by Narainapa, the chit which Vishnoo Punt gave to Moropunt, and the letter which Venkoba wrote to you?—Mahalingapa Bagee is at Moodhole, Venkoba Moodholekur is at Gokak, and about 15 days ago Narainapa Nurgoondkur was eating in the house of Kottapa Carkoon, at Belgaum. Narainapa's house is at Nurgoond. If I find these three documents at Belgaum, I shall present them before you on Monday next; if they should not be here, but at Jallyhall, then I will produce them within eight days. And four days ago I went to the heramut in Shapoor, and slept there during the night. Next day, Thursday, owing to some disease in my legs, I went out to search for the juice of the milk-bush, and, having bathed in the rivulet and eaten phural, returned to Shapoor. After sunset, by the Angole gate, when I came near the Shroff's alley, there were eight or ten persons sitting together, and one of them, on seeing me, said, "This is the person." Just at this, some one came behind me and covered me with a cumblee, and carrying me off the ground took me away, and confined me in a room in a house, and closed the doors outside and went away. Afterwards, yesterday night (Friday), at about 12 o'clock, eight or ten people, whom I do not know, came and asked me if I had any papers. I told them that I had not any. About three in the night they came again, and, covering me with a cumblee, they carried me out of the town of Shapoor, and leaving me outside the gate, ran away. There were eight or ten persons who were not of my acquaintance. I came to Belgaum to-day after gunfire. I have not taken any food since Thursday afternoon, when I tasted phural, and am fasting up to the present time.

I have given the above statement on solemn affirmation.

3 May 1851.

(signed) *Sreesylapa Cumblee.*

(signed) *H. W. Reeves, Political Agent.*

(True translate.)

(signed) *H. W. Reeves, Political Agent S. M. Country.*

Charges of Bribery
against Head Car-
koon of Assistant
Political Agent,
Southern Mahratta
Country.

Charges of Bribery
against Head Car-
koon of Assistant
Political Agent,
Southern Mahratta
Country.

EXTRACT Paragraphs 3 and 4, of a Letter from the Assistant Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, to the Acting Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, No 183; dated 17 August 1847.

3. *Beendajee Shreeneewas* being questioned by me, stated that he had been hired by Wittul Kaotekur to present the petitions to you, and produced a teinat habitah of the terms upon which his services were secured. You will recollect that this Wittul Punt Kaotakur himself presented a petition to you, complaining of his having been dismissed from the service of the young chief of Miruj by my order; I am of opinion, however, that on the whole, there is no objection to the course pursued by him in this case, but it is well to know who the real petitioner is.

4. My object, however, in writing this letter is not to complain of Wittul Punt Kaotakur or Beendajee Shreeneewas, but to inform you that among the papers in the bundle found in the possession of the latter, was a rough pattern for a petition against Vishnoo Punt, in the handwriting of one Nursappa, a young man who had come from Belgaum with Ragho Trimmul, my second carkoon; he lives in the same house with Ragho Trimmul, cooks his food, and without my knowledge, or that of my moonshee Vishnoo Punt, was brought for a day or two to the carkoon's tent as an oomedwar. In the same paper there were some corrections in the handwriting of Ragho Trimmul himself. I sent for and examined separately on the same evening, both Nursappa and Ragho Trimmul; the former confessed that he had written the paper on the instructions of a Brahmun whom he did not know, and that he had mentioned the circumstance to no one, because his employer had told him not to do so. Ragho Trimmul denied that the alterations were in his handwriting, but upon being further questioned on Monday morning, the 16th instant, confessed that Wittul Punt was the moving party in the business, and that Nursappa had written the petition, and that he (Ragho Trimmul) had made the alterations in it; and further, that he had given Wittul Punt a letter to one Gundee Rao, in Shahpoor, to procure for him an English writer, (Wittul Punt not knowing any one) and to give him any other assistance which might be necessary.

Vishnoo Punt is almost always in my office, and not in the Carkoon's tent, and on this account was not aware of Nursappa's presence as an oomedwar.

No. C648.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

I. Vishnoo Rugonath Jossee, head karkoon in the office of the Assistant Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, has been tried before Mr. J. C. Manson, Assistant Political Agent, from information furnished by Bindajee Shreeneewas Yadwarkur, on a charge of having received about the year 1848, from Mahalingapa Bagee, of Chimud, in the Moodhul Jagheer, a bribe of 1,000 rupees.

1st. Shree Shelyapa Kumbee deposes that Venkoba, agent of Mahalingapa Bagee, agreed to give accused 2,000 rupees for a favourable decision in the dispute between his master and Veersungapa Bagee.

That Venkoba sent deponent a hoondie or shikray of Meeruz, for 1,000 rupees, which he cashed, and that he making up the amount with an ornament, some gold, and some cash, gave the whole sum of 1,000 rupees to Vishnoo Rugonath.

That on Mr. Anderson leaving for Kothapoor and Vishnoo falling sick, the latter wrote a letter to the second karkoon, Moro Punt, desiring him to get the order issued.

That he kept this letter himself.

That he also paid to one Narrayunapa 100 rupees for negotiating with Vishnoo Rugonath, and received a receipt from him.

That as the matter was eventually amicably settled, the order, if issued, was to have been taken to Vyenkoba Modholkur, and if not, the sum of 1,000 rupees was wished for by the latter.

That he would produce the three papers on the 5th May 1851, if in Belgaum, and if they were in Jaleehal he would require eight days to produce them (11th May).

On the 8th May, Bindajee Shreeneewas declined entering into proof before the Assistant Political Agent, and Shree Sheelyapa stated that he had sent for the papers to Jaleehal.

2d. Mhalingapa Bagee states that he desired his agent, Vyenkoba, to arrange the affair with Shree Sheelyapa, but knows not what they did; did not give 1,000 rupees to Venkoba to be given to Vishnoo, and spent no money in the matter.

3d. Vyenkoba

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3d. Vyenkoba bin Govindapa deposes to having been consulted by his master, Mahalingapa Bagee, that at his master's desire he sent to Shree Shelya the hoondee for 1,000 rupees.

That the disputants came to a mutual understanding, but that Shree Shelya refused to repay the money when required, on plea of inability to pay; does not know if the latter spent the money.

4th. Narrayen Govind Nurgoondkur deposes that Shree Shelya was going to give him a mooktiar-nama, but did not.

Mr. Anderson suspects this man's evidence for reasons given.

That Shree Shelya had a hoondee for 1,000 rupees, and said he was going to send it to Shidapa, at Shorapoor; that he received 90 rupees from Shree Sheyla.

Saw a goph (gold necklace) on Shree Shelya's neck, which he said was his own.

Saw a tooshya, worth 100 rupees, and another worth 40 rupees, with Shelya, which he said he wanted for his own people.

In Mahalingapa's books there is no entry of the expenditure of 1,000 rupees to Wasodeoo Naik on account of a hoondee.

In Wasodeoo Naik's books there is an entry of 1,000 rupees received from Venkoba Modholkur, sent as a hoondee to Himunt Naik Shikray of Meeruz.

In Himunt Naik's books for 1848, there is the debit and credit in subordinate items, of 1,000 rupees, received from Wasodeoo Naik, and Shree Shelya's acknowledgment of its receipt in full.

On the 22d May, the Political Agent sent to the assistant a petition from Shree Shelya, that he had given over the three documents mentioned in his deposition to Raghovendra Trimul, who refused to return them; he makes a statement to this effect before the Assistant Political Agent.

Raghovendra Trimul deposes that Shree Shelya gave him six papers relative to this complaint, and that he gave them for safety to Anund Rao Naik Doordoondie, the karbaree of the Lokapoor Dessae, who gave him a receipt for them in a list.

That he asked him for them the same day, and was put off till next; did not see him till next evening; that he complained to the foudjar, Mr. Forjett, and Mr. Chapman; that foudjar made an inquiry.

That Anundrao complained that deponent had forged the list.

The foudjar reported there was no proof of forgery.

2. This case is to me most unsatisfactory; a man of damaged character brings a charge against Vishnoo Rugonath, head karkoon in the office of the Assistant Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, of having received a bribe of 1,000 rupees; this sum of money is traced distinctly to the hands of Shree Shelayapa, who deposes that, in gold and cash, he gave the whole to the accused.

3. He cannot, however, produce any proof of the assertion; there is nothing in the depositions to show the actual place or time of day when it was paid, so as to afford means of proof or disproof.

4. He states that he had three papers connected with the case; one a letter from Vishnoo Rugonath to Moro Punt, requesting him to issue the order for which it is asserted the bribe was paid; another, a receipt from a go-between in the business, for 100 rupees, for negotiating with Vishnoo Rugonath; the third, a letter from his principal, informing him that the business was amicably arranged, and desiring him to bring back the sum of 1,000 rupees.

5. It is very possible that these papers, if of the nature asserted, would not prove the charge; but it is almost impossible to believe that they should have been given over as asserted, first to Raghovendra Trimul, and by him to Anund Rao Naik Doordoondie, karbaree of the Lokapoor Dessae, and been thus spirited away. I consider that the accusation has entirely failed of proof.

6. At the same time it is evident that Mahalingapa Bagee sent money to his agent, probably to bribe a Government official, and the money is satisfactorily traced as far as his own agent, Shree Shelya, and can be recovered by the principal from that agent.

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koon of Assistant
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7. As both the Political Agent and his assistant are of opinion that no cause exists for prosecuting Vishnoo Ragonath Joshee on the other charges, and as the accuser's recorded character appears in the 3d and 4th paras. of Mr. Anderson's report, No. 183, dated the 17th August 1847, to be such, that no reliance can be placed on him, I think that no further investigation is necessary, and that Vishnoo Ragonath may be restored to his situation.

21 July 1851.

(signed) *Falkland.*
D. A. Blane.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Bell*.

No. 6649.

I THINK we should defer our decision in this case until we are in possession of the remarks of the Political Agent of the Southern Mahratta Country, on the petition of Raghvendrao Trimmul, which it has this day been resolved upon to send to him.

I must confess I am not quite convinced of Vishnoo Ragoonath's innocence, though I admit it would prove futile attempting to convict him on the evidence which has been adduced.

It is by no means improbable that there is more in this case than has yet met the eye of the Political Agent.

24 July 1851.

(signed) *A. Bell.*

No. 6650.

FURTHER MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Blane* and the Honourable Mr. *Bell*.

The decision may be deferred, as suggested by my honourable colleague, Mr. *Bell*.

2 August 1851.

(signed) *Falkland.*
D. A. Blane.
A. Bell.

No. 3666 of 1851.—Political Department.

No. 6651.

From *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *H. W. Reeves*, Esq., Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 85, dated the 21st June last, submitting the preliminary proceedings held by Mr. Manson, in the investigation of a charge of bribery against his head karkoon, Vishnoo Rughoonath Jasee.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that the decision of Government in this case will be communicated to you on receipt of your observations on the petitions forwarded to you with my letter, No. 3410, dated the 31st ultimo.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle,
9 August 1851.

(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 1 October 1851.

No. 148 of 1851.—Political Department.

No. 7966.

From *H. W. Reeves*, Esq., Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country, to *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 3410, dated 31st July 1851, transmitting to me an original petition, with enclosure, from Binda Sreenewass Yadwarry, dated the 14th idem, complaining against Vishnoo Rugoonath,
head

head carkoon, together with the copy of a petition, and its enclosures, from Raghvendra Teermul, dated the 5th instant, complaining of the refusal of Anund Row, of Lokapoor, to restore to him certain documents connected with the case of Vishnoo Rughoonath, I have the honour to report:—

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against Head Car-
koon of Assistant
Political Agent,
Southern Mahratta
Country.

1. That Bindajee Sreenewass and Rugvendra Teermul are unworthy of credit, as will be evident to Government by referring to the following reports:

Acting Political Agent to Government, No. 406 of 1847, dated August 18th, attached to endorsement from Government, No. 2907, dated 4th August, on a petition from Bindajee Sreneewass; letter from the Acting Political Agent to Government, No. 410, dated August 20th of 1827.

2. With regard to the charges against the head carkoon of the Assistant Political Agent, urged on by these two accusers, I have already done what justice dictated, as I believe, and the result is before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, who, if he considers any further proceedings necessary, will doubtless direct their being instituted.

Political Agent's
Letter to the Chief
Secretary, No. 85,
dated 21st June
1851.

3. With respect to Anund Row Doordoondeekur, who is very well known to the Political Agent, the petitioners themselves have to explain how it came to pass that they, if honestly inclined, selected so unprincipled a person for their confidant. Rogues league with rogues, and it is just in such company as that of this Anund Row, that the Political Agent would expect to find Bindajee Sreenewass and Raghvendra Teermul; and this is not perhaps the first time that men of dishonest character have asked seriously to be accounted and treated as men of truth and honour.

4. The following correspondence will show that the Political Agent is thoroughly cognizant of the character and proceedings of Anund Row Doordoondeekur:

Political Agent to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 20th July 1850, para. 21, Bagulcotta robbery case.

Political Agent to the Secretary to Government, dated 22d July, No. 130 of 1851, para. 5, Bagulcotta robbery, or other heinous crimes committed on the Moodhole territory.

5. If the petitioners could, in the case of Vishnoo Punt Moonshee, now before Government, have conducted themselves with ordinary propriety, I would have heard them to the very end of their pleadings, although I was at first, owing to their evil fame, most unwilling to admit them into my cutcherry for fear of casting disrepute upon the character of Government; but as they chose to entangle themselves in an intrigue with Anund Row Doordoondeekur, I could not avoid directing my assistant to close his proceedings, which it was evident could no longer be prosecuted with any satisfaction; and actuated by these same views, I returned to the petitioners the several addresses which they made to me, consequent on the failure of their accusations against Vishnoo Punt Moonshee.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. W. Reeves,*

Pol^l Agent, Southern Mahratta Country.

Belgaum Pol^l Agent's Office,
20 August 1851.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Bell*.

I FEAR little good will now result from a further prosecution of the charges preferred by Bindajee Shreenewass; but had they been dispassionately investigated in the first instance, it is impossible to say what might not have been the conclusion.

No. 7907.

2. Vishnoo Rughoonath was charged in five different instances with bribery, but only one of these charges was inquired into, and on this single charge the Assistant Political Agent remarks, "It appears proved that Vencoba Moodholekur, agent of Mahalingapa Bajee, sent a hoondie for 1,000 rupees on Hunmunt Naik Shikray of Meeruj, to Sheeshelya, who was to exert himself in

Charges of Bribery
against Head Car-
toon of Assistant
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Country.

getting the dispute settled in Mahalingapa's favour. The denial of Mahalingapa does not upset the evidence of his goomashta, which is corroborated by the accounts, but the denial creates an unpleasant suspicion in the mind of the Assistant Political Agent, that the money was intended as a bribe to some officer in the office of the Assistant Political Agent.

3. The suspicion existing in the mind of the Assistant Political Agent on the above inquiry, was corroborative to a certain extent of the allegation brought forward by the informer, and should have induced him, the Assistant Political Agent, to have proceeded with the remaining charges, if for no other purpose, for the satisfaction of the head cartoon, in order that his character might have been cleared from the very serious imputations which had been cast upon it.

4. In the second question put to the informer, Bindajee Shreenewas, he is told, "If after inquiry there appears no good ground for you to have preferred the above charges, or in the event of your failing to prove them against the cartoon, or if it so appear that you have preferred them merely through enmity, you will be found guilty of perjury, and punished."

5. This procedure I hold to be highly objectionable, as the failure to substantiate a charge ought not to subject the party preferring the same to the penalty of perjury, as it may proceed from causes over which he has no control, and which may have been the case in the instance before us.

6. The notoriously bad character of the informer has been urged as the reason for abandoning the charges; this might have been a valid reason for not entertaining them in the first instance, but having once entered upon the case, it should have been more fully inquired into than it appears to have been done.

7. It is only by men of doubtful character that evil deeds are ever brought to light, and which are only divulged for their own benefit or from revenge; and that renders it necessary that such information should at all times be received with the greatest possible caution; it does not however follow as a matter of course, because the motive is a bad one, that the information must necessarily be false.

8. The reason assigned by the informer why Vishnool Punt, who it is to be borne in mind is an artful political cartoon, demanded the other 1,000 rupees, appears to me to be extremely probable, namely, "That inasmuch as the dispute had been settled amicably, it was the same as if a decision had been passed, and he accordingly demanded from me the other 1,000 rupees."

9. If Vishnool Ragoonath was not suspended from his situation whilst the charges were being inquired into, the result of the investigation is easily accounted for.

13 September 1851.

(signed) *A. Bell.*

No. 7908

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Blane* and the Honourable Mr. *Bell*

THE decision contained in my Minute of the 21st July, should now be communicated to the Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, and the substance of the 4th, 5th, and 7th paragraphs of my colleague, the Honourable Mr. Bell's Minute of the 13th instant, should also be embodied in the instructions to Mr. Reeves, who should also state whether Vishnool Raghoonath was suspended during the trial, and if not, why the usual course was not followed.

17 September 1851.

(signed) *Falkland.*
D. A. Blane.
A. Bell.

No. 4335 of 1851.—Political Department.

Charges of Bribery
against Head-Car-
koon of Assistant
Political Agent,
Southern Mahratta
Country.

From *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *H. W. Reeves*, Esq., Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country.

Sir,

No. 7909.

1. I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 148, dated the 19th ultimo, and to communicate to you the observations and decision of Government on the proceedings in the investigation of a charge of bribery against Vishnoo Ragoonath Josee, head carkoon in the office of Assistant to the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country.

2. This case is, to his Lordship in Council, most unsatisfactory; a man of damaged character brings a charge against the head carkoon, Vishnoo Ragoonath, of having received a bribe of 1,000 rupees; this sum is traced distinctly to the hands of Shreeshelyapa, who deposes that in gold and cash he gave the whole to the accused.

3. The informer cannot, however, produce any proof of the assertion; there is nothing in the depositions to show the actual place or time of day when it was paid, so as to afford means of proof or disproof.

4. He states that he had three papers connected with the case; one a letter from Vishnoo Ragoonath to Moro Punt, requesting him to issue the order for which it is asserted the bribe was paid; another, a receipt from a go-between in the business, of 100 rupees for negotiating with Vishnoo Ragoonath; the third, a letter from his principal, informing him that the business was amicably arranged, and desiring him to bring back the sum of 1,000 rupees.

100 rupees.

1,000 rupees.

5. It is very possible that these papers, if of the nature asserted, would not prove the charge; but it is almost impossible to believe that they should have been given over as asserted, first to Raghovendra Trimul, and by him to Anund Rao Naik Doordoondie, karbaree of the Lokapoor Dessae, and been thus spirited away. The Right honourable the Governor in Council considers that the accusation has entirely failed of proof.

6. It is however evident that Mahalingapa Bagee sent money to his agent to bribe a Government official, and the money is satisfactorily traced as far as his own agent, Shree Shelya, and can be recovered by the principal from the agent.

7. As both yourself and Mr. Manson are of opinion that no cause exists for prosecuting Vishnoo Ragoonath Joshee on the other charges; and as the accuser's recorded character appears in the third and fourth paragraphs of Mr. Anderson's report, No. 183, dated the 17th August 1847, to be such that no reliance can be placed on him, his Lordship in Council conceives that no further investigation is necessary, and directs that Vishnoo Ragoonath be restored to his situation.

8. In the second question put by Mr. Manson to informer Bindajee Shreenewas, he is told, "If, after inquiry, there appears no good ground for you to have preferred the above charges, or, in the event of your failing to prove them against the carkoon, or, if it so appear that you have preferred them merely through enmity, you will be found guilty of perjury, and punished."

9. This procedure, I am desired to state, is highly objectionable, as the failure to substantiate a charge ought not to subject the party preferring the same to the penalty of perjury, as it may proceed from causes over which he has no control, and which it is within the verge of possibility may have been the case in this instance.

10. It is only by men of doubtful character that evil deeds are ever brought to light, and which are only divulged for their own benefit, or from revenge, and which renders it necessary that such information should at all times be received with the greatest possible caution; but it does not follow as a matter of course, because the motive is a bad one, and the case not proved, that the information must necessarily be false.

Charges of Bribery
against Head Car-
koon of Assistant
Political Agent,
Southern Mahratta
Country.

11. In conclusion, I am directed to request that you will be pleased to state, for the information of Government, whether Vishnoo Ragoonath was suspended during the trial, and if not, why this usual course was not followed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 30 September 1851.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, October 1851.

Persian Department, 26 September 1851.

No. 8204. SUBSTANCE of a Petition from *Bindajee Shrinwas Yadwar*, residing at Belgaom, to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, dated 5th, and received 10th September 1851.

VISHNOO RUGHOONATH, head karkoon, has received many bribes in the political Ilaka, and has ruined many persons. On my applying to the Political Agent to inquire into the matter, he made some inquiry, and when I wished to submit some more proofs, he referred me to his assistant. In the kutcherry of the Assistant Political Agent the witnesses were examined, but not in my presence. The Assistant Political Agent is partial to Vishnoo Rugoonath, and tells the Political Agent that there is no sufficient evidence; I therefore requested the latter officer to inquire personally into the matter, to receive my evidence, and to direct the kamdars not to come in my way, but to assist me; but he did not comply with my prayer. I possess many proofs to convict Vishnoo Ragoonath of having received bribes; I request that they may be received, and that Vishnoo Rugoonath may be made to refund such sums as he may be proved to have received; if this be done, the poor will be saved. He has received sums of money from people, promising to do their business, but has not fulfilled his promises. Even now he tells people that he goes to the Assistant Political Agent's kutcherry, and that he is trying for them; he also tells people that as soon as he goes to the kutcherry he will do their business; I therefore request that orders may be issued to make a thorough inquiry. If I fail to prove the charge, I shall submit to any punishment which Government may inflict on me. To this effect I passed a writing to the Political Agent, but no inquiry is made. I therefore pray that the Political Agent, or some other officer, excepting the Assistant Agent, may be directed to investigate the charge. In the month of June last I forwarded an English petition to Government on the subject, but have received no reply, nor has an inquiry been made. I have therefore made this further petition, and request that the Political Agent may be instructed to inquire into the matter.

(signed) *A. Richardson*,
Deputy Sec. to Government.

No. 8205. MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Bell*.

PETITIONER should be referred to the Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, to whom the decision of Government in this case was communicated on the 30th ultimo.

7 October 1851.

(signed) *D. A. Blane*.
A. Bell.

No. 4463 of 1851.

RESOLUTION of Government in the Political Department.

WITH reference to the petition from Bindajee Shrinivas Yadwar, dated the 5th ultimo,—Ordered, that the petitioner be referred, through the Persian Department, to the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country, to whom the decision of Government on the charge of bribery brought against Vishnoo Ragoonath has already been communicated.

Bombay Castle, 9 October 1851.

(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.Charges of Bribery
against Head Car-
koon of Assistant
Political Agent,
Southern Mahratta
Country.

No. 8206.

No. 163 of 1851.—Political Department.

From *H. W. Reeves*, Esq., Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country,
to *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

IN reply to the question put to me in paragraph 11th of your letter, dated 30th ultimo, No. 4335, I have the honour to report that Vishnoo Rughoonath Joshee was suspended during his trial.

2. I beg further to state, that in accordance with the instructions conveyed in paragraph 7th of your letter, this officer has now been restored to his situation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Reeves*,
Political Agent Southern Mahratta
Country.

Belgaum Pol Agent's Office,
6 October 1851.

(True extract.)

(signed) *A. Malet*, Chief Secretary.

Trial and Punishment of certain Agents of Gozra Sahib (Daughter of the ex-Rajah of Sattara) for raising Money under pretence of employing it for Corrupt Purposes at Bombay.

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ment of certain
Agents of Gozra
Sahib.

EXTRACT Political Letter from Bombay, dated 30 April (No. 36) 1850.

6. IN Collection No. 4 we beg to forward copies of two letters from Mr. Frere, dated the 27th and 28th ultimo, the former remarking on the pecuniary affairs of Gozra Saheb, daughter of the late ex-Rajah of Sattara, and the latter reporting some intrigues in which he recently found this lady engaged, and the proceedings he had adopted in consequence. For our sentiments upon the circumstances reported in these letters, we beg to refer to two Minutes recorded by our Right honourable President under date the 2d instant, and to one by the Honourable Mr. Blane, dated the 5th instant, the whole of which have been concurred in by the Board.

EXTRACT Political Letter to Bombay, dated 4 December (No. 31) 1850.

Para. 26. CERTAIN agents of Gozra Sahib have, we observe, been convicted of having been concerned in raising money for that lady, under pretence of employing it for corrupt purposes at Bombay. We approve the sentences of fine and imprisonment passed on these persons. The conduct of Gozra Sahib requires no further notice, but shows that she is little deserving of the liberality with which she has been treated.

Sattara.

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ment of certain
Agents of Gozra
Sahib.

Extract Bombay Secret Consultations, dated April 1850.

EXTRACT Letter from *H. B. E. Frere*, Esq., Commissioner in Sattara, to
Mr. Chief Secretary *Malet*; dated 27 March 1850.

No. 189.

31. It seems that about August last Gozra Sahib wished to raise several thousand rupees for the purpose, as her agents hinted at the time, of spending "Secret Service Money," on officers of the British Government; what was her real object I cannot very clearly make out, but I think it more than probable that, having just told me of her embarrassments, and judging from my reply that there would be difficulty in getting Government to assist her, she was persuaded by those about her, that some secret service expenditure would facilitate the attainment of her object.

32. Failing in getting the money she required from any of the better class of bankers and money-lenders, her agent at last got 941 rupees from a second-rate banker of the name of Gokuldass, by pledging to him a valuable pair of emerald ear-rings and another jewel.

33. This is the only transaction of the kind which I have yet traced, but there seems much reason to think it was not a solitary instance of such transactions.

34. The money, though entered in the name of another party, was really lent to her, and it is proved she had communication with the money-lender regarding the loan, but it was paid to Appa Ranaveeker, one of the karkoons, whom I had previously detected in telling falsehoods and intriguing, and whom she had promised me never to employ again.

35. It was debited to him, soon after credited again in his accounts, and debited to his father, a man once in the Raja's service, but dismissed for fraud; he now lives between Sattara and Poonah, where he has dealings with a great carrier (Hoondakurree), who appears to employ him occasionally.

36. The equivalent actually given for the 941 rupees money borrowed, after these hocus-pocus debits and credits, was not rupees, which could be used for current expenses, nor credit at a shop against which articles of consumption could be drawn for, but a hoondee on Bombay for

Gold, value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R. 350	-	-
A note on another banker for cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	445	11	9
									146	-	-

TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rupees 941	-	-
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37. The note in which the money borrowed was paid to the borrower is thus clearly inconsistent with any ordinary purpose for which Gozra Sahib could want money. It was, in fact, just the mode in which the money would have been paid, had it been applied to the purposes for which the borrowers hinted they wanted it, namely, to spend in bribery and "secret service."

38. Of course it was quite possible that a hoondee on Bombay and gold might have been wanted for and been applied to a legitimate purpose; but in that case there would have been no difficulty in showing when and how it was spent, but no such explanation is afforded; no party concerned will give any account of the expenditure, nor is there any entry on the subject in Gozra Sahib's very voluminous accounts, which profess to show every farthing received or spent by or for her.

39. Gozra Sahib and her cousin, Amroot Rao Mohitay, say the money was received by her, and she says she spent it in secret religious exercises; her agent, Abba Renaweekur, says it was spent for ordinary household purposes.

40. It is, however, quite clear that the money never passed through her hands at all; that it was spent through the Renaweekurs, not in either of the ways stated, but partly embezzled by them, and partly spent on a purvoo in Bombay, who pretended to be employed in promoting Gozra Sahib's interests there.

41. The

41. The elder Renaveekur appears to have gone to Bombay, partly on business of the Poonah Hoondakurree, who had an appeal pending before the Sudder Adawlut; while there, he had transactions (which he states had no connexion with the appeal) with Heybut Rao Shikar Khané, a purvoo formerly in the Raja's service, but now unemployed hanger-on in Bombay.

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42. Renaveekur, senior, allows that this man gave himself out as being the agent of some great man, who had employed him on behalf of Gozra Sahib; who the employer was Renaveekur professes not to know, and denies any connexion with or knowledge of Heybut Rao's plans; but he allows that he gave him 175 rupees, not as a loan, not as wages, nor as charity, but as being, according to his own account, employed on behalf of Renaveekur's mistress, Gozra Saheb. Renaveekur corresponded with him after he had himself returned to Poonah, and two of Heybut Rao's letters to him, found among his papers, speak of a common object in Bombay, and a common employer. The allusions to the letter Renaveekur admits, mean Gozra Saheb; the letters speak of part of the business on which they were jointly engaged being complete, and part incomplete; among the latter were the "affairs of the 26th," and "the debts" which Renaveekur admits mean 26 of Gozra Saheb's followers, who were still unprovided for, and her debts, which she hoped Government would help her to pay.

43. The letters also contain many allusions to a squabble between the correspondents on the subject of remuneration to the writer, Heybut Rao, for all he had done, and also regarding the price of some emeralds; what these allusions mean Renaveekur declares he cannot guess.

44. There was also a letter, dated in February, and written to Renaveekur, senior, at Poonah, from his son at Sattara; they speak of something he was to do and learn, and of money he was "to apply there" (at Poonah or Bombay); they imply that Gokuldass was concerned in the matter. That a "report," which Renaveekur senior says meant my report on Gozra Saheb's affairs, had been prepared, and sent in some days before; that the father was, therefore, to "write to the householder," "and make all as sure as possible; to get reports of all that passed from thence (Bombay), and let them know at Sattara; to take time about the affairs, if necessary, but to take care not to have to go again."

45. When all these allusions and the admitted facts of the case are put together, it is impossible to resist the conclusion, that the elder Renaveekur and Heybut Rao had been engaged together as agents for securing Gozra Saheb's affairs being satisfactorily settled in Bombay; that the 175 rupees, which Heybut Rao received as a kind of windfall, according to Renaveekur, were given him on this account, and that the means were supplied from the money got from Gokuldass by pledging the emeralds.

46. Other explanations might, of course, be given; but none were offered by Renaveekur on any but points on which it was impossible to affect ignorance. His only resource, when pressed to say what the allusions in Heybut Rao's letter could mean, was to put on an air of simplicity, and say, "See, what a scoundrel the man is; he wheedled me out of 175 rupees, and now in his anger he writes all these unintelligible allusions." When asked what his son meant by telling him to "write to the householder, and make all as sure as possible," with obvious reference to Gozra Saheb's affairs, he said the householder meant Dajee Myaram, a vakeel in the Sudder Adawlut; but added, "there I was at Poona, and all was to be made sure at Bombay; what could they mean? I cannot imagine." I was at first surprised at his readiness in mentioning Dujee Myaram, till, looking further among his papers, I found a letter from that individual, which commenced with the sentence, "There is no news about Sattara." Renaveekur probably recollected that there was this letter among the papers I had in my possession, and that it contained such an expression, and hoped, by setting me off on a wrong scent, to prevent my hearing anything about Heybut Rao, whose name had not then transpired.

47. When his Lordship in Council has the whole case before him, he will, I think, concur in the conclusion at which I have arrived, that the only room for doubt is, how far Gozra Saheb was the dupe of the designing men by

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Sahib.

whom she was surrounded. It is entirely her own fault, as will be seen from the details which follow, that we are, on this point also, left to conjecture.

48. I commenced the inquiry in consequence of hearing, on good authority, that reports were current in the bazar, that Gozra Sahib had been obliged to pledge her jewels to raise funds to be spent as secret service money on Government servants either at Sattara or in Bombay.

49. I satisfied myself that such reports had got abroad, and that she had pledged jewels and raised money, which her agents insinuated was wanted to be spent in the manner stated.

50. This was all I learned at first; and, on learning it, I considered it only fair to her to go to her at once before inquiring further, tell her what I heard, listen to any explanation she might have to give, and, if she had been imposed upon, get her assistance in bringing the impostors to justice.

51. I therefore left Gokuldass, Appa Renaveekur, the son, and some other witnesses at the Residency, and drove at once to her house, accompanied by Lieutenant Sandford and the native agent. She was evidently a little taken aback at my so quickly following the messenger I had sent to ask for an interview; but expressed herself delighted with the unexpected pleasure of the visit, called to her her cousin, Amrut Rao Mohitay, a young man who was in the room, whispered something to him, and sent him away. On my explaining what I had heard and why I had come, she thanked me very warmly for my frankness, told me she too had heard the reports, and feeling sure they would soon reach me, and that they who did not scruple to talk so of Sahibs would not spare a poor woman like her, had called on her cousin Bowa Saheb Sirke, the sirlushkur, to examine her jewels, and see how false the stories were; denied point blank having ever pledged any jewels at Sattara, declared she did not know, and had never heard of Gokul, and gratuitously affirmed all she said by most solemn oaths, which I in vain assured her were quite unnecessary, on the head and life-blood of her little child, who sat by us.

52. She declined telling me any particulars of what she had heard, or from whom, but urged me to look at her jewels, and see they were all right.

53. There was something in all she said which produced an impression that I had not been on an entirely false track; but her confident manner made me believe that whatever might have been wrong had been made right, and that if her jewels had been pledged for the purpose reported, she had got them back again. It was clear from her own statements, that she had been for some days aware of the reports prevalent, and had had time to prepare; and I therefore declined to examine the jewels, and took my leave of her, after she had strongly expressed her gratitude to me for my frankness.

54. It struck me after leaving, that it was very strange that her agent, Renaveekur, should have admitted, as I was leaving the Residency, that he had pledged the jewels for her; that Gokuldass should have admitted they were then at his shop; and accordingly, after leaving her house, I sent to his shop to have the jewels brought, or to learn what had become of them.

55. After much trouble and patient inquiry, it came out that at the time she was swearing by her child's head that she had never pledged any jewels at Sattara, and knew nothing of Gokul, she was well aware that the jewels were in his shop; that the message she whispered to her cousin, as we sat down, was an injunction, at any price, to get back the jewels which she had been endeavouring for some days previous to get from Gokuldass; that her cousin had sent the father and younger brother of Appa Renawekur, and succeeded in frightening a lad who was in charge of Gokuldass' shop to give up the jewels, withdrawing the memo. of the original pledge, and substituting a memo. of a fictitious transaction, so contrived as to mislead further inquiry; and the jewels were brought back before we left the house, Gozra Saheb having previously invented a false account of a vow, in compliance with which she had set aside the ear-rings, which would have been sufficient to account for the jewels not being actually in the box, had I accepted her offer to look it over.

56. It was not till after a very tedious examination that the truth came out,
but

but she soon learned that her own agents, when strictly and separately examined, had, bit by bit, let out the whole truth, and that concealment and denial were no longer practicable. She accordingly sent to beg to see me, and when I called, on the second day after our interview above described, begged to see me alone; and when no one but Mr. Sandford and her little daughter were present, confessed, with tears, she had told me a tissue of falsehoods.

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57. I expressed my deep regret, but offered, if she were then willing to aid me in bringing to justice either any Government servant who might have betrayed the trust of Government by accepting a bribe, or those who, for their own mercenary ends, had maligned the character of Government servants, by making her believe they were open to corruption, I would hold her personally free from all evil consequences.

58. She then assured me that she had borrowed the money for no such purposes: that she had got it, when expecting her confinement, with a view to perform some religious ceremonies calculated to ensure the health and life of her offspring.

59. I reminded her that the ceremonies she named required a large number of performers, and were of a kind that could not have been performed without being known to all her family and to a great body of people, and that for many other reasons they would admit of the fullest proof; and intimated my regret that, after what had passed at our last interview, it would be my duty to subject all her assertions to strict and instant scrutiny.

60. She then asserted, with a reiteration of the oaths she had used on my former visit, that she had spent the money for the purpose named, but that up to that moment no living soul but she and I knew how the money had been spent, and that she consequently could produce no evidence of its expenditure.

61. It was clear that she was unwilling to enter into any particulars regarding an assertion, which from other circumstances I was confident was as false as the stories she had before told me; and I did not think that any good could result from pressing her to support it with what I was sure would be fresh fabrications.

62. That she consented to raise the money, and allowed its expenditure as secret service money, through the Renawekurs, with a view to insure a favourable result to the applications I had made, or which she believed I would make on her behalf, can, I think, admit of no sort of doubt. Whether they were intended to bribe the servants of Government at Sattara or at Bombay, or at both places, may admit of doubt; that there was a pretence of some such secret service expenditure at Bombay is clear. Whether any direct attempt was ever made to corrupt any Government functionary anywhere, may be doubted; and it is some satisfaction to know that I have as yet seen no trace of anything more than the old plan, by which people of the stamp of this Hybut Row and the Renawekurs pick up a living from natives up the country, who have matters pending before Government, by persuading them that they are actively and efficiently engaged in promoting their cause among influential parties in Bombay.

63. In the present case, with one exception, which remains to be further sifted, I have as yet found no trace even of those "leakings out" of official information which enable such people to carry on their game with most advantage; and there is much room to conjecture, from the style and tone of Hybut Row's letters, that his employers were becoming suspicious of him in consequence of finding no result from their expenditure, and that they had not been as liberal in their advances as he desired.

64. As regards Gozra Sahib herself, it is for the Right honourable the Governor in Council to consider what notice should be taken of her share in the matter; and I can only express my own humble opinion, that at a time when the people of Sattara are beginning, for the first time, to look generally to Bombay as the seat of that supreme authority to which reference must be made in all matters of any importance, it is of great moment to notice very severely a case like the present, in which the principal mover is a person of such rank.

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65. It is still my opinion that her present pension of 500 rupees is inadequate to her rank, and that she has a strong claim on the liberality of Government for assistance to pay her debts, or at least such part of them as, on rigid scrutiny, may appear really due, and to have been incurred for legitimate purposes.

66. Should Government concur with me on either of these points, I would suggest that I be directed carefully to explain to her, in the presence of the principal members of her family and their confidential advisers, the grounds on which her complicity in the Renawekur's transactions is apparent, to inform her that had her conduct continued to be such as to justify the confidence and approbation of Government, her applications would have been favourably entertained; but that in consideration of her connexion with these attempts to obtain her ends by corrupt means, as well as of the deliberate falsehoods by which she endeavoured to baffle my inquiries, Government refuse, for the present at all events, to entertain her application for aid to pay her debts, as well as for any increase of pension, and that it will require a long course of abstinence from every description of intrigue and misconduct to recover in any degree the good opinion of Government.

67. I would not entirely shut her out from all hope of hereafter being restored to the favour of Government. Flagrant as her offence may appear, when judged by our own standards of what is to be expected from a lady of her rank, due allowance must be made for her circumstances, especially for the bad school in which she has been brought up, and the bad set by which she has been surrounded.

68. As regards these people, I cannot say whether they carried their peculiarities with them, as being the most disaffected and intriguing of their class at Sattara, or whether they acquired additional skill in intrigue at Benares; but it is a singular and undoubted fact, that in every kind of false speaking and acting the Brahmins who have returned from serving the ex-Raja of Benares are as much more accomplished than those who have remained at Sattara, as is a London thief when compared with the clumsy burglar of a country neighbourhood.

69. What is now most desirable is a striking example of the truth, that any attempt to gain any end, however legitimate, by indirect means, is not only useless, but likely to fail, and entail loss and disgrace on the party making the attempt; and provided the example be made in a manner to admit of no doubt or mistake, I would make every possible allowance for defects of education and misfortunes of position in the case of the offender who is highest in rank, though not perhaps morally the most culpable of the parties principally concerned.

70. I should have mentioned that the conduct of the three Renawekurs having clearly subjected them to prosecution for a conspiracy to effect a corrupt and illegal purpose, they were brought to trial, convicted, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment. The proceedings will accompany my detailed report on the case in which they are concerned.

Sattara, Commissioner's Office,
27 March 1850.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*,
Commissioner.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, April 1850.

No. 76 of 1850.—Political Department.

(O. N. 302.)

No. 192.

From *H. B. E. Frere*, Esq., Commissioner in Sattara, to *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

IN continuation of my report, No. 75, of the 27th instant, I have the honour to submit the details of the case in which Gozra Sahib, the daughter of the ex-Raja, was mixed up in some attempts to secure, by corrupt means, a favourable consideration of her application for an addition to her pension, and aid to pay her debts.

2. The report will unavoidably contain many repetitions of what is stated more briefly in my previous letter.

3. It is (as I have already more than once intimated to Government) several months since I found reason to think that some of the people who had come with Gozra Sahib from Benares, had urged on the Ranees and their advisers the necessity for employing vakeels in Bombay, and if necessary in England, to advocate their cause and propitiate influential people, after the fashion of the ex-Raja's agents. I had repeatedly warned the Ranees against listening to such advice, and appealed to Gozra Sahib, as being able to speak from her own knowledge of the certain ruin which any reliance on such means would bring on the party who might employ them.

4. On such occasions she was always very emphatic in confirming what I said, and in assuring the Ranees of her own conviction that their own safety lay in reliance on the British Government, and on the advice they might receive from its authorised agents and representatives.

5. About three months ago, Anund Rao Rajey Shirke, commonly called Anna Sahib Shirke, who is first cousin to the late and ex-Raja, and who had always evinced a very natural and lively interest in the affairs of his cousin, Gozra Sahib, told me confidentially, on what he intimated to be her authority, and on that of the second Ranee, that some intrigues of the kind above alluded to were on foot, and had taken a definite shape; that they were countenanced by the eldest and youngest Ranees, and by two of their confidential advisers, and directed by Madhow Rao Govind, the native agent, who had advised the employment of the Karbharee of Balla Sahib Rastia, and had himself received a retainer of 1,500 rupees, under pretence of a present on the birth of a child.

6. He added, with every expression of grief and shame, that the intrigue could not have succeeded had not the conduct of the elder and youngest Ranee been the reverse of prudent or respectable; and proceeded to give me very minute and disgusting details, which, if true, as he assured me they were, would have fully justified all his apprehensions for the future credit of his family. Similar reports very shortly afterwards reached me from a variety of apparently unconnected quarters.

7. Of the young man, Anna Sahib himself, though not remarkable for judgment or ability, I had every reason to think well; his father, the late Mama Sahib Senaputty, had been, and his brother was, the most respectable and able of all the Sattara sirdars, and he seemed anxious to follow in their steps.

8. There was apparently no conceivable motive for his fabricating such a story, so ruinous to the character of the principal members of his family. The testimony of the second Ranee, to judge from the character she bore, was unexceptionable; and though I might have been less disposed to accept Gozra Sahib's evidence unsupported, she had no apparent motive for misleading me, while it was very possible she might be anxious to recover lost ground, by proving her freedom from all connexion with any irregularities which might exist.

9. With respect to the stories themselves, little probable as I hoped and believed them to be, yet I was not prepared to say of them, or of anything else of the kind, that they were incredible or impossible.

10. As regarded Rao Sahib Maddowroo's retainer of 1,500 rupees, there were added circumstances of time and place, which enabled me at once to put the assertion to the proof. I lost no time in doing so, in such a manner as gave least time or opportunity for preparation to meet the charge, and was glad to find that the result confirmed my previous high opinion of his character.

11. With respect to any plan for employing an agent to intrigue in Bombay or elsewhere, I satisfied myself that if any such scheme were in contemplation, it was still in embryo, and had not developed itself in any overt act; I therefore contented myself with warning the parties indicated, as I had over and over again done previously, of the folly and certain ruin of any such course, and received as on every previous occasion, their assurance that nothing of the kind had been or would be attempted with their consent.

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12. With regard to the private conduct of the Ranees, of which Anna Sahib and others were evidently most anxious, I should take notice, I answered that I had nothing whatever to do with it, as long as their conduct in public was decorous, and they abstained from any breach of the law; that I had always given them good advice, and if they did not choose to take it it was no affair of mine.

13. As Anna Sahib had spoken to me in confidence, and professed to tell merely what he had heard and believed, for the purpose of putting me on my guard, I did not mention his name in any of the inquiries I made, and no one, I believe, except Mr. Coxon, was aware who my informant was; I mention this, as it precludes the supposition that what subsequently occurred was got up out of revenge.

14. About two months ago Madow Row Govind, the native agent, complained to me that he found Anna Saheb Sirké had been telling several people whom he named, stories similar to those which had previously reached my ears, and begged I would call on Anna Saheb to state his authority, and sift the reports to their origin.

15. Anna Saheb was not in Sattara at the time his brother, the Sir Lushkur, stated that he knew nothing of the reports, or of their origin, but would write and ask Anna Saheb; but before the latter could return, the affair assumed another shape, and it appeared on inquiring further, that he, Anna Saheb Sirké himself, had been going about attempting to raise money, for the purpose as he intimated, of bribing Madow Rao Govind, and other higher officers of the British Government.

16. What was elicited in the course of the inquiry which ensued, may be learnt from the inclosures, but the following is a summary of some of the principal facts.

Enclosures,
Nos. 28, 31, 32.

17. It will be seen that Anna Saheb Sirké is stated to have first made himself very busy about May last, in getting up, or pretending to get up, the means of agitating in Bombay, with a view to get the order for the annexation of Sattara reversed. It does not however appear, that he ever did more than talk on this subject, and therefore had this been all, it might have been considered hardly worthy of notice, but for the infamous imputations against servants of Government, in which he is stated to have indulged, and which, considering Anna Saheb's rank and position, should not I think be treated with the silent contempt which would otherwise befit them.

Enclosures,
Nos. 1 to 3, 28,
29, 32, 33, 34.

18. He next appears, about August last, to have shown certain jewels of Gozra Sahib's to two of the principal sowkars in the city, and attempted to raise money on the jewels from them on her account, for the avowed purpose of spending it as secret service money on officers of the British Government, either in Sattara or Bombay. A brother of Govind Rao, the well known dewan of the ex-Raja, appears as having had something to do with the negotiations at this stage of the business, apparently in the hope that he was himself to be appointed dewan to Gozra Saheb.

Enclosure, No. 4.

19. The parties first applied to, having declined to have anything to do with the transaction, application was next made to one Gokuldass Tejeeram, a young money lender, with whom his elder brother had dissolved partnership, in consequence of his fondness for dabbling in such intrigues, in preference to more legitimate business.

20. Gokuldass was a most unwilling witness, but it appeared from his admissions that he had communications relative to the loan with Gozra Saheb herself, that he had every reason to believe he was lending money to her, and understood it was to be applied to secret service of some kind.

21. The loan was not ultimately effected through Anna Saheb Sirke, and the only link of connexion between him and this transaction, as apparent in the statements of the witnesses, is that the jewels pawned were the same as those on which he had been trying to raise money from other parties. The immediate agents were Appa Renaveekur, one of the carcoons whom I had been obliged to insist on Gozra Saheb dismissing, and his father, who had been formerly employed in the Raja's Adawlut, and dismissed and punished for some fraud, and who had latterly lived chiefly in Poonah.

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22. The sum they obtained from Gokuldass was 941 rupees. That the transaction was not a loan in the ordinary course of business is proved by the way in which the money was borrowed; for Gozra Saheb, in the son's name, transferred to the father's account, and really paid, as Gozra Saheb affirms, to herself; but it would appear pretty clear that she never saw a rupee of it, and that it was embezzled by her agents, under pretence of being used in her service. The difficulty of saying what really became of the money arises from the circumstances that no two of the statements of Gozra Saheb and her agents agree either with one another or with the other proved facts of the case; and all deny that they kept any accounts of how the money was spent.

23. Appa Renavekur at first asserted that it was borrowed to meet her current expenses, and, considering her rank, some concealment of the real parties might be natural in such a transaction, however innocent; but its true nature might be proved without the other evidence which is forthcoming, by the mode in which the money was paid, not in current rupees, nor in any other shape in which it could serve the purpose of meeting Gozra Saheb's ordinary disbursements, but in gold and a hoondee.

24. The explanation of the cause of taking a hoondee for part of the money, though unsatisfactory in the extreme, was not obviously false; but the receipt of part payment in gold is clearly inconsistent with any of the explanations given, or with any honest purpose. Gozra Saheb could not want the gold for ornaments, because she was pledging ornaments, as her agent states, for money to meet her ordinary disbursements; for the same reason, it could not be to lay by that she got it. These are the only two purposes for which people not traders by profession usually require gold, unless it be to offer as a bribe, for which purpose it is, as is well known, very commonly used, on account of its small bulk and the ease with which it is melted, and its recognition rendered impossible without risk of loss. When these circumstances are taken in conjunction with the previous intimations of Anna Saheb and Appa Renavekur above described, when trying to borrow money on these very same jewels, it is almost impossible to resist the conviction that the gold was taken to bribe, or under pretence of bribing some one.

25. All this is irrespective of the evidence subsequently obtained of the mode in which the money had actually been expended.

26. In corroboration of this view comes the circumstance, to be noted hereafter, that the money was not entered in Gozra Saheb's very voluminous accounts, where it could not have failed to be found had it been borrowed for any legitimate purpose, and that the Renavekurs deny having kept any account of it, or any regular accounts of any kind; an assertion not only inconsistent with the universal practice of Bramins of their occupation and rank in life, but with the fact, apparent from their papers, that they did business as money-lenders, and had dealings as traders to a considerable extent both at Sattara and Poonah.

27. When examined by me on the afternoon of the 18th ultimo, Gokuldass admitted that the emerald ear-rings belonging to Gozra Saheb, pledged to him by Appa Renavekur, were then at his shop, and this was confirmed by Renavekur himself. It seemed to me, therefore, that it would be desirable and only fair to Gozra Saheb, before proceeding further, to refer to her, tell her distinctly what appeared, learn how far she was a party to the transaction, and if she had been imposed upon, make her a party in bringing the impostors to justice.

28. I accordingly went immediately to call on her, accompanied by Lieutenant Sandford. I have already briefly stated to Government what passed, and an official memorandum of the interview is among the enclosures; and I need not, therefore, here repeat the details of how she endeavoured to throw me off my guard by professions of gratitude for my frankness and candour; how, while I was sitting with her, she secretly sent to get back the jewels she had pledged, swearing to me meantime, in the most solemn manner, that she had never pledged any at all, and denying all knowledge of such a person as Gokuldass, while her messenger was terrifying his brother into giving up the jewels, and substituting a forgery for the true memorandum of the pledge.

Paras. 51 to 53 of
my letter, No. 75,
of the 27th March
1850.

No. 8.

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29. I have also already stated to Government how the second day after this interview, when she found I had discovered the truth, she confessed to having told me a tissue of falsehoods; and, on my telling her that I was ready then to go into the proof of anything she might tell me as being the real truth, how she told me another falsehood, more palpable, though less capable of disproof, than any she had told me before.

30. It will appear from the above abbreviated details, &c. of the transaction recorded at length in the enclosures :

1st. That Anna Saheb Shirkey busied himself to raise money to be spent in some secret service ostensibly connected with bribery of British functionaries, with a view, first of averting the annexation of Sattara, and subsequently of benefiting Gozra Saheb, by procuring for her a liberal allowance.

2d. That, in the latter case, operations, with which his connexion is clearly traceable, but conducted by the Ranavekurs, were sanctioned by Gozra Saheb, who gave her countenance to their schemes for borrowing money to be spent on her account. The details of only one transaction, to the extent of under 1,000 rupees, are ascertained; but there seems good reason to suppose that she had parted with and pledged jewels to the value of more than 5,000 rupees.

3d. That it is difficult to say to what extent she was a dupe, really believing that the money was to be spent in bribery, but the balance of evidence is in favour of the supposition that she believed the money was really so expended.

4th. That, with regard to the real ultimate disposal of the money, it appears that something was spent on an agent in Bombay, but probably not more than sufficient to keep up the farce of something being done, and to induce Gozra Saheb to go on paying.

31. On this point the Ranavekurs are the only parties from whom, or from whose accounts, the truth might be elicited.

They denied keeping any accounts, and the papers found in their house at Sattara did little more than prove the falsehood of this denial; still they prove some circumstances which are more than suspicious regarding the destination of this money. I would particularly refer to the enclosures noted in the margin,* and the remarks appended to them, from which it will be seen,

* Nos. 23 to 27 and 38.

Vide Encl. No. 27.

1st. That there was a purvoo, named Hybut Rao Shikarkhane, once in the Raja's employ, but now a waiter on Providence in Bombay, who gave out that he was employed by Gozra Saheb to watch her interests there.

Vide Encl. No. 23. and No. 27.

2d. That the father of Ranevekur gave this man, by his own account, 175 rupees, for what purpose he will not say; but he says it was not as loan, nor as charity, nor as wages, nor to expend on Gozra Saheb's account, but because Hybut Rao told him he was in Gozra Saheb's service.

Vide Encl. No. 27.

3d. That, from this man's letters to Ranavekur, it is apparent that they had a common employer, whom Ranavekur, senior, states was Gozra Saheb, and common objects.

Ibid.

4th. That among those objects still to be attained, was the liquidation of Gozra Saheb's debts, and the employment of 26 of her followers.

5th. That some other parts of the same business, in which both were employed, had been already accomplished, as Hybutrao infers, by his intervention; but we are left to conjecture what they were. Sudaseopunt does not affirm, but leaves it to be inferred, that they were connected with Gozra Saheb.

Ibid.

6th. That one of their subjects of dispute was the price obtained, or to be obtained, for some emeralds.

32. Now, considering that, as far as can be seen, these Ranavekurs got exclusive possession of the money which they borrowed on the emerald ornaments, to be expended as "secret service" money on Gozra Saheb's behalf, that we find the father engaged in such a correspondence with Hybut Rao, and advancing him money in such an unaccountable way, while Hybut Rao set up as being the agent for managing Gozra Saheb's affairs in Bombay, it becomes, I think, impossible to resist the conclusion that the Ranavekurs were either the dupes or the accomplices of Hybut Rao, in his schemes for getting money from Gozra Saheb, under pretence of carrying through her business in Bombay.

33. Finally, it is clear, that whatever her connexion with these transactions, Gozra

Gozra Saheb resorted to most unjustifiable falsehoods and artifices to conceal the truth, when inquiry was made regarding them.

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34. There is nothing to show the precise extent of Anna Sahib Sirkey's connexion with, or complicity in, the borrowing business; probably his associates soon found him too incautious to be trusted far. It is still more difficult to decide what could have been his motive for the falsehoods he volunteered to me. Whether it was for any fixed purpose, or merely that he followed the vague promptings of a restless mischievous mind, naturally fond of slander and intrigue, I cannot guess; but the stories came to me from so many different and apparently unconnected sources, as to bespeak a considerable degree of art and care in setting them going.

35. As to the future, it is for the Right honourable the Governor in Council to decide what would be fitting notice of the part taken by Gozra Saheb and Anna Sahib Sirkey in these transactions.

36. With regard to the former, I have already stated my own views in my previous letter on the subject.

37. With respect to Anna Sahib Shirkey, I think he would be sufficiently punished by ordering him to live in retirement at his own village of Dherwun, in the Unjunwell talooka, making any reduction that Government may think fit in his allowance of 150 rupees, as one of the late Raja's mankuries, and informing him that his Lordship in Council spares himself the pain of inflicting further punishment, out of respect to the memory of his father and uncle (the late Senaputty and late Raja), and the high character borne by his elder brother, the present Sir Luskur.

38. It will be seen from Enclosure 37, that on his return to Sattara all the depositions affecting him were read over to him, and he was told that he might call for and cross-examine any of the deponents; this, with one exception, which he afterwards retracted, he declined doing; he was then requested to explain,

1st. His proposition to send an agent to Bombay to agitate and bribe Government servants.

39. This he simply denied.

2d. His connexion with plans for raising money for Gozra Saheb, ostensibly to be employed by her in Bombay.

40. He answered that it was true he wanted to borrow money, but it was for his own private use.

3d. His assertion that the Ranees were sending an agent to Bombay.

41. He replied that he said so on the authority of Gunputrao, a brother of the Furnees, but he prevaricated and evaded when pressed for particulars; and when Gunputrao was called in and confronted with him, all he could say was, "It had been his daily talk to me for months, what details could I give."

4th. His slander of the Ranees.

42. To this he gave the same answer. He at first denied having mentioned any reports of the kind to any one, but almost immediately recollecting that he had told them to me, he admitted he had done so as a matter of duty on Gunputrao's authority, but had never told any one but me. I reminded him then of several persons, besides those whose depositions are enclosed, to whom I know he had told the same stories; at the same time, among the rest, Mr. Lester, the head clerk, and he ended by the usual admission, "Whatever the Sahib thinks right, is true."

5th. His account of the bribe received by Madow Row Govind, native agent.

43. To this he gave a similar answer.

44. With regard to his assertion that Gunputrao Furnees was his sole authority for all these stories, I need only observe that, in the first place, he distinctly told me that he spoke on the authority of the second Rance and

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Gozra Sahib. Moreover, Gunputrao Furnees was himself included among those who were represented to me at the time as most culpable among the servants of the Ranees. This representation was not made to me directly by Unna Sahib, but I have little doubt now, from a number of minute circumstances, but that it came from him. This circumstance would have made me doubtful of the accusation, that Gunputrao was the author of the calumny, without any reference to his character, which stands very high, and I believe deservedly so; and the bearing of the second parties, when confronted with each other, which was as favourable to him as it was damnatory to his adversary.

45. It will, I am sure, be very satisfactory to the Right honourable the Governor in Council to know, that as far as I have been able to learn, the outward conduct of all three Ranees has been hitherto very decorous, and that I have no reason to believe that their conduct in private ever gave any foundation for what I believe to be the atrocious calumnies circulated regarding them.

46. I trust that my proceedings throughout this inquiry, which has occupied me, much to the prejudice of other duties, at the busiest time of the year, may be approved.

Vide Encl. No. 3.

47. I would also beg to point out, that it is possible something may yet be learnt of the Ranavekurs and their plans from Hybut Rrao, from Madapa Naik, Anna Shapoorkur, or Myaram Dajee, should Government think it worth while to continue the inquiry further.

Commissioner's Office,
28 March 1850.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*,
Commissioner.

QUESTIONS which may be put to Mayaram Dajee, Vakeel in the Sudder Adawlut, Bombay.

Do you know Sudasew Ramchunder Renawekur, or either of his sons?

Have you ever been employed by him or his sons on any, and what, business, within the last 15 months?

Have you ever been employed on behalf of Gozra Sahib, the daughter of the ex-raja of Sattara; and if so, when, how, and by whom?

In the annexed original, a letter from you to Renawekur, found in that person's possession, you say "nothing is yet settled regarding Sattara;" to what inquiry of his does that expression refer?

What is the money entered as paid to the three carkoons in Renawekur's account, and to which you allude in your letter?

N.B.—If he denies having been employed by the Renawekurs, the entries in Sudasew Pant's accounts of money paid to him might be shown to him, with a request he will state anything he has to say regarding them.

He may in particular be asked, What is the "minute" for translating which into English money is entered as paid? It is clear this is no minute of any Sudder Judge in the Hoondasseeree's case, because the "minute" was translated while Renawekur was in Bombay, and the letter from this vakeel to Renawekur, written after the latter had returned to Poonah, shows that the case in the Sudder had not then come on.

QUESTIONS to be put to Hybut Row Shikarkhanee, who is to be found at Shewram Bhutwyde's, in Phunnuswarree, Bombay.

Do you know Suddasew Ramchunder Renawekur, or either of his sons?

Have you been employed by him or his sons on any, and what, business, within the last 15 months?

Have

Have you ever been employed by or on behalf of Gozra Sahib, the daughter of the ex-raja of Sattara, and if so, when, how, and by whom?

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Annexed is a copy of an account kept by Renawekur, showing various sums as paid to you; for whom, or on what account, were these sums paid to you?

Annexed are two letters from you to Renawekur; what is your explanation of the passages underlined?

In a deposition, of which a copy is sent, Renawekur says that you gave out you were employed by some one on behalf of Gozra Sahib; who was the person who so employed you?

N.B.—If Madassa Naik Anna Shapoorkur, with whom Renawekur had an account, would show his account with this Hybut Row, and the letter of advice (peth) on which Hybut Row was to get 100 rupees of Renawekur's, the entries accordingly probably suggest further questions to be put to Hybut Row.

TRANSLATION of a Mahratta Letter, without Signature or Address, found among the Papers of Sudasew Punt Renaveekur, and said by him to have been written to him by Hybutrao, a Purvoo, in Bombay.

A. C.

All is well here up to 13th of Magh Wud (9th or 10th February 1850). I wrote to you about the lodging-house expenses, but no answer of any kind has come on the subject. You wrote on the 5th of Poush Wud (3 January 1850) that "it was not consistent with my honourable disposition to spoil the business of our employer (ayjman);" and is it honourable, pray, after I have not spoiled (the employer's) business, and without considering (my) fidelity, (that you should) omit to pay my lodging expenses, and send me begging back to my home, and only give me a promise? Remember your Creator, and answer me this. If you omit to answer me this, you will disregard my adjuration by (the god) Sideshwar. The gomastha (the plural is used probably from respect) came here, and I told him what had happened. He answered "that he had informed (the employer) in the clause about the 13th, and (asked) on what grounds did you do so, when you had the price (or rate) of the emeralds, &c.; after which he (*Query*, a third party?) gave such answers as he had to give. Thus they are still trying to make matters meet. He went away yesterday; when he gets there (*Query*, to Sattara?) he will recommend himself by saying he did it himself. I therefore tell you that you may make it known beforehand.

As to what is still to be brought about in the two matters relating to the 26 men and the debts, I have done nothing hitherto, and I will do nothing hereafter. Therefore, let the man who is to manage it, so manage and apply himself from thence, that you will fully understand how it is managed, (an ironical way of saying, "Let him try and see what a failure he will make of it.")

Have you any fear of God in forming such a plan, as to tell me, "after I have myself fully settled the matter about the emeralds, it is to be explained (*Query*, to the employer at Poonah or Sattara?) and so send for me without paying my lodging expenses? After deceiving me, you get your own way in the business about the emeralds. In this I think you have got all your future business happily concluded (ironical). Be it so. By the mercy of God, when we meet we will talk about it. But just tell me whether the plan you formed, not to give me my subsistence money, and set me to spread my cloth (to receive alms as a beggar) to take away my character, seems to you consistent with your honourable character after the promise you made me? Then, though I wrote to you that, if the employer will not allow it, "I will remember the Creator, and pay it back as a debt." Yet you plan to find some defect (in my conduct). This is honourable conduct, and you have acted in keeping your promise in a manner becoming a banker. I shall be eternally grateful for this; and you have acted so that it will be remembered for generations (ironically). Is this all the fruit of believing your promise as an exalted Bramin? Well, be it so. Write, at least, so much in answer to this, as to say whether you will pay the lodging expenses or not. Then I will go and beg at a house or two, and manage here and there. I will go to the house of some great householder, make use of your name,

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spread out my garment, smite myself on the face, and beg, and reckon this as all the fruit of my connexion with you (ironically). Now, if you refuse to answer, I adjure you by the feet of your father. Be it known, this is my representation.

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere,*
Commissioner.

Note.—It is not very easy to translate the studied ambiguity with which this, like most other Mahratta letters, is written. It is apparent, from a comparison of this letter with the statements of the party to whom it was sent,—

1. That the writer and receiver (Sudasew Punt states they were himself and Hybutrao) had had common objects, and a common employer. Sudasew Punt says that employer was Gozra Sahib, though he denies the writer had any ground for calling her his (Sudasew Punt's) employer.

2. That Hybutrao boasts having managed part of the business entrusted to him.

3. That a person whom the writer calls the gomashtha, had been to Bombay, and was going to boast on his return (to Sattara), that something which had been done at Bombay, had been done by him.

4. That there was a dispute between the parties regarding the price of some emeralds, or the rate at which they had been valued.

5. That there were two matters still to be settled, one regarding "26 men," the other some "debts." The 26 men, Sudasew Punt allows, meant so many followers of Gozra Sahib's who were unprovided with situations; and the "debts" were her debts, which she hoped the Government would help her to liquidate. It may be fairly deduced from this, that the other business, which it is intimated had been settled, related also to Gozra Sahib.

Qy. Could it be any recommendation of an increase to her pension, which the writer wished it to be supposed he had been influential in obtaining?

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere,*
Commissioner.

The second letter found in Sudasew Punt Renaveeker's papers is addressed to "Rajashri Anna" (which Sudasew says means himself), and came, as he states, from Hybutrao, dated Maghwud 8th (4 February 1850), and acknowledges a letter of Maghwud 6th (1 February 1850). It is principally taken up with details about 15 rupees, allowed to the writer, and the only points of any moment deducible from it are,—

1st. That the writer had been sent for to leave Bombay, and replied he could not do so without money for lodging and travelling expenses.

2d. That the writer offered himself to repay any money so advanced, if "the employer should" refuse; "the employer" being, Sudasew Punt says, Gozra Sahib.

3d. That the writer did not think any benefit would follow his going to Sattara; that Sudasew Punt had come down to Bombay; the "schemes which may have been laid would be carried, by any one who had power to do so," to a successful end.

The conclusion I should be inclined to draw from this was, that Sudasew Punt had been sent down to Bombay to see what Hybutrao, who had undertaken to carry through Gozra Sahib's business, was about; and that on the report made by him after returning to Sattara, Hybutrao had been recalled, and was unwilling to go.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere,*
Commissioner.

LIST of Accompaniments to the Commissioner's Letter to Government, No. 76; dated 28 March 1850.

Nos.	Nos.
1. Deposition of Dagee Oodaram Dangee, Sowcar of Sattara; dated 19 February 1850.	19. Deposition of Sudaseo Ramchunder, Carkoon; dated 19 February 1850.
2. Deposition of Narrain Wittul Mahajunee, a Pensioner; dated 20 February 1850.	20. Deposition of Appajee Sudaseo Renaveekur; dated 18 February 1850.
3. Deposition of Bhugwandass Teyjeeram Gogur; dated 19 February 1850.	21. Deposition of Hurree Sudaseo Renaveekur; dated 20 February 1850.
4. Deposition of Gokuldass Teyjeeram, Devee, Sowcar of Sattara; dated 20 February 1850.	22. Proceedings of the Sattara Criminal Court; dated 20 February 1850.
5. Deposition of Mutharam Teyjeeram Davee, Sowcar of Sattara; dated 19 February 1850.	23. Memorandum of sums spent by Sudaseo Punt Renaveekur in Bombay.
6. Deposition of Babajee Luchmeechund Devee Gogur; dated 20 February 1850.	24. A Mahratta Letter, without signature or address, found among the papers of Sudaseo Punt Renaveekur.
7. Deposition of Krustnajeve Govind, alias Dajeeba Dessayee, Carkoon in the service of Gokuldass; dated 20 February 1850.	25. The second Letter found among the papers of Sudaseo Punt Renaveekur.
8. Memorandum of an interview between the Commissioner and Gozra Sahib, on the evening of the 18th February 1850.	26. A Letter from Myaram Dajee Wukeel in the Sudr Adawlut in Bombay to Sudaseo Punt Renaveekur.
9. Deposition of Suyajee Bin Dajee Mahratta; dated 19 February 1850.	27. A Letter found among the papers of Sudaseo Ramchunder; dated 18th/19th February 1850.
10. Deposition of Hurreechundru Rao Wullud Rajeyshwur Rao Toowar; dated 20 February 1850.	28. Depositions of Mahadajee Gungadhur Putwurdhun, Wukeel to the Punt Pritty Nidhee; dated 18 February 1850.
11. Deposition of Ramajee Bin Seedojee, Bédké; dated 20 February 1850.	29. Depositions of Bhicajee Crustu Suhursraboodhey of Sattara; dated 19 February 1850.
12. Deposition of Amritrao Mohitey Ilkloojkur; dated 20 February 1850.	30. Depositions of Chinnajee Chintamun Mahajunee; dated 22 February 1850.
13. Memorandum from Rao Sahib Madhow Rao Govind, Native Agent, to the Commissioner at Sattara; dated 20 February 1850.	31. Depositions of Wassoodeo Crustu Chitness; dated 22 February 1850.
14. An original Bond, specifying the Ornaments mortgaged with Gokuldass Teyjeeram Devee by Appajee Sudaseo Renaveekur; dated A. D. 1849-50.	32. Depositions of Gunnessh Rughoonath Khadakur, a servant of the Raj Aduca; dated 20 February 1850.
15. "Koka" of a Hoondée for 350 rupees, drawn on Bechurdass, Maneekchund of Bombay.	33. Depositions of Ramajee Venk.esh Naik Shiralkur; dated 22 February 1850.
16. Extract of an account current in Guzrathee in the name of Appajee Sudaseo Renaveekur; dated A. D. 1849-50.	34. Deposition of Gungadhur Bullal Bhédéy; dated 22 February 1850.
17. Memorandum drawn up consequent, and a search made into the records of accounts of Gozra Sahib, to ascertain the correctness of the transactions between Appa Renaveekur and the shop of Gookooldass of Sattara; dated 21 February 1850.	35. Deposition of Apajee Anajee Augul, shopkeeper at Sattara; dated 22 February 1850.
18. An original Bond executed to Tejeeram Devee by Sudaseo Ramchunder Renaveekur; dated A. D. 1849-50.	36. Deposition of Suratrām Luchmeedass Marwadee of Sattara; dated 22 February 1850.
	37. Statement made by Anund Rao Rajey Sirkey Oorf Unna Sahib Sirkey; dated 5 March 1850.
	38. Deposition made by Sudaseo Ramchundru Renaveekur, Carkoon of Sattara; dated 13 March 1850.

Sattara Commissioner's Office,
28 March 1850.

No. 1.

TRANSLATION of a Deposition, on Oath, of *Dajee Oodeyram Dangey*, Sowcar of Sattara; Age, 48; Caste, Bramin.

DEPOSES that one day, about eight months ago, Anna Sahib Shirkey called at my shop, and said he wanted to negotiate a loan of 7,000 rupees through my assistance. I asked what he wanted the money for? He said Gozra Sahib wanted it, and required the loan to be effected on his (Anna Sahib's) own responsibility, without pledging any of her jewels for the amount. The following day he again came, accompanied by a carkoon named Reynawekur, and two hoojrias, who said that there could be no objection to the loan asked being given to Anna Sahib on his personal security. I offered to do the business, provided Bowa Sahib became surety, and promised to repay the debt in the event of Gozra Sahib failing to do so within a given period, to be specified in the bond. Anna Sahib said, "Bowa Sahib's signature is not to be had; you can have mine." I refused compliance without Bowa Sahib's signature; they then rose and left.

That same evening, Anna Sahib, being at the house of Narrayen Mahajunee, sent to call me. On going there, Narrayen Row said, "Anna Sahib gives you his personal assurance (in regard to the loan asked); take his note of hand, and give him the money." I declined compliance, and then went away. The following day, Narrayen Row asked whether I would be induced to advance the money if property were given in pledge? I inquired the nature of the property; he said they were gold ornaments, inlaid or studded with gems. I consented to receive them at two-thirds their value, taking interest (on the whole amount) at 12 annas per cent. (per mensem). A hoozria then brought the ornaments, and took them upstairs to Narrayen Row's, and I was sent for. I went, and on making an estimate of their value, found that the articles were insufficient; and said that since 7,000 rupees was the amount desired, I must have some more property, when an estimate of the whole will be

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drawn up at once. Bhugwandass was then sent for without my knowledge, and the ornaments valued. He told me that he estimated the things at 1,500 or 1,600 rupees. Before this, however, I had met Unna Saheb, and told him that if he wished to borrow money from me, I would give him it little by little, by degrees. He said he wanted the money at one time, the business being of importance. I asked what it was about? When he replied, that the Saheb (Commissioner), Bowa Saheb, and Mahadowraojee were all one (*i. e.* they have a mutual understanding); that the order relating to Gozra Saheb's business was to come to hand the next day, and that if this money be given to Mahadow Row Saheb this day, the business is sure to be settled satisfactorily. Bowa Saheb and the Saheb have become of one mind, and the Saheb has great faith in Bowa Saheb. I then said I was unable to advance the money at once, and that it would take three or four days to collect the money. After seeing the articles which were to have been pawned, I remarked to Narrayen Row that "Unna Saheb states the money is wanted for Rao Saheb; but, mark my word, Shirkey will secure this money himself. I never heard of the Rao Saheb being addicted to such practices. As for the Bae (Gozra Bae), he will deceive her by false statements; but just you watch, and see if the money ever reaches the Rao Saheb's house." I twice or thrice repeated this caution to Narrayen Row. The articles being under the required value, the transaction did not take place with me; but Bhugwandass hinted to me that possibly it might have been concluded with Gokool Goozrattee. Such are the facts of the case,

Dated 18 February 1850.

(signed) *Dajee Oodaram Dangey.*

Before me, 18 February 1850.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

Question. Have you any recollection of these three articles, viz. a pair of kap, a bindee, and a pair of bracelets, now shown you; and do you know anything connected with them?—*Answer.* I perfectly remember to have seen these very identical things up-stairs at Nana Saheb's; they were shown me by Narrayen Row Mahajunee, and were the articles which Unna Saheb was desirous of mortgaging. Dated 19 February 1850.

(signed) *Dajee Oodaram Dangey.*

Sworn before me, 19th February 1850.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

Prisoners decline to put any question to witness.

Confirmed on oath before me, 20 February 1850.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

No. 2.

DEPOSITION, on Oath, of *Nana Saheb*, alias *Narayen Row Wittul Mohajunee*; Caste, Bramin; Age, 38; Profession, a pensioner.

DEPOSES that Unna Saheb Shirkey came one day, somewhere about five or six months back, and said that Gozra Saheb wished to obtain some money at interest. Whereupon I sent for Dajeeba Dangey, and showed him the ornaments. As they were below the estimated value, the transaction between him and Dajeeba did not take place on that occasion; but it was at that very time (I remember) Dajee Dangey told me, "Unna Saheb says, the rupees are wanted to be given to Mahadow Row Saheb for some business of Gozra Saheb; but I, who am in the habit of observing his conduct, never heard anything like it. Beware, therefore; keep out of this." I replied, I was not aware of this, and inquired how he came to know it? whereupon he told me that Unna Saheb had told him so (*viz.* that the money was to be paid to Rao Saheb, &c.), and at the same time desired that I would satisfy myself by inquiring of him. I accordingly did so, when Unna Saheb told me he was obtaining the loan to give to Mahadow Row Saheb, for some business of Gozra Saheb. Whereupon I distinctly advised him, if he wished to give any money (in the shape of recompense), he had better do so after the business was done, otherwise the possibilities were that in the end it will neither be the one thing nor the other (*i. e.* you will not only lose your money, but will not accomplish the object in view), and desired him to ponder well what had been told him before he acted in the matter. Subsequently, I did assist in trying to persuade Dangey to perfect the negotiation, but whence, or through whom, the affair was finally settled, I know not.

Before this, when the order for the annexation of the country arrived, Unna Saheb and I were seated one day a little way in front of the Wada, when he went on soliloquizing, in a seemingly anxious and distressed state of mind, on the extinction of the Maharatta Government, and said, "If anybody had been deputed to Bombay to the (Governor in) Council, immediately the Maharaj died (in order to make some exertion towards continuing the

the

the Raj), such adverse times would not this day have happened; nobody did it; indeed there is not a single man in this durbar competent for such an undertaking." Two or three days subsequent to this, the Ranec Saheb, with her cortege, left for Nuhar (Mahableshwar). The above is a verbatim account of what Unna Saheb said, I have neither added nor detracted from it. Dated, 18 February 1850.

(signed) *Narayan Row Wittul*, Mahajunee.

Given before me, 18 February 1850.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

Question. Who brought the ornaments to you?—*Answer.* Unna Saheb Shirkey told me, that Rama Bedka would bring me some ornaments belonging to Gozra Sahib, which he desired should be shown to a soucar, and information obtained as to the amount they would realise if mortgaged; they were accordingly brought by Ramjee, as previously arranged by Unna Saheb; when I showed them to Bhugwandass and Dajeeba Dangey, and returned them to Ramjee, acquainting Unna Saheb that the soucars were prepared to give 1,000 or 1,200 rupees on the articles.

What talk had you with Unna Saheb regarding the appointment of Dewan (to Gozra Saheb)?—Unna Saheb used to say to me, "I will get you appointed Gozra Saheb's Dewan," but I could never tell whether this was true or false. After this, I one day went to Unna Saheb's house; Bowa Saheb and Unna Saheb were sitting there. The Unna Saheb said, "Nana Saheb" (deponent) is a very good respectable man; you should "get him appointed Gozra Saheb's Dewan." After this, Bowa Saheb said, "He is a man of old family," and from early times a retainer of "her family; it would be a very good thing." This is all that passed. Dated, 19 February 1850.

Attested as before.

Here is a box of jewels belonging to Gozra Saheb, out of which three ornaments are shown you; do you recognize any of them?—I have seen the articles now shown me; viz., a pair of "kap," with emeralds; a "bindee," with rubies and pearls; and a pair of "pathas," with precious stones. They are the identical things sent to me by Unna Saheb, as agreed upon by the hands of Rama Bedka, in the service of Gozra Saheb, which I showed to Bhugwandass and Dajee Dangey. Dated 20 February 1850.

(signed) *Narayan Rao Wittul*, Mahajeenee.

The prisoners have no question to put.

Attested as before.

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

No. 3.

TRANSLATION of a Deposition, on Oath, of *Bhugwandass Tejguram*; Caste, Goozur; Age, 40; Profession, Banker.

DEPOSES it was one day about seven or eight months ago, that on receiving a message from Dajeepa Dongey, to say I was wanted, I went over; it was to the house of Narayan Rao Mahajunee, *alias* Nana Saheb, where were seated both Nana Saheb himself, and Dajeepa Dungey. They conducted me to a room up-stairs, and showed me some jewels, when Dajeepa said they were brought by Appa Reynavekur to pledge for Goozra Saheb, to whom they belonged, she being in want of money to meet some expenses at the Durbar, of a delicate (or secret) nature, in connexion with her affairs. I remarked it was then night, and said I would call and test the ornaments the next day. Having gone over the day following, and examined and valued the ornaments, Dajeepa said, that Unna Saheb Shirkey had brought about this affair of the mortgage; that Unna Saheb had said the money was wanted for Rao Saheb to enable him to meet the expenses of the Durbar. I then drew up a memorandum of the ornaments, setting forth their respective prices; four or five days subsequently, Gokul Goozar sent for me, and showing me the very identical ornaments, desired that I should value them. I inquired whose they were? He replied that they were from a family or house of distinction, (and added) from Gozra Saheb; she wants to raise money upon them; it is an affair requiring secrecy, so don't mention to any one. "What business is it of mine?" I answered. This is all I know about the affair.

Before this, however, in the month of Wyshakhu (April and May), about the time when the order for the annexation arrived, Unna Saheb Shirkey called at my shop one day, and began saying that had any one been deputed to Bombay to Mr. Willoughby in connexion with the affairs of this state, and won him over by some small outlay, the affair would long since have been satisfactorily settled, and the kingdom of the Maharatta people (thereby) perpetuated, and they saved the mortification of witnessing an event so unpropitious; in this way he spoke. This is a true statement. Dated, 18 February 1850.

(signed) *Bhugwandass Tejguram*.

Before me, 18 February 1850.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

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Sahib.

Question. Do you recognize any of the three articles now shown you?—*Answer.* These three ornaments, viz., the “kapjod,” set with emeralds; the bindee, with rubies; and patha, with diamonds, are the very same Narayen Rao Mahajunee and Dajeeba Dangey showed to me, and got me to put a valuation on them in the Dewan’s house, and inquired what they would realise if mortgaged. I perfectly recognise them.

Dated, 19 February 1850.

(signed) *Bhugwandass Teyjuram.*

Sworn before me, 19 February 1850.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

The prisoners have no question to put.

Dated 20 February 1850.

Before me, February 1850.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

No. 4.

TRANSLATION of a Deposition given, on Oath, by *Gokaldass Tajeram Davee Sowcar*, Inhabitant of Sattara, aged 26 years; Employment, that of a Shroff; Caste, Goozrattee.

DEPOSES that about seven or eight months ago, Unna Saheb Shirkey called on me one day, and said that Gozra Saheb wanted 10,000 rupees from me, 5,000 rupees on some jewels she intends to mortgage, and 5,000 as a loan; when I replied that I could not agree to the latter; after which a sepoy of Gozra Saheb’s and Appa Ranavekur came to me and said that Gozra Saheb wanted to see me. On my doing so, she requested me to advance her the amount in question, and receive in pledge some jewellery, to which I agreed. She then gave me one pair “kups” set in emeralds, and a bhickbole set in pearls, which I retained, after getting them valued by Bhugwandass, and advanced her the sum, about 900 rupees; after which Appa Renavekur passed a bond, in his own name and hand-writing, before Gozra Saheb. The way in which this transaction is entered in my fair day-book, page No. 77, is “Mittee Bhadrupad Shood Devadasee.”

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Gave a hoondie on the house of Buchurdass Mairchund, for	350	—	—
Amount on account of exchange (butta)	18	6	—
Paid in cash	22	—	—
Gave an order on Appa Aungul, for	203	—	—
TOTAL	593	6	—

Another entry in the fair day-book, page 80, “Muttee Bhadrupad Wud Treetyr.”

Gave a gold surree, value	445	10	6
Ditto, change	—	1	3
TOTAL	445	11	9

GRAND TOTAL *Rs.* 1,039 1 9

The amount of 900 rupees advanced to Gozra Saheb was credited to the name of Appa Renavekur, and debited in that of his father, Sudaseo Ramchunder, or Bhadrupad Wud Treetyr.

Question. Did Appa Ranavekur tell you on what account he borrowed this sum from you?—*Answer.* He said that he wanted it for some miscellaneous purposes.

When I first asked you the nature of this loan, what reply did you make?—I said that he wanted the money to pay some debts incurred at Bunares.

Why do you now differ from your first reply, and say that he wanted the money for some miscellaneous purposes?—Because when Unna Saheb Shirkey asked for the amount of 10,000 rupees, he told me that it was intended for the payment of some debts contracted at Bunares, and when the amount of 900 rupees was borrowed, Appa Renavekar said that it was for some miscellaneous purposes.

And as these amounts were intended to pay debts, and for miscellaneous purposes, what reasons had you for giving hoondies, gold, &c. &c.?—Because they wanted gold and hoondie, I gave them.

Given this 18 February 1850.

(signed) *Devee Gokuldass,*

By his own hand.

Before me, 18 February 1850.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

When

When you first, on the 18th of February 1850, about one o'clock, came to the Residency, where then were the kups and ballee?—When I first came to the Residency yesterday, the kups, &c., mortgaged by Gozra Saheb, was in the garret of my house, in a depository of mortgaged things. Trial and Punishment of certain Agents of Gozra Sahib.

Who asked you for the loan of 10,000 rupees, and for what purpose?—Unna Saheb Shirkey's servant came to call me, and took me to the garret of the Dewan's palace, where there were Unna Saheb Shirkey and Nanna Saheb Mahajnee. They told me that Gozra Saheb wanted 10,000 rupees, 5,000 on loan, and 5,000 after receiving in pledge some jewellery. I replied that I had not so large an amount, when they said that they would mortgage the jewellery to some other Soucar. I replied, "Very well, do so," and returned home.

When Mahajinree and Shirkey asked you for the money, what purpose did they say it was for?—They said that it was wanted for to pay Gozra Saheb's servants' wages, then due for five months; and that when the sum which was expected from the saheb (commissioner) came to hand, the amount would be repaid.

When you went to speak about the money in question, whom did you accompany?—Appa Renavekur took me along with him to Gozra Saheb's wada, where Gozra Saheb was seated behind a screen, and myself and Appa were outside, together with a Murratta, who had a pock-marked face, was tall, and whose name I know not. Gozra Saheb spoke from within, saying, "If I want a loan, will you do the business for me?" I replied in the affirmative, and went home. After the lapse of six or seven days, Appa Renavekur brought me the kup joods set in emeralds, and balla set in pearls, saying that Gozra Saheb has sent them to be mortgaged. I said that a letter was requisite from her; and he replied, that as the transaction was of a delicate nature, and should be kept secret; but that I should mortgage the jewellery and receive a yad in his name. I accordingly did so; and gave him the amount as above stated.

When you were sent home last night at eight o'clock, how did you learn what had been going on regarding the pair of kap?—Last night at eight o'clock, when the choabdar took me home, Mahader rao Govind was seated at my house; and just as I entered it, Mahader Rao Govind asked me for the kup and ballee, and said that he wanted them. I told him that they were in the garret, and that I would give them to him. Just then my brother Mathooradass whispered in my ear, and said, that about an hour ago, the kap-joad was taken away by Sudaseo Renavekur, Hurrepunt Renavekur, and a Maharata, who pledged, in return, a surree, &c. of gold, and gave a written yad. The kap-joad was given to the Maharatta, who, as soon as he had received it, ran off through the Mungulwar street. I immediately told Mahader Rao Govind of the occurrence, and gave him both the yads, viz. the one formerly given to me, and the other which was given when I was at the Residency; also the "ballee," "surree," "goap," and "kunttee"; after which we returned to the bungalow (Residency).

Did any one before broach the subject of redeeming the kap from you?—It was about 15 days after my arrival from Poonah I met Bhugwandass, who asked me if I had Gozra Saheb's kap in pledge, because Rao Saheb had told him to inquire about it; when I replied I had them. Also, about five or six days ago, Appa Renavekur came to me and said, "Take the surree, &c. of gold, and give back the kap;" when it immediately struck me that something was wrong. I therefore told him, that after examining the accounts, I would give it to him in two or four days; after which, when I was at the Residency, Hurrepunt and Sudaseo Punt came in the evening, and swindled my brother Babajee and Dajopa Dashie Karkoon out of the kap, after pledging, in return, some gold.

A yad is shown to you; do you recognise it?—Yes, I have seen this yad; it is the one made out when Appa Renavekur pledged Gozra Saheb's kap and ballee, and received 941 rupees in return; this is the same yad that I gave Mahadeo Rao yesterday. I remember it well.

Do you know anything about the other yad just shown you?—Yesterday, when I was at the bungalow, Sadaseo and Hurree Renavekur came to my house, and after frightening my brother Babajee and the karkoon Dajee, pledged some gold and gave this yad. When I went home last night at eight o'clock, Babajee showed it to me, when I gave it to the Rao Saheb. This is the same yad.

Do you recognise amongst the jewellery now shown you, the kap-joad that was pledged with you?—I recognise the kap-joad; it is the one that is studded with emeralds; it is the same one that Appa Renavekur mortgaged to me.

Dated 19 February 1850.

Signed and attested as before.

After the deposition was read to the prisoners, they were asked if they had anything to say to the witness, and replied "no."

Dated 20 February 1850.

When the three prisoners were shown to the witness, he recognised them.

Dated 20 February 1850.

Attested as before.

Do you remember the four jewels now shown you?—The surree, kantee, and goap of gold, and the ear-ring set in pearls, were given to Rao Saheb Mahadeoraojee when he came to

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my house, and these are the very same. The ear-ring set in pearls was first mortgaged to me by Appa Renavekur; the other jewels of gold were given to my brother Babjee (when I was at the residency) by Hurrepunt Renavekur, and the kap taken away instead; he also gave a yad for them, as Babjee told me.

Dated and signed, and attested as before.

(True translation.)

(signed) H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.

No. 5.

TRANSLATION of a Deposition, on solemn Affirmation, of *Matharam Tajeeram Davee*, Soncar of Sattara; Caste, Goozrattee; Age, 45 years.

DEPOSES that I, Gokool, and Babjee are brothers, but in consequence of our being at variance we do not live together. Yesterday, at about two o'clock, Gokool came to my house and said that he was called to attend at the bungalow, but was unacquainted with the cause. I told him to go and state truly all he knew.

In the evening of the same day, Bubjee came to my abode and intimated that Sudaseo Punt Renavekur had asked for the pair of kap set with diamonds. I advised him not to give them until Gokool returned. I then went outside and saw Sudaseo Punt sitting in Gokool's shop. I got very angry, and urged him not to transact business with the young boys, but to wait till Gokool came home; Sudaseo Punt then went away.

Babjee came to me again, and said that Hurree Punt has come, and complains that it may probably cost him his life, and says other words to that effect, if he fails to obtain the pair of kap. I again requested him not to give it until Gokool appeared, and went to his shop, in which I saw Hurree Punt and a Muratha with a servant. I was angry, and said to Babjee that if he would give the kap, he ought at all events to take a written paper, otherwise the consequences might prove serious. Finding my advice unheeded, I came out, when Babjee immediately placed the kap in Hurree Punt's hand. He gave it to the Muratha, who took and disappeared through the Mungulwar Peith. Hurree Punt was saying, that the Saheb has already come, or is immediately coming to Gozra Saheb's. By frightening Babjee they got the ornaments from him. I know the Muratha, but do not know his name. The Muratha accused me with some warmth of throwing obstacles in the Government business.

I then went to the bazar, and about half an hour afterwards Rao Saheb Madhowrao Govind came to the house and inquired for me. Upon my return I found Gokool had returned from the bungalow. He repeated what has passed to Rao Saheb, and gave him both the yadees, together with the golden ornaments; viz. a surree, gope, kunttee, and bhickbalee, set with pearls. Rao Sahib took them and went to the bungalow. This is what passed. I know the pair of kap; I could recognise them if shown to me. The goondees are as large as five grains of dall put together.

Dated, 19 February 1850.

Signed by Witness.

Sworn to before me.

(signed) H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.

Question. The casket belonging to Gozra Saheb is now brought, and the pair of kap shown to you for your recognition and answer.—*Answer.* This is the pair of kap set with emerald, which was taken away from Babjee on the 18th instant by Hurree Punt.

Do you know the prisoners now shown?—I recognise them. The first is Sudaseo Punt; the second, Appa Renavekur; and third, Hurree Punt.

Do you recognise the ornaments now shown, *i. e.* a golden surree, gope, kunttee, and balee set with pearls?—I recognise them. These are the ornaments that were given to the Rao Saheb Mahadow Rao Govind.

Whose ornaments are these?—Three of the ornaments were pledged by Hurree Renavekur, and the balee had been previously pledged.

Signed and attested as before.

Dated, 20 February.

(True translation.)

(signed) H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.

No. 6.

TRANSLATION of a Deposition, on Oath, of *Babajee Luchmeechund Davee*; Caste, Goozar; aged 32; Profession, Shroff.

Trial and Punishment of certain Agents of Gozra Sahib.

In consequence of a summons, received yesterday, from the bungalow (commissioner's), I attended there about the third watch (between 12 and 3 P.M.). Afterwards, a little before sunset, Sadaseo Punt Renavekur called at my house, and proposed that the pair of "kaps" be returned to him, and that he would leave some gold instead. I at first declined to comply, and then consulted my brother, Mutharam. He told me not to give it up; whereupon I spoke angrily to Sudaseo Punt, who immediately then left. About the early part of the night there came Hurree Punt and Sudaseo Punt, accompanied by two Muharatta hoozreys, when Hurry Punt said, that "the Saheb had come to Gozra Saheb's; that if you give up the things (well and good), all our lives will be spared."

In this and a variety of ways besides he spoke so as to terrify us. I thereupon showed the gold ornaments and the pair of "kaps" to Mutharam, and then went to them outside on the wota, where they were standing, and taking the golden ornaments, delivered to Hurree Punt the pair of "kaps" set with emeralds. He instantly made it over to the hoozreys, who went off with it. I then obtained a yad from Sudaseo Punt, when both he and Hurry Punt left shortly afterwards; about a ghutka or so, Mahadowrao Govind came. I had been to the temple and returned, when Gokool arrived from the bungalow, when we mentioned the whole affair to Rao Saheb, making over to him the two notes, the bhikbalee, gope, kunttee, and sarree. He then sent me in charge of a sepoy to the bungalow. It was at Hurree Punt's request that I took out the first yad from the cloth in which papers are tied, and concealed it beneath the jagum.

Dated, 19 February 1850.

(signed) *Babajeebin Luckmeechun.*

Sworn to before me, 19 February 1850.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

Question. Do you recognise the "kap" from the jewels, in the box belonging to Gozra Bae, now before you?—*Answer.* I have recognised the pair of kaps shown to me; they are the very same which Appa Reynavekur pledged to my brother Gokool, and which, on the evening of the 18th, Hurry Punt released and took away.

Dated, 20 February 1850.

Are you acquainted with the prisoners now before you?—Yes; the first is Sudaseo Punt; the second, Appa; and the third, Hurree Punt, Renavekurs.

Do you remember anything about the jewels now shown you?—I remember the golden surree, gope, kunttee (composed of octagonal beads of gold) and balee (with pearls) shown me. The three ornaments (excepting the balee) were released and taken away by Hurree Renavekur the day before yesterday. As for the balee, he had taken it away before that. These articles are the same I made over to Rao Saheb the night before last.

By the prisoner *Hurree*.]—Did I tell you to take the yad out of the dufter?—I took the yad out at your request.

The prisoner has no further questions to put.

Dated, 20 February 1850.

Signed and attested as before.

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

No. 7.

TRANSLATION of a Deposition, on Oath, of *Krishnajee Govind*, alias *Dajeeba Dessae*, Carcoon, in the Service of Gokooldass; Caste, Bramin; Age, 25.

ON coming to the shop yesterday, at the 3d Pruhur (between 12 and 3), I understood that Gokool had been summoned to appear at the Commissioner's bungalow. During the evening, Hurree Punt Reynavekur, having called, he proposed that the pair of "kaps" be returned, and gold taken in lieu; and in rather a violent or hurried manner said it was wanted immediately, as the commissioner had come to Gozra Sahib's, and that if I did not give them, we would both be ruined. Whereupon Babajee brought Mutharam and showed him the gold ornaments and kaps, and then made the latter over to Hurry Punt, who made it over to the hoozria, who immediately set off with them. I do not know the hoozria's name, though if I saw him I should recognise him. It was at Hurry Punt's request that Babajee took the first yad out of the dufter. When the pair of kaps was made over, there were present Babajee, Muthooradass, Sudaseo Punt, Hurry Punt, both the hoozreys, and myself. All this occurred in my presence.

Dated, 19 February 1850.

(signed) *Krishnajee Govind Desae.*

Sworn before me, 19 February 1850.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

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Sahib.

Question. Do you know the prisoners present?—*Answer.* I do; the first is Sudaseo Punt; the second, Anna; the third, Hurry Punt, Reynaveekurs; of the four articles shown, these three were brought and substituted the day before yesterday by Hurry Punt for the “kaps” which he took away. The balee had been pledged before. These are the same ornaments produced the night before last, when Row Sahab, native agent, called at Gokool’s shop.

Dated, 20 February 1850.

(signed) *Krisnaje Govind Desae.*

Attested as before, 20 February 1850.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

No. 8.

TRANSLATION of an Office Memorandum of an Interview between the Commissioner and Gozra Sahab, on the evening of the 18th February 1850.

A SWAR having been sent at 5 P.M. to apprise Gozra Sahab that the commissioner purposed paying her a visit, he proceeded to the wada shortly afterwards, accompanied by Mr. Sandford and Madhow Rao Govind, native agent. The interview took place in the central portion of the house above stairs. Gozra Sahab and the commissioner took their seats together on a couch, next to which, on a chair, sat Mr. Sandford, and on chairs immediately opposite were seated Madhow Rao Govind and Tannee Bae Gozra, Sahab’s daughter. After the customary friendly greeting and mutual inquiries after each other’s health and welfare, the commissioner opened the conversation by apologising for any inconvenience she may have experienced arising out of his calling at such short notice, scarcely any time having elapsed between his sending to apprise her of his intended visit and himself appearing, and desired she should attribute it to the important nature of some business he then had (in connexion with herself); Gozra Sahab replied she felt very happy the commissioner had called; she was his daughter, she said, and desired to be looked upon in the same light as (his daughter) Mary Baba, *alias* Kasee Byee; her confidence was on him, she continued, and his calling to inquire after her contributed to her happiness. The commissioner, then, inquired whether she had ever obtained a loan by mortgaging her jewels to any one? She admitted having mortgaged a weyla at Poonah, previous to her arrival at Sattara, but said she had already apprised the commissioner of it; but she had since, she added, set aside an ornament belonging to her child, connected with a vow she had to comply with. Besides the above, she had pledged no ornaments with any one in Sattara, nor did she obtain any loan from anybody. She strictly restricted her expenses to the sum allowed her by the commissioner, of which she had accounts, which she said the commissioner might examine. Her ornaments were in her box, which she then had, she said, and offered to show them, with a list signed by Captain McGregor at Benares, for the commissioner’s further satisfaction. Having said this much, she called Amrit Rao Mehitey, *alias* Bhao Sahab, beside her, and whispered something in his ear in an extremely under-tone, whereupon Bhao Sahab went below stairs. The commissioner next inquired whether she had pledged any jewels with the Sowkar Gokool of Sattara? She replied she had not either with Gokool or any other sowkar, or indeed any one else; as for Gokool, she said she neither knew nor had she ever seen him; in fact, she did not know that there was such a person: and swore to all this by her child’s neck and life-blood; adding, she never would tell the commissioner a falsehood. She then went on to say, that if the people here thought nothing of accusing the Sahab himself of malpractices, what was there to prevent them speaking of a person comparatively so insignificant as herself? About seven or eight days back, she said she had heard it was pretty extensively reported in the town that she had given the commissioner some money on account of her business through Madhow Rao; that immediately she heard it, she sent to call her (maternal) cousin, Bawa Sahab Shirké, and having told him of the rumour, showed him the box containing her ornaments, when he compared them with the list in her possession. The commissioner wished to know from whom she had heard the report? She said it was from some ordinary people, whose names she declined giving, as not being worth the while.

Madhow Rao Govind then rose, and begged of Gozra Sahab to mention anything she knew about the affair of the Ballunt Weeda, of 1,500 rupees said to have been sent to his house by the Ranee Sahab. She replied she knew nothing about it, nor had she heard anything on the subject. Madhow Rao then pressed her to mention all she knew concerning the “Ballunt Weeda” alleged to have been given to him, telling her if she knew anything, to have no hesitation in telling everything to the Sahab. She then swore by her child, Tannee Byee’s life-blood, that she never heard of it anywhere, nor had any knowledge whatever of it. Madhow Rao then mentioned his having heard that Anna Sahab Sirké had said, that Gozra Byee had mentioned to him the affair of the “Ballunt Weeda,” and therefore begged she would not withhold any knowledge she possessed concerning it. She again positively denied having ever said anything to Una Sahab about the “Ballunt Weeda,” and affirming it by an oath on Tannee Byee’s neck, said the people of Sattara were a lying set; that if they did not scruple to calumniate the commissioner, they might with much less impunity slander her family.

The commissioner then said he was engaged in instituting an inquiry into the affair, and would send Gozra Saheb the proceedings for her perusal, when completed; and added, that though possibly she might not have borrowed any money, he wished to know if she had any objection to his looking into her account-books? She apparently and readily consented, and called for Rama Beydka; somebody else came instead, when she ordered the Dufturs of the Jamdarkhana and Juwhahirkhana to be brought. The person was long returning, when she repeated her call, and peremptorily desired that the Duftur be brought up stairs, and the papers counted, and made over in the presence of the commissioner; Appa Toowur brought the records up stairs instantly as they were. The commissioner inquired whether he was the person who wrote the accounts, when Gozra Saheb replied he was, and said that he had the conduct of the affairs, and keeping of accounts of the three several departments; viz., the Treasury, Jamdarkhana, and Juwhahirkhana. On a perusal of the day-book for the months embracing June and August (Ashad and Shrivun), the expenditure was found to exceed the receipts, there being but one rupee on the credit side. Whereupon Madhow Rao inquired how he balanced those accounts? Appa Toowur replied he had omitted to bring the balance of the preceding month to account. Then Madhow Rao asked to know how he managed to make the balances tally at the close of a year? "Any how," was the reply.

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The papers were then carefully tied up in the roomall, and the commissioner having sealed it on either side, asked if he could take it away to the bungalow, saying he would look into it the next day. She replied that there was not the slightest objection on her part; in fact, there was no necessity for even sealing the roomall, since it was the commissioner who was taking it away. The commissioner replied that it was a necessary precaution, as the carkoons were in the habit of opening the Dufturs. The commissioner here again apologised for any inconvenience she might have experienced consequent on his having so unexpectedly called to see her, and said he would let her know the result of his labours, after he had completed his inquiries into the malicious fabrications of the people of this place, who put both him and her to much unnecessary trouble. Gozra Saheb rejoined, she was very glad he had called; that his having come did not give rise to any unpleasant feeling on her part; she placed every reliance on him, she said, and looked upon him as she had been accustomed to on the late Maharaj. The conversation having ended here, and the usual ceremonies gone through of distributing pan, &c., both the commissioner and Mr. Sandford left. During the conversation, Gozra Saheb twice or thrice took occasion, whenever a break occurred, to inquire whether Bowa Saheb had come.

Dated, 20 February 1850.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

No. 9.

TRANSLATION of a Deposition, on Oath, of *Suyajee Bin Dajee*; Caste, Maharatta; Age, 32; Profession, servant.

STATES:—I am employed at Gozra Saheb's, in the Juwhahirkhana. She ordered me to take the box of jewels to the bungalow, which I have accordingly done. The box contains a pair of kaps set with emeralds, which Gozra Byee took to wear a little more than four months ago, and retained them ever since. When coming away to-day, at 11 o'clock, with the box, Gozra Saheb brought the kaps to me, wrapped in a white handkerchief, which I put into the box and proceeded to the bungalow direct. In consequence of the pair of kaps having been placed immediately above the other ornaments in the box, I was enabled to point them out the instant the Saheb asked me to do so. Given by me, this 19th day of February 1850.

The mark of Deponent.

Sworn to before me, 19 February 1850.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

Prisoners have no questions to put.

Attested as above, 20 February 1850.

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

TRANSLATION of a Deposition, on Oath, by *Hurree Chundra Rao Wullud Rajeyshwar Rao Toowur*; Caste, Maharatta; Age, 27; Profession, servant.

STATES, that Suyajee Kudoo and I are employed in the Juwahirkhana of Gozra Sahib; that on the puttewalla coming to-day from the Sahib to call us, Gozra Sahib ordered that we should take her jewels with us; whereupon we took the box containing them, and came to the bungalow. The box having been opened in the presence of the Sahib, a pair of emerald kaps were found in it, which were shown to deponent. With reference thereto (he states) that Gozra Sahib took them from us in the month of August last, for the alleged purpose of complying with some vow she had made; from which day up to this period, this pair of kaps was not with us. It was only to-day, at about 11 A.M., when the puttewalla from the Sahib came, that Gozra Sahib took the pair of kaps from her private box and gave it to us, which we put into the jewel-box just in the manner we received it, and came to the bungalow, and showed it to the Sahib on his asking us.

Dated, 19 February 1850, 12 A.M.

(signed) *Hurree Chundra Rao Toowur.*

Weigh this pair of kaps, and state the weight?—I have done so, and find it weighs 4½ Company's rupees; perhaps it may be a wul* more.

* About 1-40th of
a tola.

(signed) *Hurree Chundra Rao Toowur.*

Sworn to before me, 19 February 1850.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

Brought up again on the 20th February, and asked as to who keeps the accounts of Gozra Sahib's money transactions?—*Answer.* I keep the accounts of her money, Jamdarkhana, and Juwahirkhana. In the dufter now opened, which is the same that was tied up before Gozra Sahib (the other day), and to which a ticket was put with my signature thereon, there is nothing from the month of "Ashad" up to to-day to show that there was any money transaction of even a pice, in connexion with either the Sowkar Gokool or Appa Renaveekur. Gokool had given a nuzur of one rupee, which is the only item, and which will be found credited under its appropriate head. Of the prisoners now present, I recognise Appa and Hurree Renaveekur; the third prisoner is not known to me.

(signed) *Hurree Chundra Rao Toowur.*

Prisoners have no questions to ask.

Sworn before me, 20 February 1850.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

TRANSLATION of a Deposition, on Oath, given by *Ranjee Bin Sindoojee Bédké*; Caste, Maharatta; Age, 30; Profession, servant, residing at Sattara.

STATES, that on the arrival of the Sahib at Gozra Sahib's yesterday, Bhao Sahib Mohitey Akloogkur desired me to go quickly and bring the pair of kaps from Appa Renaveekur's house, whereupon I went. Appa was absent from home, but I met his brother Hurry Punt, and asked him to give me the pair of kaps, mentioning that Bhao Sahib Mohité wanted them. We then went to the house of a sowkar; I do not know his name. His shop is in the Mungulwar Peith. When we got there, Hurry Punt obtained the pair of emerald kaps from the shopkeeper and delivered them to me, when I brought them away and gave them to Bhao Sahib Mohité. At this time the Sahib was still above stairs.

Dated, 19 February 1850.

The mark of *Ranjee.*

Sworn before me, 19 February 1850.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

Question. Did you take any ornaments to the house of Narrain Rao Mahajunee?—*Answer.* It was during the rains, I forget the month, that Gozra Sahib gave me a "bindee," a pair of emerald "kaps," and a "patlia" set with diamonds, altogether three articles, with directions to take them to Narrain Row Mahajunee's house, and get them valued, and brought back.

back. Accordingly I took them to Narayen Rao's house, and made them over to him. He took them in, but whether he held any conference within with anybody, or what passed there, I know not. All I know is, that they were returned to me, and I made them over to Gozra Saheb.

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Dated, 19 February.

Attested as above.

Q. Do you recognise the pair of emerald "kaps," now taken out of Gozra Saheb's box and shown to you; if so, say anything you know concerning them?—A. This pair of emerald kaps now shown me is the very same pair Hurry Renaveekur got from Gokool's shop, and delivered to me; which I brought over to Bhaw Saheb Mohité.

Dated, 20 February 1850.

The mark of *Ramjee*.

Q. Do you know the prisoners now before you?—A. Yes; I know Appa and Hurry Punt. It was the latter who gave me the pair of kaps.

Dated, 20 February 1850.

The mark of *Ramjee*.

Attested as before, 20 February 1850.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

No. 12.

TRANSLATION of a Deposition on Oath given by *Amrit Rao Mohitey*, alias *Bhaao Saheb Mohitey Ukloojkur*; Caste, Mahratta; age 22; residing at Sattara.

STATES that, in the month either of Ashad or Shrawun last, when she was pregnant, Gozra Saheb sent for me, and desired that I should obtain for her a loan, pledging her pair of emerald ear-pendants (kaps) for the amount. I thereupon took the pair of emerald kaps and delivered them (for the purpose) to Appa Renaveekur. I don't know with whom he pledged it, but it was with some of the sowkars; he afterwards brought and gave me 800 Chandwur rupees in cash. I do not recollect whether there was any third person present at the time; we were alone. I took the money and gave it to Gozra Saheb as I had got it (in cash); she was by herself at the time, and I gave it to her privately. It was ready money that Appajee gave me, and I delivered it to the Buya Saheb even as it came to me. I have no knowledge as to how Buya Saheb applied the money. This is the truth that I have spoken, as God and my parents bear witness.

When the Saheb was seated yesterday, at the house of Gozra Saheb, by her side on the couch, she called out to me, and whispered in my ears to fetch the kaps back; which I did by sending Rama Bédké to Appa for it. He returned with it just as the Saheb was leaving, and delivered it to me. After the Saheb had gone I made it over to Gozra Saheb. The note to Gokool Dass is in my hand; it was signed by Buya Saheb. Gokool Dass had been to Buya Saheb's house, when the note was written in her presence, and she signed and made it over to Gokool Dass. After which Appa brought and gave me the money.

Dated, 19 February 1850.

P.S.—I desired Appa not to open an account in Buya Saheb's name, as she was a princess, but to do it in somebody else's name; or I told him he might do it in his father's name.

(signed) *Amrit Rao Mohitey*,
Bukeer Rao Ukloojkur.

Sworn to before me, 19 February 1850.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

Prisoner declines to ask any questions.

20 February 1850.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

Q. Do you recognise the bick-balee of pearls now present; if so, state what you know about it?—A. This bhick-ballee which I now see belongs to me; it was one of the ornaments which fell to the share of my uncle, Ram Rao Tatyā, on the demise of the elder* Ranee, whose jewels were divided by the elder† Raja; owing to our absence at the time Ram Rao died, his property, of which this balee formed part, remained with Gozra Saheb. I took this

* Wife of the ex-Raja.
† Ex-Raja.

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ballee from her when she returned to Sattara. Latterly, both the pair of kaps (alluded to) and the ballee were given to Appa Renaveekur to pledge. The ballee is mine; I recognise it

The three prisoners now present are known to me. The name of one is Sudaseo Punt, the next Appa, and the third Hurree (all) Renaveekurs.

Dated, 20 February 1850.

(signed) *Amrit Rao Mohitey.*

The prisoners have no question to put.

Sworn before me.

20 February 1850.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

No. 13.

MEMORANDUM from *Rao Sahib Madhowrao Govind*, Native Agent to the Commissioner at Sattara; dated 20 February 1850.

IN reference to your honour's visit, accompanied by Lieutenant Sandford, second assistant, to Gozra Sahib, Maharaj, on the evening of the 18th instant, for the purpose of instituting some inquiries, and the statement she made during the conversation between you, to the effect that she had all her jewels in her possession, and my having, on your honour taking your seat in the garra to return, asked your leave to go that instant to Gokool's house to fetch the pair of "kap," which he had stated in his deposition that he had in his house, and which were necessary in evidence; I have to report that I went, accompanied by the chopdar, along the Bazar road, where we called upon Bhugwandass and Yeshwuntrao, mamlutdar, whom we took along with us and set off at that hour, viz., about eight o'clock at night, to Gokool's house.

2. The door was closed from within by means of a "kudee," which, on our calling out, was removed by the people of the house. We then went into the shop, and desired Gokool's brothers, Mutharam and Babajee, and the Karkoon Dajee, to produce the pair of "kap" belonging to Gozra Sahib, which Appa Reynavekur had mortgaged to them, as well as the document connected with it. Babajee and Dajee replied, they knew nothing about it. Mutharam desired that Gokool be sent for from the Residency bungalow, as it was a transaction of his; whereupon the chopdar was sent to obtain your honour's permission to bring Gokool quickly, which he did; until which time myself, Yeshuntrao, Appa, and Bhugwandass continued seated in the shop. The instant Gokool arrived, and when he had scarcely touched the threshold, I asked him to produce the pair of "kap;" he said it was kept up stairs, and that he would bring it; while about to do so, Mutharam detained Gokool by the hand, and whispered something in his ears, when Gokool turned and told me that "Appa Reynavekur had been after him the last five or seven days for the ornaments, but that he had refused compliance. Notwithstanding this, after he had that day gone to the Residency bungalow, Sudaseo and Hurree Reynaveekur had called at the shop, and what with threats and artifices, had persuaded Babajee to give up the pair of 'kap,' and receive in lieu some other gold ornaments, and that scarcely half an hour had elapsed since they had left." I then inquired in whose hands the ornament was given. He replied, in Hurree's, who gave it into the hands of a hoozria with whiskers in Gozra Sahib's service, who took it and went away, running along the Mungulwar road. Both Mutharam and Babajee mentioned this. I then asked them to produce the papers and gold ornaments, which they did, and which are as follows:

Documents.

1. Khoka, a receipted bill or draft kept, after being cashed, as a voucher.
2. The yad, dated Bhadrupud Sood 12th (August and September) 1849, connected with the "Kapjod" transaction.
3. The yad, said to have been written on that very evening, viz., Falgoon Sood Shuke, 1771 (February and March 1850).

Ornaments.—1 Bhikballee of pearls; 1 Surree of gold; 1 Goph of ditto; 1 Kunttee of ditto.

The above, together with Gokool, Babajee, and Dajee, karkoon, were sent, under a guard, to the bungalow; Sudaseo Ramchunder was also sent off in charge of sepoy.

Hurry Punt being absent from home, I left instructions with Yeshwuntrao Appa to search and apprehend him, and came away at that late hour, and reported the circumstance to your honour, making over the ornaments and papers at the same time.

Dated, 20 February 1850.

(signed) *Rao Sahib Madhowrao Govind,*
Native Agent.

Make

Make the above statement on oath?—I do hereby make oath, believing in the one only and true God, that what I have stated is true and correct.

(signed) *Madhowrao Govind.*

Trial and Punishment of certain Agents of Gozra Sahib.

Sworn before me, 20th February 1850.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

No. 14.

TRANSLATION of an Original Bond, specifying the Ornaments mortgaged with Gokooldass Jeejeram Deever Shetjee by Appajee Sudaseo Renaveekur, for 941 rupees. Dated Soor Sun Khumsein Mya Jyn O. Ulf (A. D. 1849-50).

	Rs.
1. Pair of emerald "câps" (earrings) weighing, including the gold, 188 emerald beads, and the sealing wax about it, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Company's rupees, and one "waul," value about - - - - -	600
1 Pearl "ballee," weighing, with its gold, emerald beads, and pearls, about 12 annas (of the Company's currency) and $\frac{3}{4}$ massas; viz.	
1 Pair large pearls.	
5 Pearls composing the drops.	
1 Emerald.	
8	
2. In all, value - - - - -	250
	Rs. 850

In all, two ornaments have been mortgaged, and the sum of 800 Chappy rupees obtained thereon, which, together with a loan of 141 rupees, make 941 rupees of the "Chandore Calley Chappy" currency. Interest on the above is to run, at the rate of 11 annas per cent. per month. I agree to redeem these ornaments, paying back this amount of 941 rupees, together with the interest accruing thereon, at the expiration of four months; failing in which within the period specified, I engage to dispose of the ornaments in the bazaar and clear off all your demands. Dated Bhudrupud Shoooh 12, Sukey 1771, in the hand-writing of Appajee Sudaseo Renaveekur himself.

Recorded before me.

19 February 1850.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

No 15.

EXHIBIT No. 15 is the "Koka" of a hoondie, for 350 rupees, drawn on Bechundass Madieckhund, of Bombay, by Devee Buckutram Dyaram (Gokuldass Jeejeram's firm) of Sattara, in favour of Appajee Sudaseo Renaveekur, at five days' sight; dated Bhudrupud Shood 12, Sumvut 1905 (30 April 1849).

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

No. 16.

TRANSLATION of Extracts of an Account Current in Guzrathee, in the Name of *Appajee Sudaseo Renaveekur*, Extracted from the Account Book, Page 20, dated Sumvut 1905 (A. D. 1849-50).

	<i>R. a. p.</i>		<i>R. a. p.</i>
To Amount carried to the credit of Appajee Sudaseo Renaveekur, dated 3d Bhadrupud Vudh, viz. for value of a gold chain (surry) weighing 5 "Tolas" and "3 Goonjas" (sold by him), at the rate of $19\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees per Tola-Rupees, as per page 80 of Day-book -	98 1 9	By Amount paid to Appajee Sudaseo Renaveekur, as per account with him, dated Bhadrupud Shoodh 12th, as follows: By amount of a hoondree given to him on Bechurdass Maneekchund, at Bombay, Company's Rupees - - -	<i>R. a. p.</i> 350 - -
		By Exchange, on Company's Rupees (350), together with the "hoondra-vub," at $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. thereon - - -	18 6 -
		Paid to him in Cash, Chappy Rupees - - -	22 - -
		By Amount of a Bill (note) given in his favour on the Shroff Augub - - -	203 - -
		As per page 77 of Day-book - -	593 6 -
		By Amount debited to the accounts of Appajee Renaveekur, dated Vudh 3d, viz., for one gold chain, weighing 22 Tolas and $10\frac{1}{4}$ Massas (purchased by him) at $19\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees per Tola, value, Rupees - - -	445 10 6
		Paid to him in Copper - - -	- 1 3
		As per page 80 of Day-book, the sum of 941 Rupees has been obtained by him on certain articles mortgaged, as per separate yad.	445 11 -
To ditto, ditto, on the 13th Vudh of Ashwin, viz. Co.'s Rupees -	150 - -		
Exchange at 2. 11. rupees per cent. - - - -	4 - -		
	154 - -		
Deduct. Paid back to him at the time - - - -	14 - -		
As per page 86 of day-book - - -	140 - -		
To Amount on account of transfer received from Sudasee Punt Renaveekur (in Calle Chappy Rupees) as per debit side of the day-book of his account, page 82, dated Bhadrupud Vudh 3d - - - -	941 - -		
<i>Rs.</i>	1,179 1 9	<i>Rs.</i>	1,039 1 -

TRANSLATION of an Entry in the Name of *Sudaseo Punt Renaveekur*, on Page 19, of an Account Book for Sumvut 1905.

RECEIPTS.		<i>R. a. p.</i>
None.	By Amount paid on account of transfer in Chappy Rupees to Appajee Sudaseo Renaveekur himself, and carried to credit in his accounts on two ornaments pawned by him; and a yad, binding himself to pay interest at 11 annas per cent. on the amount (<i>vide</i> page 83, of Day-book) Bhadrupud Vudh 3d, Rupees - - - -	<i>Rs.</i>
		941 - -

(True extract.)

(signed) *Devee Gookooldass Tejeeram,*
By my own Writing.

Dated, 20 February 1850.

(True extract.)

(signed) *H. B. Sandford,*
Second Assistant Commissioner.

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere,* Commissioner.

No. 17.

Trial and Punishment of certain Agents of Gozra Sahib.

TRANSLATION of a Memorandum drawn up consequent on a search made into the records of Accounts belonging to Shreemunt Gozra Sahib, sent for by the Commissioner, with a view to ascertain the correctness of the transactions alleged to have existed between Appa Renaveekur and the shop of Gokooldass Teigeeram, situated in Rāmāchā Goat, between the month of May 1849 and 11th February 1850.

1. A CREDIT entry of one rupee has been observed as a "nuzur" (present) from Gokool-dass; nothing purporting to be a loan was to be seen.

1. Nor was there anything discovered on the credit side in the name of Appa Renaveekur.

We have examined the records as above, and drawn up this yad; dated 21 February 1850.

1. (signed) *Madhowrao Ramchunder Naib Moonim,*
by my own handwriting.

1. (signed) *Chimnaje Chintamun Nazur,*
by my own writing.

(signed) *H. B. Sandford,* Second Assist. Commissioner.

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere,* Commissioner.

No. 18.

TRANSLATION of an original Bond executed to *Tejeeram Devec* by *Sudaseo Ramchundur Renaveekur*, residing at Sattara; dated Falgoon Shoodh Sukey 1771 (A. D. 1849-50).

I do hereby acknowledge to have obtained from you the amount of (941) nine hundred and forty-one rupees on loan, and mortgaged with you as a pledge the following gold ornaments; viz. :—

One gold necklace (surry), weighing *Co's. Rs. 24. 2*; one "gope," consisting of nine strings, weighing, with its screws, &c. *Co's. Rs. 12. 12*; one "contee," consisting of about five strings, weighing, with its catch or hook, *Co's. Rs. 10. 14*.

These three ornaments have been mortgaged, and the sum of (941) nine hundred and forty-one rupees obtained thereon by me; dated Falgoon Shoodh Sukey 1771, in my own handwriting.

Recorded before me, 19th February 1850; found, 18th February 1850.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere,* Commissioner.

(True translation and copy.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere,* Commissioner.

No. 19.

TRANSLATION of a Deposition given on Oath by *Sudaseo Ramchundur*; Caste, Bramun; aged 60 years; resident of Sattara; employment that of a Carcoon; Sum 1,259 Fuslee.

YESTERDAY evening, at five o'clock, on my return from Seroor, I went to Gokulldass's shop as usual; he was not at home; I saw Babajee, who told me that my son, Appa Renaveekur, had taken, within four days, the loan of 941 rupees, and pledged some golden ornaments in its stead, for which he said I should pass a memorandum. I complied, but affixed no date to it, as I was not aware of it, but only put "Phalgoon Shood." When I gave the memorandum in question, I do not remember if my son Hurree was present at the time; peradventure he may have been there. I did not give the golden ornaments to Babajee, neither do I know anything relating to the "kapp-joud," nor did I say anything about it to Babajee. The "kapp-joud" was not given to Hurree in my presence; there were three persons standing close by; I do not know who they were; probably they belonged to Gozra Sahib's establishment. I did not warn Babajee to keep the yad by itself away from the dufter.

Given before me.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere,* Commissioner.

Dated, 19 February 1850.

Trial and Punish-
ment of certain
Agents of Gozra
Sahib.

Question. Do you recognise the letter shown you; and what have you to say about it?—
Answer. I have seen the letter; it is the one written to me by my son; the first sentence treats of the shop of Shidappa Hundakur, the latter of the money borrowed by Gozra Sahib. The householder mentioned in the letter is Myaram Dajee, a Wuheel in the Sudder Adawlut. It further observes, that "all should be made sure;" this means, that all should be made sure about the Bombay Durbar. Thus my son writes. But I was at Poonah, and how could I make all sure at Bombay.

Before me.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

19 February 1850.

Read and recorded 20 February 1850.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

Prisoner states he has nothing further to say.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

20 February 1850.

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

No. 20.

TRANSLATION of a Deposition of *Appajee Suddasew Ranaveekur*; Caste, Bramin; aged 30 years; inhabitant of Sattara; and now in the employ of Gozra Sahib, but without pay.

ABOUT seven months back, perhaps it was in the month of Bhadrapud, we were pressed for the payment of a debt contracted at Bunares. It was a loan of 5,000 rupees, obtained by Gozra Sahib from one Dajee Ramchunder Joonerkur, for which Succaram Govind became security on our joint responsibility, namely,

1. Myself.

1. Bhao Pagnese.

1. Dajeeba Khooley.

1. Chinto Punt Bhatay.

Such was the nature of the responsibility. On our return to Sattara, the period for payment having expired, the Joonerkur demanded the money, when Gozra Sahib proposed that her ornaments be sold, and the money paid. We thereupon determined, that as the Sahib was about to examine the accounts she should not be put to the necessity of disposing of the ornaments till he had done so; that each one should contribute according as he was able, and thus satisfy the sowkar receiving back our several contributions by and bye, when Gozra Sahib received her money from Government. In this manner we settled and paid the sowkar. The following are the proportions in which each one contributed:—

								<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Paid by Bhao Pagnese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
Paid by Chinto Punt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
Paid by Dajeeba Khooley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
Paid by myself	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
								3,500	-	-

The balance, with the interest, was paid by Succaram Govind. We four paid the amount to Succaram Govind. When the 500 rupees was demanded of me, I sent to tell Gozra Sahib my inability to pay the sum, when she sent me a pair of emerald kops by Bhao Moheetay Akloojkur, with a request that I would dispose of it, and realize the money. I then pawned the pair of kops and a bhickbalee that I had, belonging to some respectable party, with Gokool, and obtained thereon 941 rupees. A note has also been given him to that effect.

								<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Paid for a draft sent to my father at Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-
Paid for a golden surree, 448 rupees and some odd annas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	448	-	-
Received in cash (Chandore rupees) from Gokool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	222	-	-
								1,020	-	-
Exchange on a draft sent to Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-
								1,038	-	-
Deduct amount paid by me, being the sum realized	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	-

The balance of 941 rupees I obtained by the sale of gold in my possession. The pair of kops and bhickbalee are now with Gokool, and the surree I purchased of him (by pledging both

both ornaments) was disposed of. It is not now with me; I sent it to my brother Hurree Suddasew to Poonah. I did not transact this business for Gozra Sahib, neither did I give Gokul to understand that I transacted for her. In my private dealings with Gokool there is no mention of Gozra Saheb's name.

Trial and Punishment of certain Agents of Gozra Sahib.

(signed) *Appajee Suddasew Ranaveekur.*

Dated, 18 February 1850.

Given before me.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

Q. Do you know anything about the yad now shown to you; if so, state what it is?—A. I have seen the yad; it is in my own handwriting; I gave it to Gokool at the time I mortgaged the pair of kops and bhickbalee, and took the money from him.

Do you recognise the bhickbalee now shown to you; if so, what do you know about it?—I recognise it; this is the identical one I pledged to Gokool.

To whom does the balee belong?—Amrootrao, alias Bhao Saheb Moheetay Akloojkur; he deposited it with me; I have had no dealings with him in connexion with it.

What was the cause of the balee being deposited with you by Akloojkur?—I was much in want of cash, and therefore applied to him for the balee (in order to raise money by it); it was not entrusted to me to keep; I had occasion for it, and applied to him, when he gave it me.

It appears that you pawned the kops and balee, and took in their stead some gold, a draft, and some cash for expenses, in the same manner as a person would who wished to make a profit by them; (but you say) you had not the means to pay Succaram Govind yourself; it does not appear, therefore, that you borrowed only to the extent of 500 rupees merely to pay to Succaram Govind?—I met Succaram Govind's claim out of my own cash, and spent the sum of 941 rupees, which I obtained by the pawn at home, and got some gold, and a hoondee besides.

What was your object in pawning ornaments and purchasing a gold surree with the money thus obtained, and then keeping it at home, paying interest on the said sum; is it customary to transact business in this manner?—I did not keep the ornament of Gozra Sahib at home with an intention to secure the interest thereon, and benefit myself thereby; Gokool received the interest without having claim to any.

Whose is the surree now shown to you?—It is mine; I obtained it from Gokool for 448 rupees.

How much did you receive from Gozra Sahib on account of Durbar Khurch?—I did not take anything from Gozra Sahib for Durbar expenses.

Did Anna Sahib Seerkay say anything to you respecting the Durbar Khurch?—Anna Sahib spoke nothing of the kind to me.

Did you take both the pair of kops and bhickbalee to Dajeeba Dangia to pawn them to him?—I did not take them to him or Narayanrow Mahajnee, but to Gokool only.

Did you ask Dajeeba Dangia for a loan for Gozra Sahib?—Anna Sahib told me that Gozra Sahib was much pressed for the payment of the debt contracted at Bunars, and proposed we should try to relieve her by obtaining a loan; he then took me to the shop of Dajeeba Dangia, but I do not know what passed, nor how much he asked from him.

Whose are the golden gope and kuntee now shown to you?—I saw the gope and kuntee; they are my own; I did not see them before to-day, but saw them at home four or five days back.

How many times had you taken Gokool to Gozra Sahib for the purpose of borrowing money from him?—I did not take Gokool to Gozra Sahib for that purpose, she being a great personage; perhaps Gokool may have gone to her of his own accord.

How did you pay 500 rupees to Succaram Govind?—I paid Succaram Govind in the following manner:

	Rs.
I borrowed from Gokool, and paid him in 1771 in Margasheersh, Company's rupees	500
I brought from Ranavee, and paid him in Ashween or Carteek, Chandore rupees	325
I borrowed from Ramchunder Moheetey, and paid him in Ashween - - -	150
Paid by a draft on my brother in Karteek - - - - -	55
	1,030

I keep no regular accounts of receipts and disbursements; all I have are written on loose paper, which are in the records at home.

(signed) *Appajee Suddasew Ranaveekur.*

Trial and Punish-
ment of certain
Agents of Gozra
Sahib.

Q. In whose handwriting is the yadec now shown to you?—A. It is in the handwriting of my father, Suddasew Ramchunder Ranaveekur. I do not know why he wrote this yad.

(signed) Appajee Suddasew Ranaveekur.

Dated, 18 February 1850.

Given before me.

(signed) H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.

18 February 1850.

Read and recorded.

(signed) H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.

20 February 1850.

Prisoner has no further statement to make.

(signed) H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.

As above.

(True translation.)

(signed) H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.

No. 21.

TRANSLATION of a Deposition given on oath by *Hurree Sudaseo Ranaveekur*; Caste, Bramin; aged 23 years; resident of Sattara; employment that of Carkoon; Sun. 1259, Fuslee.

Yesterday, while I was at home, Rama Badkha, of Gozra Saheb's establishment, called on me before sunset, intimating that the "kappjoad," in pledge with Gokuldass, was immediately required by Bya Saheb, and requested me to obtain and bring it to him, whereupon I, Sudasheopunt, my father, Gopalla Bramin, and Rama Bhadka, four of us, went to Gokul's house; he was not at home, but we saw his brother, whom we requested to give the "Kappjoad" as the Saheb Commissioner was sitting at Gozra Saheb's house; and solicited him at once to comply on receiving in its stead three golden ornaments, viz., a "surree," "goap," and "kunttee," when Mathooradass stated an objection, saying, "The keys are not here, but wait, let Gokul come, and then you shall have it," when I said, that as it was a critical moment he should comply; he then brought the "kappjoad" out of his house, and placed it my hands; I made it over to Rama Bhodka, who soon disappeared with it; upon this, my father gave Babajee a memorandum regarding the three golden ornaments, and straightway we went home, and from thence to Nanabhut Yarekur's house in Machee Pait, and remained there till the gun fired, consequently we were obliged to sojourn there for the night, and till three hours after day-break this morning. Yesterday, at four in the evening, as usual, I went to Gozra Saheb's house, when Rama Bhedka told me "that Bya Saheb has expressed a wish that you should pledge your own jewels and release her kappjoad at such a moment," which I did, and sent it off with Rama Bhedka.

Dated, 20 February 1850.

(signed) H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.

Given before me.

(signed) H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.

19 February 1850.

Question. Do you recognise the "kappjoad" shown you in the jewel box of Gozra Saheb, and what have you to say about it?—Answer. Yes, I do recognise the "kappjoad," it is the very one that was on the 18th February, in the evening, released and given to Rama Bhoedka.

Before me.

(signed) H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.

Dated, 20 February 1850.

Prisoner has no further statement to make.

(signed) H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.

20 February 1850.

(True translation.)

(signed) H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.

No. 22.

Sattara Criminal Court, 20 February 1850.

Before the Commissioner at Sattara, and a full Durbar.

1. Sudasew Ramchunder Renavekur; caste, Bramin; age 60; resident Sattara; profession, Writer.
2. Appajee Sudaseo Renavekur; caste, Bramin; age 30; resident Sattara; profession, Writer.
3. Hurree Sudaseo Renavekur; caste, Bramin; age 22; resident Sattara; profession, Writer.

Charged with conspiracy to effect a corrupt and illegal purpose in the following instances.

1st. Prisoners Nos. 1 and 2, Sudaseo and Appajee, with having on or about Bhadrupud Shood (10th to 30th August), 1849, at Sattara, obtained from Gokuldass Tejeram Devee, soucar of Sattara, 941 rupees, or thereabouts, by pledging certain jewels belonging Goza Saheb, daughter of the ex-Raja, under pretence that the money, or a part of it, was required on account of Gozra Saheb, daughter of the ex-Raja, for the purpose of bribing certain officers of the British Government.

2d. Prisoners 1, 2, and 3, Sudaseo, Appajee, and Hurry, with having, somewhere about the 10th or 12th of February 1850, endeavoured to destroy the evidence of the above transaction, by obtaining certain jewels, which were the principal evidence of it, from Gokuldass.

3rd. Prisoners 1 and 3, Sudaseo and Hurry, with having on the 18th February 1850, at Sattara, by threats and false pretences used to Babajee Luckmeedrund Devee, soucar of Sattara, obtained from him certain jewels (viz., a pair of emerald ear-rings, "caup jod"), which were a portion of the evidence on the first charge, with a view to destroy such evidence; and with having, at the same time and place, fabricated a false memorandum regarding the said jewels, with a view to establish the existence of a transaction between the said prisoner Appajee and Gokuldass, which transaction had no real existence.

Prisoners Plead—No. 1. *Sudaseo Renavekur*, not guilty; No. 2. *Appajee Sudaseo*, not guilty; No. 3. *Hurry Sudaseo*, not guilty.

Read and recorded the following papers:—

- No. 1. Deposition on oath of Dajee Ooderam Dangey, soucar of Sattara; age 48; caste, Bramin.
- No. 2. Deposition on oath of Nan Saheb, *alias* Narrain Row Vittul Mahajunee; caste, Bramin; age 38; profession, a pensioner.
- No. 3. Deposition on oath of Bugwandass Tejeeram, soucar; caste, Goozur; age 40; profession, banker.
- No. 4. Deposition of Gokuldass Tejeram Devee; caste, Goozur; age 26; profession, shroff.
- No. 5. Deposition of Muttaram Tejeeram Devee; caste, Goozur; age 48; resident Sattara; profession, shroff.
- No. 6. Babajee Luckmeechund Devee; caste, Goozur; age 32; resident Sattara; profession, shroff.
- No. 7. Chrisnaje Govind, *alias* Dajeeba Dessae, carcoon in the service of Gokuldass; caste, Bramin; age 25; resident Sattara.
- No. 8. Memorandum of an interview between the Commissioner and Gozra Saheb, on the evening of the 18th February 1850.
- No. 9. Depositions on oath of Syajee bin Deojee; caste, Mahratta; age 32; servant to Gozra Saheb.
- No. 10. Deposition on oath of Hurrychund Wullud Rajeshwur Rao Toor; caste, Mahratta; aged 27; servant to Gozra Saheb.
- No. 11. Deposition on oath of Ramjee bin Siddojee Borke; caste, Mahratta; age 30; servant to Gozra Saheb.
- No. 12. Deposition on oath of Amrotrow Mohitay Humbeerrao, of Aklooj, *alias* Bhow Saheb; caste, Mahratta; age 22.
- No. 13. Deposition on oath of Madowrao Govind Rao Saheb.
- No. 14. Original memorandum, dated Bhadrupud Shood 10th, Sucee 1771, by Appajee Renavekur, prisoner No. 2, to Gokuldass Tejeeram.
- No. 15. Original hoondee for 300 rupees, of the same date as No. 13, drawn by Gokuldass Tejeeram on Bechurdass Manchund, of Bombay.
- No. 16. Entries from the books of Gokuldass Tejeeram, of the following date.
- No. 17. Memorandum from the accounts of Gozra Saheb, for the months of Ashar, Shrawun, and Bhadrupud, A. D. 1849.
- No. 18. An original memorandum, dated Phalgon Shood 2, Sucee 1771, purporting to be from Sudasew Ramchunder to Gokuldass Tejeeram.

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No. 19. Statement of prisoner No. 1, Sudaseo Ramchunder.

No. 20. Statement of Appajee Sudaseo, prisoner No. 2.

No. 21. Statement of Hurry Sudaseo Renavekur, prisoner No. 3.

It appears from the evidence brought forward, that as regards the first instance of the charge, the fact of the receipt of the money from Gokuldass is proved by the exhibits 13 to 15, and not denied by the prisoners.

The object for which the money was required, is to be gathered from the evidence of witnesses Nos. 1, 2, and 3, who agree in stating the prisoner No. 2 was anxious to induce them to lend money for the purpose set forth in the charge, on the same jewels, on some of which the money was subsequently lent by Gokuldass; Gokuldass admits, and witness No. 12 proves, that Gozra Sahab's name was used, that the money was actually lent, as Gokuldass believed, to her. He admits that he was told that it was a "delicate business," something that was not to be talked about; that it was not an ordinary loan of money for current expenses is clear, from the circumstances that the money was paid in gold and a hoondee, instead of current rupees; from the extraordinary and unusual manner in which the loan was mystified by transfers from one account to another, and the attempt of Gozra Sahab to conceal it by telling direct falsehoods to the commissioner, and by omission to enter it in her accounts. Gokuldass will not admit that he was told that the money was intended to bribe any servant of the British Government, but the evidence of witnesses 1, 2, and 3, leave no room to doubt but that that was the delicate secret business in hand.

The second instance of the charge is clearly proved by the evidence of Gokuldass. Unsupported, his testimony would hardly deserve belief; but it is in this instance fully borne out by the subsequent conduct of prisoners 1 and 3, which forms the substance of the third instance of the charge.

This third instance is clearly proved by the evidence recorded as exhibits Nos. 4 to 20, including the statements of the three prisoners.

The same evidence also establishes the fact of the combination between the three prisoners requisite to establish the essence of the crime of conspiracy; where such combination can be proved to be for a corrupt or illegal purpose.

The purpose was, as appears by the evidence throughout, to make it appear, in the first instance, that the money was required by Gozra Sahab, as secret service money. Whether or not it was all given to Gozra Sahab may be doubted; that it was raised with her consent, and part of it went to her, is clear; not only from the prisoner's statements, but from the evidence recorded as exhibits Nos. 4 to 12, that it was not required by her for current expenses is clear, from its non-entry in her accounts of such expenses; from all the circumstances connected with the payment, and from her wish to conceal the transaction, which, had it been for ordinary expenses, is the reverse of what she would have desired, when she was anxious to establish the utter insufficiency of the allowance granted to her by Government.

In the second and third instances, the purpose of the combination of the three prisoners was to destroy and remove evidence of the real transaction, and to fabricate evidence of a transaction which never occurred.

There can be no doubt, but that all these objects of the combination were corrupt and illegal.

The charge therefore appears fully established in all its particulars against all three prisoners.

Sentence:—Prisoners Nos. 1 and 2, *Sudaseo* and *Appajee*, to be imprisoned each for two years, with hard labour, and to pay a fine of 200 rupees each; in default, each to be further imprisoned with hard labour for two years.—Prisoner No. 3, *Hurry*, to be imprisoned for one year, with hard labour, and pay a fine of 100 rupees; in default, to be further imprisoned for one year. All three prisoners to be further imprisoned till they find security for their appearance and good conduct, under penalty of 500 rupees each.

(signed) *H. B. Frere*, Commissioner.

Gokuldass Tejeeram, fined 25 rupees for prevarication.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

20 February 1850.

(True copy.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

No. 23.

TRANSLATION of a Memorandum of Sums spent by *Sudasew Punt Renaveekur* in the Shop of *Madapa Naik Unna Shahapoorkur*, showing Receipts and Issues by the latter on account of the former at Bombay. Dated Magseersh Wudh, 1st Sukey 1771 (*i. e.* commencing from 1st December 1849.)—Found among Renaveekur's Papers.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	DISBURSEMENTS (in Liquidation) by Sudasew Pant.	Amount.
	<i>Rs. a p.</i>		<i>Rs. a p.</i>
To amount as per verbal message sent by Ballia Bramin - - - - -	2 - -	By amount of a Hoondce on Beekunchund Manikjee, dated Wudh 1st, received in cash	100 - -
Ditto, received in person for the purpose of abeers (presents on the occasion of a ceremony), dated Magseersh Wudh 8th, (the Friday) - - - - -	10 - -	By amount paid, being the sum realised on account of letter of credit from Seedapa Anna Hoondcekur, as per two receipts passed, dated Poush Soodh 10th, Company's rupees - - - - -	505 - -
Ditto, received in person on Monday the 10th of Poush Soodh, as follows :			
To Myaram Dajee (A) for his wakeelship - - - - - 24 - -			
Ditto, Gunnesh Punt, carkoon, on account of enam to three carkoons (B) - - - - - 5 - -			
Ditto, translating into Maharatta the English minute of approval (C) (or confirmation) - - - 5 - -			
To Hybut Rao (D) paid to him in person in cash on the above date the following sums, 24 + 24 + 3-6 - - - - - 51 6 -			
Ditto, for private expenses - - - - - 4 10 -			
	90 - -		
Add transfer (howallah) to credit of Hybut Rao for money to be paid to him when he brings a letter of advice (peth) (E), and gives a receipt - - - - -	100 - -		
Paid to order for messing from Poush Sood 10th, for two months, at 10 rupees per month, ordered to be paid on getting a receipt - - - - -	20 - -		
	222 - -		
(Balance in favour of Sudasew Punt Renaveekur) - - - - -	383 - -		
<i>Rs.</i>	605 - -	<i>Rs.</i>	605 - -

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

N. B. The above is the account of Renaveekur at his bankers. He enters on the left (or ordinary credit) side what the banker spends. On the right (or ordinary debit) side what the banker receives from or for him. It is thus reverse of what he would keep in his own house, which must be remembered in reading it.

(A) Myaram Dajee, a vakeel in the Sudder Adawlut, employed by Sudasew Punt Renaveekur, as he states, on private business in the Sudder. But this is inconsistent with Myaram's letter (Enclosure, No. 26), dated much subsequent to this account, in which Myaram says that the case in the Sudder Adawlut which Renaveekur states was this private business, had not then come on.

(B.) This is the sum alluded to in Myaram's letter (Enclosure, No. 26).

(C.) Renaveekur says this "Minute" was the minute in the case before the Sudder. But this is clearly shown to be false, as this account shows that the minute, whatever it may have been, was translated while Renaveekur was in Bombay, while Myaram Dajee's letter (Enclosure, No. 26), written to Renaveekur after he had left Bombay, shows that the Sudder Adawlut case had not then come on, and consequently no minute could have been written on it up to that period.

(D.) Hybut Rao Shikarkhan, a purvoo without employment, formerly of Sattara, now of Bombay. Sudasew Punt Renaveekur states he gave this man in all 175 rupees; why, he will not say; but it was not as wages, not as loan, not as charity. He was employed by some one at Sattara on business connected with Gozra Sahib; but what the business was, or who the employer, Renaveekur says he does not know. All this is clearly inconsistent with the two letters to Renaveekur from this man, Hybut Rao, found among the papers of the former (*vide* Enclosures, Nos. 24 and 25).

(E.) If this be a genuine entry, the banker, Madapa Naik Anna Shapoorkur, will be able to produce this letter of advice and Hybut Rao's account, and from them a trace may be obtained of Hybut Rao's employers, and of the manner in which the money he received was spent.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

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No. 24.

TRANSLATION of a Maharatta Letter, without Signature or Address, found among the papers of *Sudasew Punt Renaveekur*, and said by him to have been written to him by *Hybutrao*, a Purvoo in Bombay.

A. C.

* *Vide* Enclosure,
No. 25.

ALL is well here up to 13th of Magh Wud (9 or 10 February 1850). I wrote to you about the lodging-house expenses,* but no answer of any kind has come on the subject. You wrote on the 5th of Poush Wud (3 January 1850) that "it was not consistent with my honourable disposition to spoil the business of our employer" (Agjman) "and is it honourable, pray, after I have not spoiled (the employer's) business, and without considering (my) fidelity, that you should omit to pay my lodging expenses, and send me begging back to my home, and only give me a promise? Remember your Creator, and answer me this. If you omit to answer me this, you will disregard my adjuration by (the god) Side-shwar. The Gomashta (the plural is used probably from respect) came here, and I told him what had happened. He answered "that he had informed (the employer) in the clause about the 13th, and (asked) on "what grounds did you do so, when you had the price (or rate) of the emeralds," &c. To which suitable answers were given. Thus they are still trying to make matters meet. He went away yesterday; when he gets there (*query*, to Sattara?) he will recommend himself by saying he did it himself; I therefore tell you, that you make it known beforehand.

As to what is still to be brought about, in the two matters relating to the 26 men, and the debts, I have done nothing hitherto, and I will do nothing hereafter. Therefore let the man who is to manage (it, so) manage, and apply himself from thence, that you will fully understand how it managed (ironical way of saying, "Let him try, and see what a failure he will make of it)."

Have you any fear of God in forming such a plan, as to tell me,* After I have myself fully settled the matter about the emeralds, it is to be explained (*query*, to the employer at Poona or Sattara?), and so send for me, without paying my lodging expenses.

After deceiving me, you get your own way in the business about the emeralds. In this, I think, you have got all your future business happily concluded (ironical). Be it so; by the mercy of God, when we meet, we will talk about it. But just tell me whether the plan you formed not to give me my subsistence money, and to set me to spread my cloth (to receive alms as a beggar), to take away my character seems to you consistent with your honourable character, after the promise you made me? Then, though I wrote to you, "that if the employer will not allow it, I will remember the Creator, and pay it back as a debt." Yet you plan to find some defect (in my conduct). This is honourable conduct, and you have acted well in keeping your promise, in a manner becoming a banker. I shall be eternally grateful for this, and you have acted so that it will be remembered for generations (ironically). Is this all the fruit of believing your promise as an exalted Brahmin? Well, be it so. Write at least so much in answer to this, as to say whether you will pay the lodging expense or not. Then I will go and beg at a house or two, and manage here and there. I will go to the house of some great householder, make use of your name, spread out my garment, smite myself on the face, and beg; and reckon this as all the fruit of my connexion with you (ironically). Now, if you refuse to answer, I adjure you by the feet of your father. Be it known, this is my representation.

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

Note. It is not very easy to translate the studied ambiguity with which this, like most other Maharatta letters, is written. It is apparent, from a comparison of this letter with the statements of the party to whom it was sent,—

1. That the writer and receiver (*Sudasew Punt* states they were himself and *Hybutrao*) had had common objects and a common employer. *Sudasew Punt* says that employer was *Gozra Saheb*, though he denies the writer had any ground for calling her "his" (*Sudasew Punt's*) employer.

2. That *Hybutrao* boasts of having managed part of the business entrusted him.

3. That a person whom the writer calls "the Gomashta," had been to Bombay, and was going to boast on his return (to Sattara) that something which had been successfully done at Bombay had been done by him.

4. That there was a dispute between the parties regarding the price of some emeralds, or the rate at which they had been valued.

5. That there were two matters still to be settled; one regarding "26 men," the other some "debts." The 26 men *Sudasew Punt* allows meant so many followers of *Gozra Saheb's* who were unprovided with situations; and the "debts" were her debts, which she hoped the Government would help her to liquidate. It may be fairly deduced from this, that the other business which it is intimated had been settled, related also to *Gozra Saheb*.

Query. Could it be any recommendation of an increase to her pension, of which he had got intelligence, and which the writer wished it to be supposed he had been influential in obtaining?

With

With regard to the person alluded to as "the Gomashta," who had come to Bombay, and on his return was likely to pretend that something which had been done for the employer (Gozra Saheb) had been brought about by him,—it is a curious coincidence, that Anna Saheb Shirkey was in Bombay about the time in question, and left on or about the 6th February; while "the Gomashta" is described in this letter of the 9th or 10th as having left "yesterday," which expression in Maharatta is not strictly limited to the day preceding the present, but means rather "a day or two ago."

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(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

No. 25.

THE second letter, found in Sudasew Punt Renaveekur's papers, is addressed to Ragashir Anna (which Sudasew says means himself), and came, as he states, from Hybutrao, dated Magh Wud 8th (4 February 1850), and acknowledges a letter of Magh Wud 6th (1 February 1850). It is principally taken up with details about 15 rupees allowed to the writer, and the only points of any moment deducible from it are :

1. That the writer had been sent sent for to leave Bombay, and replied, he could not do so without money for lodging and travelling expenses.

2. That the writer offered himself to repay any money so advanced, if "the employer should refuse;" the employer being, Sudasew Punt says, Gozra Sahib.

3. That the writer did not think any benefit would follow his going to Sattara; that Sudasew Punt had come down to Bombay; "the schemes which may have been laid would be carried by any one who had power to do so to a successful end."

The conclusion I should be inclined to draw from this is, that Sudasew Punt had been sent down to Bombay to see what Hybutrao, who had undertaken to carry through Gozra Sahib's business, was about; and that on the report made by him, after returning to Sattara, Hybutrao had been recalled, and was unwilling to go; or it may be, that they were alarmed at the inquiries I was making about this time, and wished Hybutrao to return.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

No. 26.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from *Myarm Dajee*, Vakeel in the Sudder Adawlut in Bombay, to *Sudasew Punt Dada*, at Sattara (directed to *Sudasew Ramechunda Renaveekur*, at Sattara), found among the papers of the latter, 18-19 February 1850.

A. C.

I HAVE received your letter, and understood what you write. As yet there is no settlement about Sattara, and Siddapa Hoondakurree's number (case) has not yet come forward, but it will soon do so; when it does, and a decision is passed, I will write and let you know.—Dated 29 January 1850.

P.S.—My best compliments to Gunnessh Narrian Atowley. You gave the carkoon five rupees, and Bhyee Saheb gave him one from his own money; so the three (carkoons) got two rupees each. I do not think it will be necessary to employ a barrister in the hoondakurree's case. I always make proper arrangements. What more should I write, &c.

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

Note.—From this it would appear that "the settlement about Sattara" was the first object of the letter from Renaveekur, to which this is a reply.

Compare this letter with Enclosure No. 23, and with the foot notes appended to it.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

No. 27.

TRANSLATION of a Letter found among the papers of *Sudasew Ramchunder Renaveekur*, 18-19 February 1850; and stated by him to be from his two sons at Sattara to him at Poonah. It is addressed to "*Sudasee Punt Anna Renaveekur*, near Rastia's wara, at Siddapa Hoondakurree's shop."

The blessing of Shree Sideshwur.

A. C.

FROM Appa and Hurry at Sattara to their parent (or elder), Wednesday, Magh wud 10th (6th February 1850), &c. &c. The elder's (your) letter of Wud 4th (31st January),

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has been received, and what was written understood. The answer of the letter, and the intelligence here, is in detail as follows:

1. The two manage affairs (A.) you say, "you will see how things go on, and write hereafter;" now, therefore, write in detail all you may have learnt of late. The money has probably been got from the customers, and applied there (as arranged); if not, write, and tell us, and we will act accordingly. Gokuldass has arrived here; write all of moment that occurs.

2. After examining the accounts, the report has been made ready, and gone off four or five days ago (B.) Therefore, do you write to your householder (C.), and tell him, and make all as sure as possible; and as we arranged for having all that happened there (*query* Bombay?), sent up to you (at Poonah), and reported to this place (Sattara); so if any thing has been written, report it to us here at Sattara.

In all two paras. have been written; send an answer to them; take care of your health; if it takes a day or two more to settle the business, never mind, but take care you have not to go again. Demand, and get one rupee, which is due from Bajee Dallal, on account of the musoolo (an ornament for a woman's toe), &c. &c.

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*,
Commissioner at Sattara.

Note (A.) When asked to explain the meaning of this letter, Renaveekur, the father, explained this phrase, the "two manage affairs," as meaning the head of the Hoondakurree's shop, and his gomasta; but in offering this explanation, he forgot that the Hoondakurree's shop was at Poonah, to which place the letter was sent, and not at Sattara, where the writers were. This, and the rest of the clause seems clearly to refer to public affairs, but nothing could be got out of the writers or receiver as to the meaning of the phrases.

(B.) This Renaveekur admits refers to a report I was supposed to have made.

(C.) This he explains of Myaram Dajee, the vakeel in the Sudder; if he be correct in this, it only shows the falsehood of his assertion that Myaram had nothing to do with anything but the case pending before the Sudder; probably Hybutrao was really meant.

The rest of the letter shows clearly that Renaveekur, senior, was expected by his sons to busy himself effectively at Poonah, and probably Bombay, about Gozra Sahib's business.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

No. 28.

TRANSLATION of a Deposition given on Oath by *Mahadajee Gungadhur Wuheel*, surnamed *Putwurdhun*; Caste, Bramin; aged 50 years; Servant to the Punt Prithiniddee.

STATES that last year, about the month of Wyshack (April and May), or when the order from Government was received regarding the annexation of the Sattara territory, Unna Saheb Shirkey called at a shop (where I was), and complained of "there being no person in the country competent to undertake any affair." "There was the Fudness," he said; but remarked, "that he was a mere tool in the hands of the Resident; that had any one of their own party proceeded to Bombay to Mr. Willoughby, and laid out some money, this country would not have been lost. It was by placing dependence on the Resident that this country is lost." I replied, "Be that as it may, I know nothing about it;" or "it does not concern me."

Again, latterly, about two months ago, or when the Resident Saheb was gone to Punderpoor, Unna Saheb Shirkey came one day on horseback to where I was sinking a well; and after the usual civilities had been interchanged between us, and some commonplace remarks made, Unna Saheb Shirkey said, "He wished to speak to me, and required my aid." I inquired what it was, and desired him to speak. He then went on to say, "These two whores" (meaning the eldest and youngest Raneees), "have thrown off all restraint; they drink and indulge in all sorts of licentiousness with the hoozrias; they procure abortions; and in short, all within the palace is going to destruction." "The second Ranee and Gozra Saheb," he said, "were decorous and well behaved, and on friendly terms with him; but as to the eldest and youngest Raneees, they had become perfect strangers to decency."

He also said that "When the Resident Saheb returned from his tour, he would communicate the whole circumstance to him, and prevent such irregularities in future;" and added, "but this much I would ask of you, that you too will mention to the Saheb the same thing; for this reason, that my statement will by such corroboration be believed by the Saheb." To this I made answer, that "I never go to the palace; besides, what you say, I never before heard from any one; how then, under such circumstances, can I mention this affair to the Saheb? I will never do so. How can I say that which I know nothing about?" "Well, then," he rejoined, "if you won't, when the Saheb returns, I will make the affair known to him;" saying which, he went away.

There

There was no third person present during the conversation. (Lastly.) Upon the Saheb's arrival at Sattara, I met Unna Saheb Shirkey at a shop, when he said that the Ranee Saheb, under some pretence, was about to make a journey to the shrine at Jeejôoree, but that he would acquaint the Resident Saheb, and put a stop to it. This latter assertion he repeated three times.

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Dated, 18 February 1850.

(signed) *Mahadagee Gungadhur*, Wukeel.

(True translation.)

(signed) H. B. Sandford, Lieutenant,
Second Assistant Commissioner.

Note.—This and the succeeding eight enclosures testify mainly to the case against Anna Saheb, for slander of British functionaries and the two Ranees; and connect him with the case against the Ranaveekurs.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

No. 29.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of *Bhickajee Crushna Shusharuboday*, inhabitant of Sattara, aged 45; Caste, Bramin; Sun. 1259 Fuslee, taken on solemn affirmation on the 19th February 1850.

ONE afternoon, about four months ago, while at the Temple of Vishwaswur Mahadeo, in the Manglawar Peith, I met Unna Saheb Shirkey; and he asked me, "What employment I then held?" I replied, that since leaving the service of the Punt Suchoo, I have been unemployed. Whereupon Unna Saheb asked, "Would you undertake any business, if entrusted with it?" and added immediately, "Would you go to Bombay; and have you any acquaintance there?" I replied, "Tell me the business first, and I will say whether I can undertake it." To which Unna Saheb replied, "It is to endeavour to secure to the second Ranee Saheb a separate allowance; it should not be mixed up with those of the others." He next desired that the circumstance of deputing me to Bombay should not reach the ears of the Commissioner and Rao Saheb Mahadow Rao Govind; and offered to take me to the Ranee Saheb. I rejoined, that anything required to be said might be communicated at Sattara to the Saheb and Mahadow Rao, instead of going further. Whereupon he said he had some misgivings about making the proposition to Mahadow Rao Govind. What they were he did not particularly say, nor did I then ask him. I then told him I thought there was no need of my mixing myself up in such business; and having said I would not undertake the business, refused to accompany him to the Ranee Saheb. During our conversation Unna Saheb dwelt on the great impropriety of Aee Saheb's (the eldest Ranee) conduct; adding that she was in a state of pregnancy; for which reason, he said, a separate allowance should be made for the second Ranee Saheb. I then asked him the nature of his misgivings in respect to Mahadow Rao Govind. His reply was, the elder Ranee Saheb has sent Mahadow Rao Govind a ballunt veeda,* to the amount of 1,000 or 1,500 rupees; consequently he may decline interference. Unna Saheb told me in person that which I have now deposed to.

* A present made to a woman on the birth of a child.

Dated, 19 February 1850.

(signed) *Bhickajee Krishna Shashruboday*.

Q. Did Unna Saheb state exactly the nature of his doubts?—A. He spoke at first generally; but, on my urging him, he undisguisedly mentioned the affair of the ballunt veeda, as I have already stated.

Dated, 19 February 1843.

(signed) *Bhichajee Crushna Shusharaboday*.

(True translation.)

(signed) H. B. Sandford, Lieutenant,
Second Assistant Commissioner.

No. 30.

TRANSLATION of a Deposition, on Oath, given by *Chimnajee Chintamun Mahajunee*, aged 31 years; Caste, Bramin; resident at Sattara, and at present in Government service.

ABOUT two or three months ago I fell in with Anna Saheb Shirkey in front of the palace, when he told me that he heard her Highness intended to go to Jejooree, and had got the Saheb's leave; but he added (stroking his mustachoes, out of bravado), "Never mind, I will

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screw up the peg (of a guitar) in such a way as will astonish them." This much he said, which I communicated to my uncle immediately after I got home.

Dated, 22 February 1850.

Before me,

(signed) *H. B. Sandford*,
Second Assistant Commissioner.

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

Note.—The simile of "screwing up a peg" is a common one in Maharatta, to express doing something secretly to alter a business, as the tone of a string of a guitar is altered by screwing the peg at the other end of the instrument. This statement does little but corroborates Enclosure No. 31.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

No. 31.

TRANSLATION of a Deposition, on Oath, given by *Wasudeo Kristnu Chitness*, Sun. 1259 Fuslee.

STATES, that on the return to Sattara of the Commissioner from Punderpoor, in the latter end of December (last), Shree Mun Rancee Saheb Maharaj obtained the permission of the Saheb to visit the shrine of Jajooree. Two days afterwards, Chimapa Nazur intimated to me that Unna Saheb remarked, "They are going to Jajooree; the Saheb's leave has been taken; but, mark you, I will screw the peg up (of a guitar) in a manner as will astonish them; never mind." Saying which he stroked, and twisted his mustachoes. Last year, in the month of "Weyshack," or at the time of the receipt of the Government order regarding the annexation of the Sattara territory, on the return of the Fudniss from Mahablushwur, and about the period when the Ranees purposed leaving Mahablushwur, one day, about seven or eight o'clock p.m., Bava Saheb and Unna Saheb Shirkey came to pay their respects to her Highness. She was seated in the "dewan khana," at the back of the octagonal one, facing south, above the "wosree," or veranda. There were present Succaram Fudniss, Succaram Kaka Mahajumnee, Bava Saheb Shirkey, Unna Saheb, Aee Saheb, and myself; when Bava Saheb said, "I hear news of the annexation of the state; if so, had the necessary precautions been taken, by sending some one to Bombay, to Mr. Willoughby, before hand, this would not have occurred (nevertheless) there is Ballajee Punt Nattoo here now, who is an experienced person; take him, with the 'souraree,'* to Mahablushwur. He will assist in speaking," &c. Her Highness replied she wanted no one to accompany her; that, excepting the Resident Saheb, she would communicate on this point with no one. The Shirkeys then rose, and left in anger.

Dated, 22 February 1850.

Before me,

(signed) *H. B. Sandford*,
Second Assistant Commissioner.

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

No. 32.

TRANSLATION of a Deposition, on Oath, given by *Gunnesh Raghonath*, surnamed *Khandakur Fudness*; aged 28 years; occupation, employed in the service of the Raj Adnia; Sun. 1259 Fuslee.

STATES, that one day, about six or eight months ago, when the order about the annexation of the territory was received, Unna Saheb said to me "This kingdom is lost. Nobody here will bestir himself; there is but one chance left; if anybody will but go to Bombay, to the Honourable Mr. Willoughby, and make some arrangement." I answered, "What business is it of yours and mine? It is for those high in office to attend to it." Subsequently, about a month, or a month and a half back, and about two or three days previous to the confinement of Appa Kolutkur, at the Residency Bungalow, as I and Anna Saheb Sirkey were sitting together at the palace, in the Raj Adnia's duftur, no third person being near at the time, Unna Saheb said to me he heard that "Vishnoo Punt Anna Purechekur had been deputed, with 16,000 rupees, to Bombay, to meet the expenses attendant on getting back the sovereignty." I replied, that "this matter cannot be true; it must be mere gossip. Moreover, I have never even seen Purunchekur coming into the palace, nor heard of the money having been paid to him." Unna Saheb Shirkey then said, that Aee Saheb Maharaj (the eldest Rancee) has sent "ballant wuda" (presents sent to a woman on the 12th or other day after her delivery) worth 1,500 rupees, to Rao Saheb Mahadow Rao Govind's house. "This," I answered, "was false, as I have neither heard of it nor seen any entry forthcoming on the records on this subject." After this Unna Saheb said, "What, then,

* Retinue.

then do you know, though you be in the palace. Is it thus, then, you conduct affairs! Trial and Punish-
a ballant weeda, worth 1,500 rupees, has positively been sent; my information on this head ment of certain
is undoubted." Unna Saheb then continued, and said "that he had heard of Buya Saheb Agents of Gozra
Maharaj* having become pregnant and procured abortion;" to which I rejoined that all this Sahib.

Dated, 20 February 1850.

(signed) *Gunnessh Rughonath Khandekur.*

* The third Ranee.

Sworn before me, 20 February 1850, Sattara.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

No. 33.

TRANSLATION of a Deposition, on Oath, of *Ramajee Venktesh Naik Shiratkur*, aged 37 years, a Banker; Caste, Suwashey Bramin; Inhabitant of Moujey Oomruz.

DEPOSES that about six or seven months back, about the month of Bhadurpud or Ashwin, Anna Saheb Sirkey, called at Gungadhur Punt Bhendey's house to partake of some "phural," after which they took pan sooparie, and came to me. I reside close by in Suckaram Bukshee's Wada. Anna Saheb began saying, he wanted a loan of 2,000 rupees, and desired that I should give it to him. I replied that I was not in the habit of dealing at Sattara, and (particularly) never lent money to any one on his personal security.

Anna Saheb then said, it was not for himself that this money was wanted, but for Gozra Saheb. She had declined accepting the allowance, he said, assigned to her by the Saheb, because it was insufficient, and was therefore put to inconvenience in regard to her expenses, for which reason she wanted money. He then urged me to undertake the transaction, offering to take and introduce me to Gozra Saheb, and said, "she would repay the money, with interest, within three months."

He assured me that, if I undertook to do the business for Gozra Saheb, in this instance, I would be greatly benefited by it, and added that it would be the means of getting employment for my younger brother; even that he would speak to Gozra Saheb, and obtain a place for my brother. I then replied, "I did not advance the money to persons without receiving something in pledge."

Whereupon Anna Saheb asked me what I had to say if security were furnished me. I consented, provided he procured me Angul or Palkur's security, or a note of assurance from his brother Bava Saheb. Anna Saheb then said, that he would procure a note from Angul for 1,000 rupees. The affair was of a nature requiring 1,000 rupees ready money on the nail; nothing short of that sum would suffice, he said. In this way he importuned me and left.

After this Gungadhur Punt used to tell me daily, for about four or eight days, that Anna Saheb was trying to procure a note from Angul. I had not seen Anna Saheb since the last interview, but Gungadhur Punt subsequently asked whether, if Anna Saheb procured a note from Surootram Marwarree, instead of Angul, I would give the money.

I replied I would consider about it, and give him an answer the next day. That same evening I went to the bazar, where I met Soorutram. He asked me "what I meant by sending people to beset and harass him, that I was perfectly at liberty to undertake the business or not, just as I pleased; but he did not wish to be bothered, or to have anything to do in the matter." This is all Soorutram said.

On my return home, I decisively told Gungadhur Punt that I did not require a note from Soorutram, nor would I do the business in question.

Dated, 22 February 1850.

(signed) *Ramajee Venktesh Naik.*

Question. Did either Anna Saheb or Gungadhur say that the money was required to bribe the British functionaries, in order to get Gozra Saheb's business settled.—*Answer.* They never said anything of the kind; I have told all that was said.

Dated, 22 February 1850.

(signed) *Ramajee Venktesh.*

(signed) *H. B. Sandford, Second Commissioner.*

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

Note.—This and the four following enclosures corroborate each other.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

Trial and Punish-
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Sahib.

No. 34.

TRANSLATION of a Deposition, on Oath, given by *Gungadhur Bullal Bhédé* ; Caste, Shenvee Bramin ; age 30, residing at Sattara ; profession, Writer*

STATES, one day about four or six months ago, I have no precise recollection as to which month, Anna Saheb came to my house to partake of some phural.* After which having had a veeda† each, I and Anna Saheb Shirkey went to Ramajee Naik Oomrujkur's lodging close by ; I was seated about five or seven hands on this side (of them) ; Anna Saheb Shirkey was asking for a loan of 2,000 or 3,000 rupees from Ramajee Naik. Anna Saheb had told me he wanted a loan to redeem some ornaments of his pledged with Appajee Naik Angul, and that he wished to negotiate with Ramajee Naik for that purpose. Ramajee Naik refused to comply without receiving something in pledge. He said he would give the money if either Angul or Soorutram gave a note of hand. Anna Saheb could not procure a note from them, therefore Ramajee Naik told me, "if a note was not procurable, neither could the money." This is what I know.

Dated, 22 February 1850.

(signed) *Gungadhur Bullal Bhédé.*

Question. Ramajee Naik's deposition has been read to you, and he has said in your presence that Anna Sahib Shirkey had been asking for the loan for Gozra Saheb, and that you even told him so ; state therefore what the facts actually are ?—*Answer.* I now remember that Anna Saheb Shirkey was trying to obtain a loan from Ramajee Naik, for Gozra Sahib, who, it was said, refused to accept the allowance assigned to her, because it was inadequate, and she experienced difficulty in consequence in carrying on her expenses. I also told Ramajee, once or twice, to do this money business of Gozra Saheb's, that I would take and introduce him to Gozra Sahib ; that she would give him a berth ; and that his brother would get one too. In this manner did I speak to him ; this is true.

Do you recollect Anna Saheb having said anything about the business for which Gozra Saheb wanted the loan ?—He two or three times told me the money was wanted to meet Durbar expenses. As it was necessary that something should be spent at the Durbar on account of Gozra Saheb's business, he wished me to mediate in effecting a loan with Ramjee Naik. Anna Saheb used to tell me these things, because Ramjee Naik and I lived in the same Wada.

Did he say in which Durbar expenses were to be met ?—Anna Saheb did not say whether it was at Bombay or Sattara that the expense was to have been incurred ; he spoke in general terms of the necessity there was of obtaining a loan to pay the expenses of the Durbar in connexion with Gozra Saheb's affair.

You say Anna Saheb spoke generally in regard to the expenses of a Durbar, to meet which he was treating for a loan ; but did it occur to you as to which Durbar he meant ?—No, it did not ; nothing further than (a vague idea) that the expenses alluded to were for some Durbar in which the business was being transacted.

What did he say besides ?—About the time that these affairs about the loan were being talked over, *i.e.*, about five or six months back, I do not recollect the month, Anna Saheb used to say to me, "There is no man left in this Durbar ; if any one were sent to Bombay to agitate, the sovereignty would be restored, and all would be settled. There is Mr. Willoughby there (in Bombay), if anybody would go to him and lay out something and agitate, the business would be done." In this way I recollect Anna Saheb spoke to me two or three times.

Where are you employed now ?—I teach Gozra Saheb's daughter Murhattee ; she gives me four rupees monthly. I go in the morning to Gozra Bacc's, where I remain till 12 o'clock, when I go to Dowlut Byee's to teach his child English and Mahratta ; he gives me five rupees per month.

Dated, 22 February 1850.

(signed) *Gungadhur Bullal Bhédé.*

Before me.

(signed) *H. B. Sandford,*
Second Assist. Commissioner.

22 February 1850.

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere,* Commissioner.

No. 35.

TRANSLATION of a Deposition, on Oath, given by *Appajee Annajee Angul Naik*; Shopkeeper at Sattara; aged 32 years; Caste, Deshust Bramin; employment, "Shroff;" Sun. 1259 Fuslee (A.D. 1849-50).

Trial and Punishment of certain Agents of Gozra Sahib.

STATES that last year, in the month of Phalgun,* I think it was Unna Saheb Shirkey obtained a loan from me, with which he redeemed some ornaments belonging to him, pledged to Abba Dixist Hoosing of Waee, for either 3,600 or 3,700 rupees, and transferred them to me, as a pledge. The money was paid by me to Dixist direct, and the jewels released and brought away. It was about 3,000 rupees Unna Saheb obtained on the jewels, besides 700 rupees given to him on his personal responsibility. All this money is still due to me. I have been dunning for it for the last six months, repeatedly, for which reason his visits have become less frequent. He never asked me for a loan on behalf of Gozra Saheb, nor did he ever even so much as hint to me about it; neither did Unna Saheb ever ask me for a letter of credit on Ramajee Naik Oonnujukur for a thousand rupees.

* April and May.

Dated, 22 February 1850.

Q. What jewels are there in pledge with you belonging to Unna Saheb Shirkey?—
A. 1 "toda" [for the use of males]; 1 "kungun" of gold; 1 "bhugbun" set in diamonds; 1 "gold watch chain;" 1 "pootleecheemal;" 1 "kunta" of gold; 1 licha of pearls; 1 kuntee of pearls; 1 hooka of silver.

These are the jewels in pledge with me, for which I hold a memorandum signed by Unna Saheb Shirkey, dated as above.

22 February 1850.

(signed) *Appajee Unnajee Angul.*

Before me.

(signed) *H. B. Sandford,*
Second Assist. Commissioner.

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

No. 36.

TRANSLATION of a Deposition given on Oath by *Soortaram Luckmechund*, Marwadee; aged 37 years, resident of Sattara; employment, Cloth Merchant; Sun. 1259 Fuslee.

ABOUT five or six months ago, after the Dewalee, Unna Saheb Shirkey one day asked me to lend him 600 or 700 rupees, or to give him a letter of credit of 2,000 rupees on Ramjee Naik Oomrugkur. I refused compliance on the plea of his already owing me 300 or 400 rupees on account of cloth purchased by him. I subsequently met Ramjee Naik, when I told him he might please himself about giving Unna Saheb Shirkey a loan or not, but not to bore me with such vexatious affairs, and that I would not give the letter of credit.

22 February 1850.

Before me.

(signed) *H. B. Sandford.*
Second Assist. Commissioner.

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

No. 37.

TRANSLATION of a Statement made by *Annund Rao Bin Khunda Rao Ruja Shirkey Ovoph*, *Unna Saheb Shirkey*; Caste, Mahratta; aged 23 years; employed in the Sattara State, Sun. 1259 Fuslee.

THE depositions given by the following persons were read to him:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Dajee Oodeyram Danga. | 8. Gungadhur Bhenda. |
| 2. Narain Rao Wittul. | 9. Appajee Naik Angul. |
| 3. Bhugwandass Tajeram. | 10. Surutum Marwadee. |
| 4. Gokuldass Tajeram. | 11. Chimnajee Chintamon Nazur. |
| 5. Mahadajee Gungadhur Putwurdhun. | 12. Vasudeo Krishn Chitniss. |
| 6. Bhikajee Krishn Suhurabhuda. | 13. Gunnesh Ruggoonath Khandakur. |
| 7. Ramjee Venkuteish Naik. | |

You have heard 13 depositions given by the witnesses, therefore whatever you have to say in reference to them, do so in the shape of the answers to the following questions:

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ment of certain
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Sahib.

Question. What have you to say regarding the plan you recommended for sending some one to Bombay, to expend money in giving presents to Mr. Willoughby, and other persons, to get the order relative to the annexation of the Sattara state revoked?—*Answer.* I never gave such advice, and never spoke about it to any one; but in order that the Saheb (Commissioner) may be displeased with me, they have brought these false charges.

What have you to say to your having endeavoured to raise loans from sowkars, saying the money was required to pay the durbar kurch (bribes), which were given in settling the allowance to Gozra Saheb?—The loan that I asked the sowkars for was for myself, and not for Gozra Saheb. I do not know anything about Gozra Saheb's transactions.

Those mentioned above depose that you told several persons that Aye Saheb and Mahadeo Rao Govind had deputed Vishnoo Punt Puranchpay to Bombay, with 16,000 rupees. Did you ever say this, and to whom, and what ground had you for saying so?—No, I did not tell any one anything of the kind. This was intimated to me by Gunput Rao Fudniss, and therefore I mentioned it to the Saheb; and, excepting the Saheb, I spoke to no one of it.

Did Gunput Rao Fudniss alone tell you of this matter, or did any one else do so too?—None but Gunput Rao Fudniss ever spoke to me upon the subject.

The above witnesses state that you told them that the first and second Ranees have grossly misbehaved; is it true that you said so, and, if true, on what authority did you say so?—I did not say anything of the kind to any one. Gunput Rao Fudniss spoke to me about it, on whose authority I communicated the matter to the Saheb only, and to no one else. These persons have been giving false depositions.

These witnesses state that you told them that Mahadeo Rao was presented with a "balant weda" of 1,500 rupees; if true, to whom did you say so, and on what authority?—This circumstance was intimated to me by Gunput Rao, on whose authority I brought the matter to the Saheb's knowledge, and to no one else. These persons have been giving false depositions.

Excepting Gunput Rao, did any other person intimate to you anything about the misconduct of the Ranees, and the "balant weda" given to Mahadeo Rao Govind, native agent; and have you any other evidence of any kind of these facts except what you say he told you?—None but Gunput Rao. I have no other evidence of any kind.

(signed) *Annund Rao Rajey Sirkey.*

Dated, 5 March 1850.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

Given before me.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner.*

No. 38.

TRANSLATION of a Statement made by *Sudasew Ramchunder Renawweekur*, Bramin, aged about 60, Carkoon, of Sattara.

FIVE papers (enclosures Nos. 23 to 27) being shown to me, I am required to state what I have to say regarding their contents, and who were the writers, &c.; whereupon I state as follows:

1. The first paper (No. 26) is a letter written by Myaram Dajee, Vakeel in the Sudder Adawlut, to me. The phrase in it, "as yet there is no settlement about Sattara," relates to Gozra Saheb's affairs, to the settlement of her allowance. It has nothing to do with the state of Sattara.

2. The second letter (No. 27) was written to me by my sons, Appa and Hurry; I have stated the meaning of the two paras. in my former deposition (No. 19).

3. The third memorandum (No. 23) is in my own handwriting. There are 26 rupees entered as paid to "Myaram Vakeel, for his vakeelship, and five rupees to Gunnessh Punt as subsistence money, and five rupees for translating into Maharatta the English minute of approval." This all relates to a case which Siddapa Hoondakurree, my employer, had before the Sudder Adawlut against Chinnan Ayah Mooliar, of Poonah, for 10,500 rupees. It related to raising an attachment on a house. The "vakeelship," and the "minute of approval," related to this affair. Rs. 51. 6. and 100 rupees, and money for messing for two months, at 10 rupees per month, 20 rupees; in all, Rs. 171. 6.; are entered as paid to Hybut Row. The reason of this is, that Hybutrow Purvoe, a resident of Sattara, is at Bombay, maintaining himself as an advocate for the affairs of different people. When I went to Bombay, Hybutrow used to say that a respectable person (gruhst) attached to Gozra Saheb, had sent him to Bombay about her affairs; that he was in want of money, and he asked me to advance him some; that he would get it from Bya Saheb (*i.e.* Gozra Saheb) after he returned to Sattara, and repay me. Whereupon I gave him the money. Hybutrow used to say he was not personally acquainted with Bya Saheb, but

but that respectable person belonging to her had sent him to Bombay. This was all he said; he did not tell me the name of the person.

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4. The fourth and fifth papers (Nos. 24 & 25) are written by Hybutrow to me. In them he importunes me for money for his expenses.

12 March 1850.

Signed by Deponent, and attested by
the Commissioners.

Question. In the fifth of the above papers (enclosure No. 24) what is the meaning of what is written about the "26 men" and the "debts"?—*Answer.* The "26 men" and the "debts" are Gozra Saheb's. The 26 men are that number of people who came with Gozra Saheb, and who remained unprovided for, when the rest had got employment; my son Appa was one of them; and the debts are Gozra Saheb's debts.

Who is the "employer" who is mentioned in the letter, and what was the "business" which was to be spoiled?—The "employer" means Bya Saheb, *i.e.* Gozra Saheb; and the "business" is the allowance to Bya Saheb, which was to be advantageously settled by the Government. He had said to me personally, "He would spoil the business." Therefore I had written to Hybutrao, saying, "It was not consistent with his honourable disposition to spoil the employer's business." This he alludes to in the letter he writes to me.

13 March 1850.

Signed by Deponent.

Before me, at Wace, 13 March 1850.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

(True translation.)

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere*, Commissioner.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 193.

MR. FRERE'S firm and judicious management of this affair may be entirely approved.

The reports to the prejudice of the two Ranees and the native agent by Anund Row Raje Shirke, with their falsity, as shown by Mr. Frere, and this person's complicity in the transaction now reported, connected with Gozra Saheb's endeavours to raise money for the purpose of bribery and agitation in Bombay, induce me to think, that his absence from Sattara for a time, say one year, as a mark of the displeasure of Government, will be productive of good effect.

Mr. Frere may therefore be requested to desire him to repair immediately to his own village of Dherwun, in the Unjunwell talooka, informing him that on his quiet residence there, without mixing in intrigues of any description, will depend the payment of his pension in future.

As to the course to be pursued towards Gozra Saheb, I beg to refer to my minute of this date, on Mr. Frere's letter, No. 75, of the 23d ultimo.

I am not sure that it will answer any good purpose to pursue the inquiry in Bombay. The Renawekurs have, as reported in the last para. of Mr. Frere's letter of the 27th ultimo, been punished. And as the principals are visited with the severe displeasure of Government, I think that this will be sufficient.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.

2 April 1850.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

No. 194.

I CONCUR in the proposed disposal of this case, to which, as the allegations are extremely vague, almost more importance than it merited has, I think, been given by the Commissioner. The justice of the conviction of the Ranavekurs admits, I think, of a doubt, seeing that they were obviously in the position of mere agents of "Gozra Saheb;" and that an appeal to Bombay, unattended with bribery, would not be punishable. I would, at all events, confine the penalty to simple imprisonment without hard labour.

(signed) *D. A. Blane.*

5 April 1850.

Trial and Punish-
ment of certain
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Saheb.

FURTHER MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

No. 195.

I DEFER to the suggestion of my honourable colleague, Mr. *Blane*.

5 April 1850.

(signed) *Falkland.*
W. Cotton.
D. A. Blane.

No. 196.

No. 94 of 1850.—Secret Department.

From *H. E. Goldsmid*, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *H. B. E. Frere*, Esq., Commissioner at Sattara.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 76, dated the 28th ultimo, submitting several papers connected with intrigues on the part of Gozra Saheb, daughter of the late ex-Raja of Sattara, and her cousin Anund Row Rajé Shirkey, and reporting the proceedings held by you on the trial of the three individuals named in the margin,* charged with conspiracy in connexion with these intrigues.

* 1. Sadasew
Ramchunder
Renavekur.
2. Appajee Sud-
asew Remaveekur.
3. Hurree Sadasew
Remavekur.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that his Lordship in Council entirely approves of the firm and judicious course of proceeding which you adopted on this occasion.

3. The reports to the prejudice of the two Ranees and the native agent by Anund Rao Rajé, with their falsity, as shown by you, and his complicity in the transaction now reported, induce his Lordship in Council to think that that person's absence from Sattara for a time, say at least for the period of one year, as a mark of the displeasure of Government, will be productive of good effect.

4. I am therefore instructed to request, that you will desire Anund Row Rajé to repair immediately to his own village of Dherwan, in the Unjulwell talooka, informing him that on his quiet residence there without mixing in intrigues of any description, will depend the payment of his pension in future.

5. For instructions relative to the course to be pursued towards Gozra Saheb, I am desired to refer you to my separate letter, No. 93, of this date.

6. Under all circumstances, his Lordship in Council is not disposed to institute in Bombay a further inquiry into this case.

7. With respect to the three Renavekurs, I am directed to inform you, that his Lordship in Council concurs in their conviction on the charge of conspiracy on which they were arraigned before you on the 20th February last, and confirms the sentences passed upon them, with the exception of the portion which awards hard labour, which is remitted by Government, namely, that the prisoners, Nos. 1 and 2, named Sadasew Ramchunder and Appajee Sadasew, suffer ordinary imprisonment for two years, and pay a fine of (200) two hundred rupees each, or, in default of payment, be imprisoned for a further period of two years, and that the prisoner, No. 3, named Hurry Sadasew, suffer ordinary imprisonment for the period of one year, and pay a fine of (100) one hundred rupees, or, in default, suffer one year's additional imprisonment.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid*,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 16 April 1850.

(True extract.)

(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid*,
Secretary to Government.

Dismissal of Meerza Ali Akbar Moonshee on the Establishment of the
Commissioner in Sind.

Political Department, dated 21 May (No. 52) 1849.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East
India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

1. IN continuation of the proceedings which formed Collection No. 13, accompanying our Despatch dated the 12th May, No. 83 of 1848, we beg to submit to your Honourable Court (accompanied by an extract from our Proceedings consequent thereon) copy of a report dated the 2d November last, from Mr. Pringle, the Commissioner in Sind, of the result of the inquiry which on the 22d of April 1848 he was directed to institute into the circumstances under which Moonshee Meerza Ali Akbar, attached to his establishment, had during the years 1842 and 1844 acquired and remitted to Aga Mahomed Rahun Shirazee, a Persian merchant of Bombay, various sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to about a lac of rupees.

2. Previous to Mr. Pringle's Report reaching us, the pecuniary transactions of Meerza Ali Akbar with Aga Mahomed Rahim had formed the subject of legal proceedings in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at this Presidency, and we accordingly obtained through the Honourable Company's solicitor, copies from the records of that court of several documents which throw considerable light on these transactions; copies of these documents accompany this despatch.

3. On a careful consideration of the facts elicited during the course of Mr. Pringle's inquiry, and of those which have come to our knowledge by means of the documents above-mentioned, we consider that Meerza Ali Akbar has failed in any way satisfactorily to account for the mode in which he became possessed of the monies which he remitted to Aga Mahomed Rahim; and we feel convinced that, availing himself of the opportunities afforded by the political events which occurred in Sind during the years 1842 and 1843, and betraying the trust and confidence which were reposed in him by his Excellency the late Governor of that province, he enriched himself by means which were dishonest, although their exact nature cannot at present be ascertained.

4. Under all the circumstances of the case, we are of opinion that legal proceedings cannot be had recourse to against Aga Mahomed Ali Akbar, for causing him to refund the large sums in his possession, which he is unable satisfactorily to account for; but considering him unworthy of further employment under Government, we have directed Mr. Pringle to dismiss him from his establishment.

5. Meerza Ali Akbar has lately arrived in Bombay from Sind, for the purpose of proceeding to Calcutta, having as he states, been requested by General Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India, to join his Excellency at that Presidency. We have accordingly deemed it our duty to furnish the Government of India with a copy of the proceedings which accompany this despatch, in order that that authority may be aware of the strong grounds which exist for believing him to have been unfaithful to his trust, while formerly in the service of the Government of Sind.

6. For a detailed exposition of our sentiments in this case, we beg to refer to a minute recorded by our Right honourable President on the 24th ultimo, and to two Minutes by the Honourable Mr. Willoughby and the Honourable Mr. Blane, dated the 3d and 5th instant.

We have, &c.

Bombay Castle, 21 May 1849.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
D. A. Blane.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar. EXTRACT Political Letter from Bombay, dated 17 November (No. 121) 1849.

13. IN our Despatch, dated the 21st May, No. 52 of 1849, we informed your Honourable Court that, under the circumstances therein reported, we had deemed it our duty to dismiss Mirza Ali Akbar Khan from the situation of moonshee, on the establishment of the Commissioner in Sind. This individual has subsequently appealed to the Most Noble the Governor-general of India against this decision; but we have not received any intimation from his Lordship consequent thereon.

Foreign Department, Simla, 9 August (No. 36) 1849.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

Dated 1 July.

I HAVE the honour to submit copy of a Memorial from Mirza Ali Akbar Khan Behadoor, late moonshee on the establishment of the Commissioner of Sind, alleging he has been unjustly, and without due investigation, dismissed from his employment under Government, and praying that he may be furnished with the specific charges upon which the decision in his case is grounded.

2. I ordered the petitioner to be informed that, as the Bombay Government had reported his case to your Honourable Court, I could not interpose, but that I would transmit his memorial to you.

3. The proceedings relative to the dismissal of Ali Akbar from his situation of principal moonshee on the establishment of the Commissioner of Sind, were reported to you by the Bombay Government, in their despatch of 21st May last, No. 52.

Simla, 9 August 1849.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Dalhousie.*

EXTRACT Political Letter to Bombay, dated 20 September (No. 31) 1848.

8. YOU will not fail to prosecute the inquiry into the conduct of Moonshee Ali Akbar.

EXTRACT Political Letter to Bombay; dated 28 November (No. 35) 1849.

Answer to Political Letter, dated 21 May (No. 52) 1849 (and to Governor-general's Letter, dated 9 August (No. 36) 1849).
Inquiry into the pecuniary transactions of Mirza Ali Akbar, the moonshee attached to the late Governor of Scinde.

79. THE circumstance which had excited suspicion against Mirza Ali Akbar was the fact brought to the notice of Government by Aga Mahomed Ruhiem Shirazee, that Ali Akbar had remitted to that merchant, during the years 1842 to 1844, sums of money amounting to nearly a lac of rupees, having moreover made the remittances partly in the names of other persons.

80. Having been called on by Mr. Pringle for an explanation, Ali Akbar declared that 35,170 rupees of the amount had been inherited by him from his father; that about an equal amount was the profits acquired by the employment of the above sum as trading capital, and that 30,000 rupees was the property of one Hajee Mahomed. These assertions, however, are entirely at variance with his own statements, on oath, in a recent trial in the Supreme Court, in which he gave a totally different account of the mode of acquisition of these sums, and are equally contradicted by the evidence of Aga Mahomed Ruhiem, who, on the moonshee's own showing, was his father's executor, and who declared, on oath, that when the moonshee went to Scinde he had little or no property.

81. These circumstances, together with the denial of the merchants in whose names the bills were remitted to Bombay, of all knowledge of their existence, fully prove that the true history of the transactions has not been given. It is
to

to be regretted that there appeared no probability that the institution of legal proceedings against Ali Akbar would be productive of advantage. We entirely approve your having dismissed him from office. As he reported, moreover, that he was about to proceed to Calcutta, on the invitation of his Excellency Sir Charles Napier, we approve your having communicated the proceedings to the Government of India. We have since received, through the Governor-general, a memorial addressed to the Government of India by Ali Akbar, which has made no alteration in our opinion. As, however, he has a reasonable claim to be informed of the grounds of his dismissal, you will communicate to him the purport of the present paragraph.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, April 1848.

No. 699 of 1848.—Political Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde, to the Honourable *G. R. Clerk*, Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

Honourable Sir,

WITH reference to the instructions personally conveyed to me by your Honour, during your late visit to this province, to ascertain and report the result of any inquiries which may have been instituted into the means by which Moonshee Alee Akbar Bahadoor became possessed of a large sum of money remitted by him to Aga Mahomed Sherazee in Bombay, and which formed the subject of a correspondence between the Government of Bombay and the late Government of Scinde, I have the honour to transmit, for the information of your Honour in Council, copies of the documents noted in the margin,* and which were transmitted by direction of his Excellency the late Governor, under date the 10th September last, to the Government of India, as furnishing the explanation required, upon which no instructions have been received from that authority.

* See below.

2. Sir Charles Napier, on introducing Moonshee Ali Akbar to me at the period of his departure from this province, did not allude to this circumstance, nor express any opinion unfavourable to that individual's character; from which it may perhaps be inferred that he considered the explanation he had so recently caused to be submitted to the Government of India satisfactory.

I have, &c.

Kurrachee,
24 March 1848.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner in Scinde.

No. 149 of 1847.

To the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-general.

No. 2603.

Sir,

BY direction of his Excellency the Governor of Scinde, I have the honour, in reply to your letter, No. 925, of the 30th April last, and in continuation of memorandum 1,350 of the 17th May last, to forward for submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India copy of a letter of the 6th instant, from Meerza Ali Akbar Khan Bahadoor, moonshee to his Excellency, and

* Copy of letter from Secretary to Government of Scinde, No. 149, dated 10 September 1847.

1. Copy of a letter from Meerza Ali Akbar Khan Bahadoor to Secretary, Scinde Government, dated 6 September 1847.

2. Translation of deposition of Hajee Mahomed Candliaree, dated 22 December 1846.

3. Certificate of magistrate of Kurrachee police, same date.

4. Copy, No. 3, translated extract of a letter from Aga Mahomed Rahim to Meerza Ali Akbar, 7 October 1845.

5. Translation of account current of Meerza Ali Akbar.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

and of its enclosures, in explanation of the sum of Rs. 99,902. 5. remitted by him to Hajee Mahomed Rahim Khan, of Bombay.

The delay in replying to your letter has been caused by the moonshee's only having returned from Bombay, on the 30th ultimo.

Kurrachee,
10 September 1847.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Brown,*

Secy to Govt of Scinde.

To Captain *Brown*, Secretary to the Scinde Government.

Sir,

REGARDING the petition presented to his Excellency the Governor, by Hajee Mahomed Rakim Khan, of Bombay, through the Bombay Government, giving the account of money deposited by me with him, and at the same time pretending fear that he might be put in trouble, because the money I deposited were in bills, and drawn in the name of other people, I beg to give the following explanation, showing how I became possessed of this sum. In order to render my explanation as plain as possible, I must trespass on your valuable time by entering into a short detail of my history.

My father died while I was young, and Aga Mahomed Rahim, who was a friend of his, was appointed the executor of his will. My father, on his death-bed, begged of this Aga to take care of me, and he faithfully promised to become my guardian, and I always looked upon him as my guardian and friend. My father when he died possessed considerable wealth, which was all in the hands of Aga Mahomed Rahim; from whom I drew, from time to time, to the amount of 35,170 rupees. The enclosed is an account furnished to me by him, under his own signature.

When yet young, I became teacher in the Persian language, and in this capacity I had great success. In the beginning of the year 1838, I placed 7,500 rupees in one Hajee Ali's hands, a well-known Punjaub trader, for trade; and soon afterwards obtained a situation as a moonshee to Sir John Keane's establishment, and with him proceeded to Scinde and Affghanistan. During this campaign, I always earned more than 200 rupees monthly by the salary I received from the Commander-in-Chief, and writing for the bazar establishment, and teaching gentlemen languages. On my arrival at Lahore from Affghanistan I met Hajee Allee, and there placed more money in his hands for trade, which I had then in my possession, being sums I saved in the Affghanistan campaign. On my arrival at Hyderabad I was attached to the Political Agent's establishment. I accompanied the Political Agent to Sukkur and Quetta; and on my return to Sukkur in 1842, I found Hajee Ali had arrived at Sukkur, and I was very happy, and afterwards had to cross the Indus with the army. I requested Hajee Ali to join me afterwards, which he did at Hyderabad, and there my connexion ceased with him.

From the amount of Rs. 99,902. 5. which my guardian, Mahomed Rahim, says I remitted to him, on the downfall of the Ameers, 35,170 rupees is the sum I inherited; and I drew in bills upon this very Aga Mahomed Rahim, as per enclosed account current (signed by him) will show, and 30,000 rupees belongs to one Hajee Hassun Candharee, whose statement on oath before the magistrate in Scinde is also enclosed; the rest is my savings in the campaign, and the profit of my money in trade. I have many documents from him, Aga Mahomed Rahim, to prove that he well knew the money to be my own; but, as observed, a portion of it belonged to Hajee Hossain, with whom I had contemplated returning to Arabia, and expected Aga Mahomed Rahim would furnish us bills on that country. He further mentions in his petition that he asked me for security. I have numbers of documents from him to show that, far from asking me for security, he himself repeatedly assured me of his own honesty and readiness at any time to pay me my cash, or to do so to any individual I wished; one of those documents I beg to enclose in original. His object in writing this petition to the Government was in order to put me in trouble, and thereby himself gain time to run away; this he attempted, but luckily his other creditors who were present arrested him and put him in gaol, where he remained for nearly three weeks, and then was released on bail. So confident was he of the secrecy of his preparations to depart, and the hope of deceiving me, that he

he wrote me the above letter very shortly before his arrest, telling me that he wished to go, and asking me to take share in his dockyard, or order the money due me by him to be paid to any one I chosed; had he succeeded in his view of departing, and my answer or order to him for payment could only have reached Bombay, when he was probably near Muscat, on his way to Bushire.

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Meerza Ali Akbar.

To speak of Aga Mahomed Rahim's character requires a volume to detail all his deeds, and it is now too well known to require research from me; I only refer you to the Honourable Sir E. Perry's speech, published in the "Bombay Courier," 24 November 1843, which I beg to enclose. This man, after being by accident placed in a respectable situation, has become fraudulent and bankrupt. His object in addressing the Government was to gain time, in order to have an opportunity of swindling me out of my property, which he has been successful, with others.

I take the liberty of submitting a few papers, tending to show that I had money left to me to the amount of 35,170 rupees.*

2. That of this sum of Rs.99,902. 5., the sum of 30,000 rupees belongs to Hajee Hassun Candharee.†

3. That Aga Mahomed Rahim offered to pay me my money without asking for security.

Hajee Hussain is here, and turned a general merchant; reference to these documents, which are all in original, I hope will be sufficient explanation; and if further proofs are required, I am ready to give.

I remain, &c.

(signed) Meerza Allee Ackbar Khan Bahadoor,

Moonshee to His Excellency the Governor.

Kurrachee, 6 September 1847.

DEPOSITION of *Hajee Mahomed Hassun*, the son of Hajee Nowrooj Candharee, given before Lieutenant *Marston*, Superintendent of the Police in Kurrachee, on the 22d December 1846.

It is many years that I am trading in Affghanistan, Kushmere, Herat, Sind, and Bombay, and declare that in the beginning of the year 1254 I was in Bombay. One day, Moonshee Meerza Allee Ackbar Khan Bahadoor came to visit me, and talked about Scinde and Affghanistan, and so forth; he came to me several times. One day he told me that he had some money, and wished to place it with one Hajee Allee for trading in the way of Moozaraboh, meaning two-thirds of the profit to be his, and one-third to be for Hajee Allee, and, in case of loss, the moonshee to be the sufferer; this is a custom between the Musselmans. I replied that it was very good, and Hajee Allee was a very good man and could be trusted in every way; then he (the moonshee) said, "I wish to take service, and could not trade properly;" and also wished to see Corason. Two or three days afterwards he came and told me that he wished to give that sum to Hajee Allee in my presence, because there was many accidents in the world, and wished me to be his witness. I agreed; the moonshee gave Hajee Allee 7,500 rupees, and took a receipt from him. Hajee Allee in those days purchased sugar, and left Bombay for Shikarpore; I also went to Scinde, but the moonshee got employment and went away before me. When I arrived at Hyderabad I did not see the moonshee, but heard after some days that the Hajee had sold his sugar at Shikarpore, and got a great deal of profit, and had made arrangements with the merchants at Shikarpore to buy indigo at Deera Gaza Khoon, and to receive it in his boats in the river (the merchant paying the expense), and again I heard that he (Hajee Allee) sent the indigo to Bombay and sold it well, in those days indigo being very dear in Bombay; and I always used to hear that Hajee was trading in Bombay, Punjaub, and Kushmere. When the moonshee arrived at Hyderabad with Colonel Outram, he told me that he had seen Hajee Allee at Lahore, and placed some more money in his hands, and he was a good man and true in his accounts. I had friendship with the

* *Vide* original account, signed by Aga Mahomed Rahim.

† *Vide* statement of Hajee Hussain, given before Captain Marston, magistrate in Scinde.

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the moonshee till he left Hyderabad for Sukkur with Colonel Outram, and returned to Hyderabad in 1259. After the battle of Meeanee I saw him, and he told me that Hajee Allee had arrived at Sukkur, and wished him to settle accounts, and God has granted them a good deal of profit; he (moonshee) had no time for settlement, and requested Hajee Allee to come down to Hyderabad for settlement. After the (second battle) battle of Hyderabad, about a month less or more, Hajee Allee arrived at Hyderabad. The moonshee told me, "When I paid the cash you were present, and was the medium, and now also you must be present to settle the account." I agreed and came. We three, Hajee Allee, the moonshee and myself, sat and settled the account, nearly 70,000 rupees; 70,000 was due to the moonshee by Hajee Allee; nearly 36,000 rupees, in Government bills, which Hajee Allee had purchased at Shikarpoor and Sukkur, and had then with him, gave to the moonshee in my presence; the remainder he gave in cash; I cannot say to the numbers and dates of those bills, because they were in English. Before this I always told the moonshee of my intention to go to Arabia and Mecca; the moonshee also used to tell me that if he could get away he would accompany me. I had nearly 30,000 rupees of my own money unengaged; I asked the moonshee to take charge of it for me, because in those days were disturbances, until we should be able to go to Arabia. The moonshee said it was much better to give that sum to the Government Treasury, and take bills for them on Bombay, as it was easiest way to keep. When I was taking bills, the moonshee begged me to take bills for him also; he gave me nearly 35,000 rupees. I took bills for all, and gave them to the moonshee, as I was ignorant of the customs; I took them all in my own name; the moonshee said it was no consequence; I also left all my own bills in the moonshee's charge, with permission to place them wherever he thought safe. When the moonshee went to Bombay on leave, he placed them in the hands of Hajee Mahomed Rahim; and when I went to Bombay for trade, I never told anybody that the moonshee owed me money, or I had placed certain sums of money in his hands. Now the moonshee requested me to write all that I remembered of these circumstances, and to give him in such writing as a witness. I remember this much, and give solemnly.

(True translation.)

(signed) *F. Harding*, Captain,
and Persian Interpreter.

CERTIFIED.

THAT Hajee Mahomed Hassun Candharee came before me with Allee Ackbar Khan Bahadoor and Nowmull, saith, and did solemnly affirm, that the above statement, written in his, Hajee Mahomed Hassun Kundharee's own handwriting, is true, and signed it in attestation thereof, in my presence, this 22d of December 1846.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*,
Lieutenant 25th Regt., N. I., and Magistrate
of Kurrachee Police.

(True copy.)

(signed) *F. Harding*, Captain,
Persian Interpreter.

9 September 1847.

EXTRACT of a Letter from *Aga Mahomed Rahim* to *Meerza Ali Akbar*.

REGARDING your account paper, which you said in your letter that you forgot to take up with you, now you request that it should be sent up to you, I represent that if your wish is to see your account, your account is just the same as it has been, clear, and already shown to you; and if you desire to keep the account with yourself, it is necessary for you also to draw up your full account, with your signature on it, and send it to us, in order that we both should have a bond in our hands; but the friendship and intimacy which exists between us there is no necessity for these. My intention is now, as I have some movement in view, to prepare all my accounts and business, and, according to some people's requests,

requests, I wish to divide my dockyard into shares, and to give to those who wish to have. In this case, if you have also any intention to become partners in the dockyard, write to me, that I may secure for you shares equal to your money. If you don't wish, I will prepare your money, and will pay it to any one you wish; but I write you in friendship; if you take it (shares) will be profitable to you more than what you get now.

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(True translation.)

(signed) *F. Harding*, Captain,
Persian Interpreter.

7/10/45.

THE ACCOUNT CURRENT of *Meerza Allee Ackbar*, the Son of *Meerza Hassun*, Moonshee.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
An Account rendered to his deceased Father - - - - -	35,589	-	-	15th Rahaoolawul 1252: Paid to Mr. Ganvarin, 4th Dragoons -	4,000	-	-
Cash received after the death of his Father - - - - -	—			30th Mahorum 1253: Paid to Nowrojee Parsee, per order -	200	-	-
Received from the Government - -	1,151	1	-	3d Zooleadah 1254: Paid to himself at Bombay - - -	8,000	-	-
Furniture sold by auction - - -	1,203	-	-	20th Yool Hajah 1254: To himself paid - - - - -	1,000	-	-
Two Books sold for - - - - -	37	-	-	" Suffur 1255: Paid per order - - - - -	1,000	-	-
				" Rahaoolawul: Paid to Aga Abdoollah, per order -	4,000	-	-
TOTAL - - - - Rs.	37,980	1	-	" Rohualsonee: Paid Moolla Hajee Rujubhaee - - -	1,000	-	-
Deduct the Grand Total - - -	35,170	-	-	8th Shawall 1255: Paid to Hajee Allee, per order - - -	8,000	-	-
				" Yaol Hijah 1256: Paid to Aga Abdoollah Toork - - -	2,000	-	-
Balance credited to him on } Account - - - - -	2,810	-	-	30th Suffer 1257: Paid to Hajee Hassun Candharee - -	1,000	-	-
				" Rujub 1257: To Aga Abdoollah Toork - - - - -	4,000	-	-
				To Moolla Allee Ackbar - - - - -	970	-	-
				GRAND TOTALS - - - - - Rs.	35,170	-	-

(signed) The lowest of the Pilgrims,
Mahomed Rahim Sherazee.

(True translation.)

9 September 1847.

(signed) *F. Harding*, Captain, Persian Interpreter.

(True copies.)

(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to Government of Scinde.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Messrs. *Reid* and *Willoughby*.

It is due not less to the Government than to the Moonshee Allee Ackbar Khan Bahadoor, that this matter be thoroughly sifted and made intelligible. The deposition of Hajee Mahomed Hassan Candharee (written, he says, at the request of the moonshee), states that Allee Ackbar gave him, though ignorant of our Treasury rules and our language, in both of which the moonshee was the reverse, a large sum of money to have converted for him into bills on Bombay. This was a simple affair; but the deponent says, he had the bills made payable to himself, a mistake which the moonshee said "was of no consequence;"

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quence ;” and yet the sum was 30,000 rupees. The moonshee retains these bills, and also others for 35,000 rupees, the property of the deponent, and sends the whole to Bombay to be placed to his own credit.

The subject is one which I expected would have been carefully sifted by the Commissioner in Scinde; in particular the means by which the moonshee, on a salary of 200 rupees per mensem, accumulated so large a sum as he admits that he did in the Affghan campaign. Mr. Pringle should now be directed to suspend the moonshee forthwith from employment, and then to proceed to investigate most thoroughly these and all other circumstances which are or may be stated to exhibit features of dishonesty or of suspicious appearance against Allee Akbar.

(signed) *G. Clerk.*
L. R. Reid.
J. P. Willoughby.

13 April 1848.

No. 1656, of 1848.—Political Department.

From *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to
R. K. Pringle, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 24th ultimo, No. 699, with its several enclosures, regarding the possession by the Moonshee Allee Ackbar of a large sum of money which was remitted by him to Aga Mahomed Rahim Shirazee.

2. In reply, I am directed to inform you that the Governor in Council considers it due, not less to the Government than to Allee Akbar, that this matter should be thoroughly sifted and made intelligible. The deposition of Hajee Mahomed Hussan Candharee, written, as he alleges, at the request of the moonshee, states that Allee Akbar gave him, though ignorant of the Treasury rules and the English language (in both of which the moonshee was the reverse), a large sum of money for conversion into bills on Bombay. So far the transaction is sufficiently simple; but the deponent adds that he had the bills made payable to himself: a mistake which the moonshee, although the sum was 30,000 rupees, said, “was of no consequence.” The moonshee retains these bills, and others for 35,000 rupees, the property of the deponent, and sends the whole to Bombay, with instructions to his agent to place the entire amount to his own credit.

3. I am desired to add that this subject is one which the Governor in Council expected would have been carefully sifted by you, more especially as to the means by which the moonshee, on a salary of 200 rupees per mensem, accumulated so large a sum as he admits that he did in the Affghan campaign. The Governor in Council now requests that the moonshee be forthwith suspended from employment, and that you will immediately proceed to investigate most thoroughly the circumstances above noticed, and all others which are, or may be, stated to exhibit features of dishonesty or of suspicious appearances against Allee Ackbar.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle, 22 April 1848.

(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

(True extract.)

(signed) *A. Malet*, Chief Secretary.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 29 November 1848.

No. 2993 of 1848.—Political Department.

No. 9749.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Right Honourable Viscount Falkland,
Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

My Lord,

In pursuance of the instructions contained in Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter, No. 1656, dated the 22d April last, I have now the honour to transmit,
for

for the information of your Lordship in Council, copies of the documents enumerated in the annexed list, being my proceedings in the investigation of the circumstances connected with a sum of Rs. 99,902. 5. remitted to Aga Mahomed Sheerazee, of Bombay, by Meerza Ali Akbar Khan Bahadoor, moonshee to his Excellency the late Governor of this province, Sir Charles Napier.

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2. The moonshee states that of the above sum 35,170 rupees was derived from money inherited by him from his father; 30,000 rupees was the property of another individual, Hajee Mahomed Hoosein Kandaharee; and the remainder consisted of the proceeds of his earnings in the Affghan campaign, and of his share (two-thirds) of the profits of a trade carried on for a period of between five and six years by one Hajee Ali on their joint account from funds supplied from the first item, but in which he (the moonshee) had no active concern.

3. The evidence procurable from the depositions of parties cognisant of the transactions and the registry of the bills, is, so far as it goes, consistent with this account; the further evidence which it would be desirable to procure to complete the investigation, but which is not attainable, is that of Hajee Aly, and of the parties to some of the bills. The former individual is said to have left this part of the country, and his present place of residence is not known; the latter decline giving evidence on the subject. This may, perhaps, be attributed to a feeling that the exposure of pecuniary transactions of this nature would be a breach of mercantile confidence, but the denial of any knowledge of the bills on the part of Hyderabad merchants is certainly an unsatisfactory feature in this part of the case. Some further evidence might be obtained in Bombay from Aga Mahomed Sheerazee; but I doubt whether it would throw additional light on the transactions here, or do more than confirm what he has already given in his letters and accounts.

4. Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that Moonshee Ali Akbar is entitled to credit for his account of this transaction, in the absence of any proof to the contrary, beyond the suspicion arising from the magnitude of the sum.

5. I have at different times received petitions charging Ali Akbar with dishonest practices; but the parties from whom they proceeded have always been persons of notoriously bad character and common defamers, and have never come forward to prosecute their charges in a specific form when called upon to do so.

6. I am of opinion, with advertence to the high esteem which Sir Charles Napier is known to have entertained for the character and services of Ali Akbar, that nothing should be done in the existing state of information derogatory to the respectability or injurious to the fortune of that officer. At the same time, I think it not impossible that the position he has so long held in this province may have invested him with an influence which would make it advantageous to the public interests that his services should be transferred to some other quarter, or that he should be allowed to retire on a pension, and I would accordingly recommend the adoption of this course; although I should be sorry thereby to be deprived of an officer so efficient in the business of his department as, in my own experience, I have always found Meerza Ali Akbar Khan Bahadocr to be.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*

Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 2 November 1848.

LIST of Documents accompanying Letter No. 2993, dated 2 November 1848, to the Bombay Government, in Moonshee Ali Akbar's case.

Letter from the Secretary to the Commissioner in Scinde to Moonshee Ali Akbar Khan, No. 1502, dated 2 June 1848.

Memorandum by the Commissioner, dated 5 June 1848; Endorsement on the above by the Secretary to the Commissioner, dated 7 June 1848.

Letter from Moonshee Ali Akbar, dated 14 June 1848; with Enclosures.

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Memorandum by the Commissioner on the above, dated 15 June 1848.

Letter to Moonshee Ali Akbar, No. 1640, dated 15 June 1848.

Letter from ditto, dated 27 June 1848, with Enclosures.

Minute by the Commissioner on the above, dated 28 June 1848.

Letter to the Treasurer in Scind, No. 1771, dated 29 June 1848, with Enclosures.

Letter from ditto, No. 676, dated 30 June 1848, with Enclosure.

Minute by the Commissioner on the above, dated 3 July 1848.

Letter to the Treasurer in Scind, No. 1789, dated 3 July 1848.

Letter to ditto, No. 1842, dated 7 July 1848.

Letter from ditto, No. 713, dated 8 July 1848, with Enclosure.

Letter to the Captain of Police in Scind, No. 1872, dated 11 July 1848.

Letter from the Captain of Police in Scind, No. 353, dated 24 July 1848.

Minute by the Commissioner on the above, dated 26 July 1848.

Letter to the Captain of Police in Scind, No. 2020, dated 26 July 1848.

Letter to the Accountant-general, Bombay, No. 2019, dated 26 July 1848.

Letter to the Captain of Police in Scind, No. 2483, dated 21 September 1848.

Letter from the Acting Accountant-General, Bombay, No. 956, dated 12 August 1848, with Enclosure.

Minute by the Commissioner on the above, dated 25 August 1848.

Letter from the Captain of Police in Scinde, No. 555, dated 4 October 1848.

Kurrachee, 2 November 1848.

(signed) *W. J. Surtees*,
Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner in Scinde.

No. 1502 of 1848.

From the Secretary to Commissioner, to Moonshee *Meerza Ali Akbar Khan Bahadoor*,
Kurrachee.

Sir,

By direction, I have the honour to inform you that the Right honourable the Governor in Council, in Bombay, having had under consideration the explanation given by you, under date the 6th September last, of certain money transactions with Aga Mahomed Sherazee, does not consider it in all respects so full and satisfactory as is desirable; and deeming that in justice both to Government and yourself the matter should be thoroughly sifted, has directed you to be suspended from office pending the investigation. You will therefore accordingly consider yourself suspended, and be prepared to furnish any explanation that may be required from you on the subject.

I have, &c.

Kurrachee, 2 June 1848.

(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM.

ALI AKBAR having appeared before me in person, I informed him that to give him an opportunity of submitting his explanations in as clear a form as possible, I will direct the points on which they are required to be specifically stated to him in writing, with which view the following question may be addressed to him:—

The statement contained in your letter, dated the 6th September last, to the address of the Secretary, Captain Brown, for the information of his Excellency the late Governor, in explanation of certain money transactions between you and Aga Mahomed Sherazee, involving an amount of Rs. 99,902. 5. not having been found in all respects sufficiently full and satisfactory, you are now requested to refer to it again, and to furnish a clear and connected detail as regards each item composing that sum; showing, 1st. How you became possessed of it; 2dly. When and by what means you remitted it to Aga Mahomed; and 3dly. Under what conditions it was lodged in his hands. In doing this, you will have the goodness to refer to any accounts, vouchers, or evidence you may have to adduce in support of the details of your statement, and to produce them, or give such information as will admit of their being procured. You will also be pleased to explain any circumstances connected with the transactions detailed, which may differ from the ordinary practice in similar

similar cases, or in any way tend to throw doubt or suspicion over their character, which you must be aware it is desirable for your own sake should be made as clear and free from unfavourable inferences as possible. Dismissal of Meerza Ali Akbar.

Kurrachee, 5 June 1848.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Commissioner.

Forwarded for the information of Moonshee Ali Akbar Khan Bahadore.

Kurrachee, 7 June 1848.

By order.

(signed) *E. J. Brown,*
Secretary to Commissioner.

To Captain *Brown*, Secretary to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

IN obedience of the orders I received, calling upon me to give full explanation of the means by which I became possessed of the sum of Rs. 99,902. 5., because the explanation rendered by me to his Excellency the late Governor was not considered sufficiently full and satisfactory by the Government of Bombay;

I have already said in my letter dated 6th September last, that Aga Mahomed Rahim was my father's agent, and that a sum which was left to me by my father remained in his hands. In the year 1838 I drew from Aga Mahomed Rahim the sum of 8,000 rupees, out of which sum I placed 7,500 rupees with one Hajee Ally for the purpose of trade, and also authorised him to draw from Aga Mahomed Rahim whatever sum he might afterwards require. This was done accordingly, and it will be observed from the account current, that the items of Rs. 1,000, 4,000, 1,000, 8,000, 2,000, 1,000, and 4,000 were drawn by him; all vouchers, receipts, &c. &c. remain with Aga Mahomed Rahim. I did not personally meddle or interfere in the transactions, but it was entirely conducted by Hajee Ally; I being in Afghanistan, and Hajee Ally in Lahore and Bombay, but always received communication from him, telling me what profits he had made, and what sum he drew from Aga Mahomed Rahim; on my reaching Lahore, after the campaign in Afghanistan, I placed all my savings, a considerable sum, in his hands, when I arrived at Sukkur in the end of 1842; Hajee Ally came there, and wished to settle accounts with me; I asked him to join me afterwards, and he accordingly did so at Hyderabad, where our transaction settled and ceased; and a sum of money which he owed me was nearly 70,000 rupees, out of which I received from him bills to the amount of nearly 35,000 rupees, drawn from the Sukkur Treasury, and purchased by him from different individuals; the remainder he paid me in cash, and I returned him all his vouchers, receipts, and papers, which I had before received from him, and then the man departed. Hadjee Hoosein, a respectable Candahar merchant, and who was acquainted with the fact of this transaction from the commencement to the end, some days before this account was settled, came and told me that for reasons of many rumours which were current at Hyderabad, the people were hiding their property in out-villages, and as he had no other acquaintance, and knew no proper place secure to keep his property, begged me to keep in deposit a sum of money which he had by him. I advised him to take the sum to the Government Treasury and receive bills for it, which was more secure; he took my advice, and subsequently, when he by degrees was purchasing bills for himself, I asked him to buy some bills for me also; I gave him the cash I had by me, and at different times he purchased bills for both of us, for the amount of nearly 64,600 rupees, all in his own name. Hajee Hoosein and I in those days contemplated of going to Arabia; therefore, when I went to Bombay, I took all these bills with me and placed them with Hajee Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, informing him of our intention, who agreed to supply us with bills on his agent at Arabia. I then left my family with Aga Mahomed Rahim, and went to Scinde, with the intention of obtaining leave that I might go to Bombay in company with Hajee Hoosein, and from thence proceed to Arabia. But in the meantime, as I had heard in Bombay many reports unfavourable to Mahomed Rahim, my suspicions were aroused, and on my arrival in Scinde, I wrote and asked him to purchase Government loan for me; to this request he returned a vague and threatening answer, but afterwards Hajee Hoosein went to Bombay and brought a bond from him, promising to pay five per cent. interest on the money. From this and other circumstances I gathered that his intentions were bad; thinking, however, that the money might be recovered from him by degrees, I kept on drawing upon him for some time; at last, in 1845, to my repeated request for an account, he wrote to say that he wished to move from Bombay, and asked me to order any one I chose in Bombay to receive from him the money due. I wrote to Mr. Stewart, Secretary to the Bank of Bombay, to receive the money; Hajee Mahomed Rahim kept on deferring payment, and asking now for one voucher, and then for another, and in the meantime he wrote to the Government, with the view to get me into trouble and gain time for escaping from Bombay; in the last attempt he was defeated by the execution of other creditors. I then went to the Presidency in order to recover my money from him. As he had no cash, he sold me part of his estate, which is now involved in a lawsuit; and swore that the assertion contained in his letter to Government had been inserted by the carelessness of his writer, who had exceeded his instruction. Hajee Hoosein Candharce, whose money, to the amount of 30,000 rupees, has also become involved, has been living with his family in my

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Meerza Ali Akbar.

compound, and awaiting the result of the lawsuit, and only lately having left his family and proceeded to Bhawalpoor for trade. Having so far given a general outline of my transactions, I shall now proceed to each point of the question.

1. How I became possessed of the sum of Rs. 99,902. 5. my answer is:

Rs.

My father left me money, which I drew myself and Hajee Ally from Aga Mahomed Rahim, as per account current, to the amount of - - - - - 35,170

The sum belongs to Hajee Mahomed Hussein Candaharee, as per his deposition before the magistrate, dated 26 December 1846 - 30,000

And the remainder I saved during the campaign of Affghanistan, in Lahore, and Scind, from 1838 to 1843, more than five years and a half, and the profits of my money for nearly six years. Hajee Hoossein's deposition before the Captain of Police, dated 26 December 1846, I have already supplied in my letter dated 6 September last, and the documents Nos. 3 and 4 prove the fact of my having connexion with Hajee Ally, and also show that that connexion ceased.

Question 2. When and by what means I remitted to Agha Mahomed Rahim? My answer: I remitted by Government bills, which were procured by Hajee Hoossein, as may be observed by the general outline given by me in this letter, and from Hajee Hoossein's deposition already furnished.

Question 3. Under what condition it was lodged in his hands? My reply: In order that Agha Mahomed Rahim might furnish us bills on his agents in Arabia, and afterwards that I might get five per cent. interest for my money, as may be observed by the general outline in his letter. A voucher to this effect is now in Bombay, and if necessary it shall be procured.

I enclose two more documents in original, which show that Mahomed Rahim knew that this money was my own, when he wrote to Government his letter of 14 October 1845.

I have so far now given as full an explanation as I can give; but the circumstances being of somewhat remote dates, in September last, when I was called upon to give explanation, I offered to give them more proofs if required, but then none were required from me; now, however, Agha Mahomed Rahim is in gaol, and, as I see published in the public papers, he has removed his books and papers, where all vouchers and receipts remain, and Hajee Houssein, who is my principal witness, has gone to Bhawalpoor. Had I been called upon to give explanation when I went to Bombay, I might have given as ample detail as could be desired. But as nothing was done then, I concluded that the explanation which I gave afterwards was satisfactory. But I respectfully beg to observe, that my circumstances must be well known to Government; that I never had any Government Treasury in my hands; that I never made any purchases for Government; that my situation was not a responsible one in my humble position as a moonshee; that even had I any inclination to do people good or evil, I never had the power to do so. Government is now inquiring into a matter which alone concerns my own private affairs, and a transaction long gone by. I never held myself prepared to meet such treacherous attack of Agha Mahomed Rahim, and, conscious of my own honesty and integrity, I never thought of accumulating the proofs and witnesses necessary to silence calumny and remove suspicion; had I foreseen that the efforts of my enemies were to prove so efficient against me, I should have been better prepared for the evil day. I therefore hope that any want of clearness which may appear on the above document, may be attributed to these true reasons; viz., my firm conviction that, in the eyes of a just and beneficent Government, it should always stand clear of suspicion until convicted of dishonourable conduct. In conclusion, I beg to remark, with all due respect, that I have furnished in the above documents all the evidence I can collect to support my statements, and entered into all details as fully as I can; and now, if Government has any complaints and charges against me, and do it in a specific manner, I shall be most happy to give any explanation that can be wished for.

MEMORANDUM of original Document enclosed.

1. Letter from Agha Mahomed Rahim Sherazie to his Excellency the late Governor, dated 3 July 1847.

2. Letter from Agha Mahomed Rahim Sherazie to Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan Bahadoor, dated 3 Rujab 1263, or June 1847.

3. Deposition of Moolla Abdoolla before Captain Marston, acting captain of police, dated 20 January 1847.

4. Deposition of Goollam Hoossein before Captain Marston, acting captain of police, dated 20 January 1847.

Three more documents have already been forwarded in my letter, dated 6 September 1847.

I have, &c.

14 June 1848.

(signed) *Mirza Allee Ackbar Khan.*

To His Excellency Major-General Sir *Charles Napier*, G.C.B., Governor of Sind.

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Meerza Ali Akbar.

Excellent Sir,

On the 14 October 1845, I addressed a letter to your Excellency, showing therein the amount of bills and the particulars of their remittances made to me by your Excellency's moonshee, Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan; my object of addressing to your Excellency such a letter was not with intention to injure the moonshee, but merely for getting myself cleared from any future demand, and exonerated of any responsibility whatever with respect thereof; I might have retracted from my assertions, if the moonshee had come to me previously, and told me that this was the money he drew from me.

I was his father's agent, who was in the service of Government for upwards of nearly 23 years; he always deposited his savings with me, and he was a man of wealth. The moonshee, from time to time, drew from me almost all his money, which was to the amount of nearly 35,589 rupees.

I beg to enclose to your Excellency the list and copies of vouchers from different persons in whose favours he drew the cash; and now, as I find, that he traded, and the cash he remitted to me was of his own. I therefore regret much to have written to your Excellency such a letter; I being unacquainted with the English, left the letter in question entirely with my writer to be written, which I find exceeded, and has written more than authorised him; but still I observe it was the moonshee's own fault for sending to me such large amount at once by bills in other persons' names, and not writing to me a sufficient explanation with respect thereof, and afterwards even not seeing me, which made me remain silent; but now as I hear from many other sources that the moonshee traded, and always saving, make me extremely sorry to have written such letter to your Excellency; moreover, when I find that he has drawn from me his father's money to such an amount. The transaction being of a distant date, I hardly had any recollection of it at the time I wrote such letter to your Excellency. I ordered his father's account to be made out, which I now have to annex; and now I most earnestly pray your Excellency will be pleased to excuse for my having written such former letter to your Excellency; and now I again beg leave to write this to your Excellency with hopes to do justice to myself and to the moonshee; and with sentiments of respect,

I have, &c.

Bombay, 3 July 1847.

(signed) *Agha Mahomed Rahim Sherazee.*

To *Mirza Ally Ackbar Khan Bahadoor*, dated 2 Rujub 1263.

After compliments,

I now hear that you are complaining before people of my having written to Government letters about you, although apparently your complaints are just; but I declare before God that my object in writing the letters to Government were not to injure you or your character, but were to get myself cleared of future annoyances. When I built my Mazagon, dockyard people said it belonged to Sugud Saeed, and others declared it was the property of Meerza Ally Ackbar: to remove this doubt I wrote the letters in question. But I knew well, that you drew from me large sums of money from time to time, and you were always worth money, according to your wish. I have prepared and enclose your account. See that thanks be to God, that I never was ill-wisher of others, and never will be so; nor have I any objections to write to Government, and I will send them this account. You must remain contented; had you in your former trip to Bombay come to me and explained, I would have written to Government there and then. I called God for witness that I never was your bad wisher, and never will be so. I have written this account clear: compare it with your own, and see that it is entirely useless to go to the law; it is not good for you nor for me. This is your account, which I had anywhere or to any one. I have no objection to show.

I have, &c.

(signed) [the lowest of the pilgrims] *Mahomed Rahim Sherazee.*

DEPOSITION of *Moolla Abdoolla bin Hajee Ally Mahomed Candaharee*, before Lieutenant *Marston*, Acting Captain of the Police in Sind, and the 3d Suffier 1263, or 20th January 1847.

It is now many years since I and my brother, Goollam Hoossuin, had left Kandahar and were residing in Scinde. I was employed by the Ameers for writing books, and knew Hajee Ally and his son-in-law, Aga Abdoolla, for many years, who generally came to Scinde for trade, and also were going and coming to Lahore and Bombay; in those days I have obtained leave and was at Shikarpore. When Hajee Ally arrived there, I saw him and took him to my place; one day he told me, thanks be to God, that I have sold my sugar well, and I never before had more profit; this is the luck of my partner, who has joined me in this last trip to Bombay; his name is Mirza Ali Ackbar. Moonshee Hajee Ally very much entreated me to serve the moonshee, when he comes up with the army,

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because he was a good man and friend; afterwards Hajee Ally bid me adieu, and went towards Deeza Gajee Khan, and said that he had made arrangements to purchase indigo; when he done that he intended to go to Bombay. I went to Hyderabad, but on my arrival the army had left, and I did not visit the moonshee, but when he afterwards joined Colonel Outram, I went and made friends with him, and continued so until the moonshee returned to Hyderabad. After the battles of Meyanee and Hyderabad, about two months afterwards, Hajee Ally arrived at Hyderabad; I saw him and took him to my house, and invited him; one day he told me that, thanks be to God, that this day I have released myself from the partnership of the moonshee in a very amicable manner; I am no longer indebted to him, and now I shall trade for myself. I know so far, and give my evidence accordingly.

(signed) *Moolla Abdalla Candharee.*

Certified, that Moolla Abdoolla Candharee came before me with Ally Ackbar Khan Bhadoor and Shack Goollam Hoossain Foujdar, of Kurachee police, and did solemnly affirm that the above statements, written in his, Moolla Abdoolla Candharee's, own handwriting, is true, and has signed it in attestation thereof in my presence, this 20th day of January 1847.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieutenant, 25th Regiment, N. I.,
Acting Captain of Police in Scinde.

DEPOSITION of *Mirza Goollam Hoossain bin Hajee Ally Mahomed Candharee*, before Captain *Marston*, Acting Captain of the Police; given on the 3d Suffer 1263, or 20th January 1847.

It is now many years since I have left Candahar, and am residing in Sind, and was employed by the Ameers as a poet, and writing books. I knew Hajee Ally, and his son-in-law Aga Abdoolla Toork, who were trading in Sind and Lahore, before the arrival of the English troops in Sind. Hajee Ally arrived here (Hyderabad) from Bombay, and had some merchandize with him, in boats; as he was a friend of mine, I invited him (to dinner); he sold some kits to the Ameers, and then left for Shikarpore. One day he told me that I have become partner with one moonshee Mirza Ally Ackbar, in Bombay, and this merchandise what I have is in the moonshee's partnership. The English army is coming to Sind, and you will find the moonshee amongst them; make friendship with him; he is my partner. After two months the British army arrived at Hyderabad; I was then sick, and did not go to see the moonshee; but on his return from Lahore, to join Colonel Outram, I met him and made friends with, and ever since we were friends. I told him about Hajee Ally; he answered that he saw him at Lahore, and was a good man, after the battles of Meyanee and Hyderabad. I was at Hyderabad, and used to see the moonshee often; again there I met Hajee Ally, and he told me that, thanks be to God, that I have dissolved my partnership with the moonshee in an amicable manner, and I am now no longer indebted to him. I remember so far well, and give my evidence accordingly. Dated 3d Suffer 1263.

(True translation.)
(signed) *Mirza Goollam Hoossain.*

Certified,—That Mirza Goollam Hossain Candahar came before me, with Ally Ackbar Khan Bahadoor and Shaik Goollam Hoossain Foujdar, of Kurrachee police, and did solemnly affirm that the above statement, written in his, Mirza Goollam Hoossain Candahar's, own handwriting, is true, and has signed it in attestation thereof, in my presence, this 20th January 1847.

(signed) *E. C. Marston*, Lieutenant, 25th Regiment N. I.,
Acting Captain of the Police in Sind.

MEMORANDUM.

WITH reference to moonshee Ally Ackbar's letter of the 14th instant, to the address of the secretary, his further explanations are requested on the following points:—

1. Has he any memorandum containing the particulars of the settlement of accounts made between him and Hajee Ally at Hyderabad in 1843?
2. Can he give any reference to the dates and numbers of the bills composing the remittance of Rs. 99,902. 5., by which they may be traced in the Treasury books?
3. In what terms were the bills drawn; were they made payable to other parties, or their order, and endorsed by them in favour of Ali Ackbar, and by him in favour of Aga Mahomed Sheerazee, or how?
5. How much of the 34,600 rupees, or thereabouts, which with Hajee Mahomed Hoossain's money, and what he himself had inherited from his father, went to make up the sum of Rs. 99,902. 5., was derived from savings, and how much from profits of trade?
6. How has the letter of the 3d July 1847, from Aga Mahomed, to the address of Sir Charles Napier, which appears to be an original document, remained in the possession of Ali Akbar?

7. Where

7. Where are the original account current, and list and copies of vouchers, alluded to in that letter, and what are the English dates corresponding with the Mahomedan dates entered against the several items in the account?

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8. Where is Hajee Ali Khandaharee now?

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*, Commissioner.

15 June 1848.

No. 1640 of 1848.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner in Sind to Moonshee *Ali Ukbar Khan Bahadoor*,
Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, and by direction of the Commissioner to state that your further explanations are requested on the following points:—

1. Have you any memorandum containing the particulars of the settlement of accounts made between you and Hajee Allee at Hyderabad, in 1843?

2. Can you give any reference to the dates and numbers of the bills composing the remittance of Rs. 99,902. 5., by which they may be traced in the Treasury books?

3. In what terms were the bills drawn; were they made payable to other parties or their order, and endorsed by them in favour of you, and by you in favour of Aga Mahomed Sheerazee, or how?

4. How much of the 34,600 rupees, or thereabouts, which, with Hajee Mahomed Hoossein's money and what you yourself had inherited from your father, went to make up the sum of Rs. 99,902. 5., was derived from savings, and how much from profits of trade?

5. How has the letter of the 3d July 1847, from Aga Mahomed to the address of Sir Charles Napier, which appears to be an original document, remained in your possession?

6. Where are the original account current and list and copies of vouchers alluded to in that letter; and what are the English dates corresponding with the Mahomedan dates entered against the several items in this account?

7. Where is Hajee Alli Kandaree now?

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. J. Brown*,

Kurrachee, 15 June 1848.

Secretary to the Commissioner in Sind.

To Captain *Brown*, Secretary to the Commissioner.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 15th instant, requesting further explanation and elucidation of certain parts of my communication, dated 14th instant. I respectfully beg to forward the following answers, and I hope they may prove satisfactory.

1. In reply to the first question, I have the honour to state that when Hajee Alli settled accounts with me at Hyderabad in 1843, the parties were present. Hajee Alli, Hajee Hoossein, and myself were satisfied as to the correctness of the accounts; the money was paid to me, and Hajee Ally departed. I never thought that it would be useful to keep any memorandum of the transaction which had taken place between us, and my unsettled mode of life made me careless of keeping documents which I considered no longer of any value to me. Some days after the arrival of the attack made upon my character, by Aga Mahomed Rahim, I personally waited upon his Excellency the late Governor, and in the presence of Captain Brown, Secretary to Sind Government, requested that I might be tried by Civil Court, and thus having an opportunity of answering and clearing myself of any charges which might be brought against me; the answer was, that his Excellency would see about it, and I heard nothing more about the subject till I was directed to give an explanation of the matter. After so doing, I was told that it was satisfactory, and subsequently I never heard any more about the business, although I am anxious to hand up any paper concerning the transaction; but I have now no more than what I have already supplied, and moreover, unable to procure the witnesses as happened to be at Kurrachee when I asked his Excellency the late Governor for a Civil Court trial.

2. In reply to the second question, I beg to state that Captain Stanley was kind enough to allow me to search in his office books for the bills, and I beg to enclose a list of what I was able to find in the Treasury books; these bills agree with numbers and items with the list which Aga Mahomed Rahim sent. I well remember the names and years, so I suppose the dates must be correct; but others I am not certain of dates, years, nor names; so I was not able to find them out, and be assured of their correctness, some of them being from the Sukkur and Shikarpore Treasury.

3. In answer to the third question, it will be seen by inspecting the enclosed list, that Hajee Hossein himself paid over money to the Treasury, and made the bills payable to

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

Mahomed Rahim; no endorsement required, and none was made accordingly, but other bills which were given to me by Hajee Allee, on every one of them I remember was endorsements, which at present I cannot say in what way.

4. In answer to the fourth question, I have the honour to state that, as has already been mentioned, that I have no documents of the transaction; I am therefore unwilling to enter into details of which I have a very indistinct remembrance without any account whatever to assist my memory.

5. In answer to the fifth question, I beg to state, that some days after forwarding my explanation to his Excellency the late Governor, Captain W. Napier, military secretary to his Excellency, handed over to me the letter of the 3d July 1847, as will be seen by his handwriting on the back of the envelope. This document I beg to enclose.

6. In answer to the sixth question, I beg to state that when Captain Napier handed over the letter to me, I received with it one enclosure only, which I now forward with translation. As my explanation had gone on, and was considered satisfactory by Government, I made no inquiries about any other enclosures.

7. In answer to the seventh question, I beg to state, that when Hajee Ally left Hyderabad, he said he was going to Amberner and Kashmere; since then I have had no communication with him, nor can I say where he now actually is.

8. In conclusion, I have the honour to remark that it is not customary amongst Mussulmans, except at the Presidency, where Persians have adopted English customs of book-keeping, as to keep their accounts, books, receipts, &c., as in a regular and mercantile manner general amongst Europeans and Hindoos. Many respectable merchants amongst us are often unable to read the easiest account current, or write anything but rough notes for private references. Money transactions are often settled verbally by parties going through legal and religious forms, and solemnly declaring that they agree to the settlement proposed.

MEMORANDUM of Enclosures.

1 List of bills, procured from the General Treasury Office.

1 Account current, received with the letter of 3d July 1847, from Captain Napier.

1 Envelope of the letter above alluded to.

27 June 1848.

I have, &c.
(signed) *M. Ali Uckbar.*

Account Current of *Mirza Ally Achbar*, son of the late *Mirza Hussun*, Moonshee.

	Rs.	a.	p.
An account rendered to his deceased father, amounting to - - -	35,589	-	-
Cash received after his death from Government - - -	1,151	1	-
Furniture sold by auction - - - - -	1,203	-	-
Books sold - - - - -	37	-	-
TOTAL - - - Rs.	37,980	1	-
Balance in his favour - - - Rs.	2,810	1	-
15 Rubaoolawul 1252 (1836);* paid to Mr. Jouvarin, 4th Lt. Dragoons - - -	4,000	-	-
And of Mohoram 1253 (1837);* paid to Nowrojee Parsee - - -	200	-	-
3 Zoolkadah 1254 (1838); paid to himself - - -	8,000	-	-
20 Zoolheja 1254 (1838); paid to himself - - -	1,000	-	-
Suffur (no date) following year; paid per order from Scinde - - -	1,000	-	-
Rabaoolawul (no date); paid to Agga Abdoolla Toork - - -	4,000	-	-
Rabaool Danie (no date); paid to Hajee Abdoolla - - -	1,000	-	-
8 Shawall 1255 (1839); paid to Hajee Ally Toork - - -	8,000	-	-
Zool Hejah 1256 (1840); paid to Aga Abdoolla - - -	2,000	-	-
End of Suffur 1257 (1841); paid to Hajee Hussun Candharee - - -	1,000	-	-
Rujub 1257 (1841); paid to Aga Abdoolla - - -	4,000	-	-
Paid to Moolla Ally Uckbar - - - - -	† 970	-	-
TOTAL - - - Rs.	35,170	-	-

* Error in date; it is 1838, not 1836 and 1837.

† This last item of 970 is omitted in my letter of the 14th instant. I bring this amongst the items drawn by Hajee Ally.

(signed) [the lowest of the pilgrims]. *Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee.*

LIST of BILLS taken from the General Treasury Office.

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	Rs.	a.	p.
Bill No. 90, dated 18 October 1842; remitted by Mirza Ali Ackbar, and payable to Aga Mahomed Rahim - - - - -	1,044	-	-
Bill No. 71, dated 8 June 1843 - - - ditto - - - ditto -	1,600	-	-
Bill No. 1105, dated 22 March 1843 - - - ditto - - - ditto -	308	5	-
Bill No. 51, dated 1 June 1843; remitted by Hajee Hussain, and payable to Aga Mahomed Rahim - - - - -	550	-	-
Bill No. 59, dated 5 June 1843 - - - ditto - - - ditto -	13,000	-	-
Bill No. 49, dated 31 May 1843 - - - ditto - - - ditto -	9,600	-	-
Bill No. 37, dated 27 May 1843 - - - ditto - - - ditto -	9,000	-	-
Bill No. 154, dated 5 July 1843 - - - ditto - - - ditto -	9,000	-	-
Bill No. 72, dated 8 June 1843 - - - ditto - - - ditto -	8,000	-	-
TOTAL - - - Rs.	52,102	5	-

MINUTE.

COPIES of the bills alluded to by Alli Ackbar may be obtained from the Treasurer in Scinde, who may be requested also to trace, if possible, any of the other bills entered in the list which accompanied Aga Mahomed's letter of the 14th October 1845.

Search may also be made for the missing accompaniments to Aga Mahomed's letter of the 3d July 1847, though, as it is stated to have passed through the hands of the Military Secretary of the late Governor, they are probably not on the records of the Secretary to Government.

28 June.

(signed) *R. K. P.*

No. 1771 of 1848, Political Department.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner in Scinde to the Treasurer in Scinde, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commissioner, in forwarding the accompanying lists of bills, to request that you will have the goodness to furnish copies of the bills detailed in List No. 1, granted from your Treasury on Bombay during the years 1842 and 1843, in favour of Aga Mahomed Rahim.

2. I am also desired to request you will trace and send copies of the bills for the various amounts entered in List No. 2, which are also believed to have been drawn by you.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. J. Brown,*

Kurrachee, 29 June 1848.

Secretary to Commissioner in Scinde.

LIST, No. 1, of BILLS taken from the General Treasury Office,

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bill, No. 590, dated 18 October 1842, remitted by Mirza Ali Uckbar, and payable to Aga Mahomed Rahim - - - - -	1,044	-	-
Bill, No. 71, dated 8 June 1843 - - - ditto - - - ditto -	1,600	-	-
Bill, No. 1105, dated 22 March - - - ditto - - - ditto -	308	5	-
Bill, No. 51, dated 1 June 1843, remitted by Hajee Hussein, and payable to Aga Mahomed Rahim - - - - -	550	-	-
Bill, No. 59, dated 5 June 1843 - - - ditto - - - ditto -	13,000	-	-
Bill, No. 49, dated 31 May 1843 - - - ditto - - - ditto -	9,600	-	-
Bill, No. 37, dated 27 May 1843 - - - ditto - - - ditto -	9,000	-	-
Bill, No. 154, dated 5 July 1843 - - - ditto - - - ditto -	9,000	-	-
Bill, No. 72, dated 8 June 1843 - - - ditto - - - ditto -	8,000	-	-
TOTAL - - - Rs.	52,102	5	-

(signed) *E. J. Brown,*
Secretary to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

LIST, No. 2, of BILLS taken from the General Treasury Office.

							<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Bill, No. 80, for	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	-
Bill, No. 24, for	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
Bill, No. 213, for	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-
Bill, No. 223, for	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,200	-	-
Bill, No. 426, for	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	-	-
Bill, No. 1,111, for	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
Bill, No. 1,110, for	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-
Bill, No. 1,097, for	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,650	-	-
Bill, No. 1,113, for	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	-	-
Bill, No. 1,112, for	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-
Bill, No. 832, for	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-
Bill, No. 1,037, for	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	-	-
Bill, No. 1,028, for	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100	-	-
Bill, No. 1,016, for	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
Bill, No. 1,117, for	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
Bill, No. 33, for	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,500	-	-
Bill, No. 457, for	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,500	-	-
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>							47,800	-	-

N.B.—The dates of the bills in this list I am unable to give.

(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to Commissioner in Scinde.

No. 676, of 1848.

From the Treasurer in Scinde to the Secretary to the Commissioner in Scinde, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,771, of the 28th instant, with accompaniments, and agreeable to the request it contained, to forward an extract from the register books of bills granted from this treasury upon the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, during the official years 1842-43 and 1843-44, and to which your lists which accompanied your letter under reply have reference.

I have, &c.

Scinde General Treasury, Kurrachee,
30 June 1848.

(signed) *H. Stanley*,
Treasurer in Scinde.

MINUTE.

INQUIRIES may be made as to where the remitters whose names appear in the treasurer's list are to be found, with the view, in the event of their being forthcoming, to their being questioned as to the nature of the transaction which led to each remittance.

This information may be obtained if possible from the treasurer, if not, from Alli Ukbar himself.

3 July.

(signed) *R. K. P.*

OF OFFICERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

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No.	D A T E.	On what Account.	S I G H T.	REMITTER'S NAME.	TO WHOM PAYABLE.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
590	1842 - 18 October	Cash	10 days	Alli Ukbar Khan, Moonshee	Hajee Mahomed Rahim Khan	Co.'s Rs. a. p.	
1,105	1843 - 22 March	ditto	ditto	- Ditto -	Moonshee Alli Ukbar Khan	1,044 -	
37	1843 - 26 May	ditto	ditto	Hajee Mahomed Hussain	Hajee Mahomed Rahim Khan	308 5	
49	1843 - 31 May	ditto	ditto	- Ditto -	Hajee Mahomed Sherazee	9,000 -	
51	1843 - 1 June	ditto	ditto	- Ditto -	- Ditto -	9,600 -	
59	1843 - 5 June	ditto	ditto	- Ditto -	Hajee Mahomed Rahim Khan	550 -	
71	1843 - 8 June	ditto	ditto	Alli Ukbar Khan, Moonshee	- Ditto -	13,000 -	
72	1843 - 8 June	ditto	ditto	Hajee Mahomed Hussun	- Ditto -	1,600 -	
154	1843 - 5 July	ditto	ditto	- Ditto -	- Ditto -	8,000 -	
					TOTAL - - Co.'s Rs.	9,000 -	
						52,102 5	
86	1842 - 26 May	Cash	10 days	Jait Sing	Jasswant Roy	800 -	
832	1842 - 17 December	ditto	ditto	Houth Sing Roop Chund	Houth Sing Roopchund	700 -	
1,016	1843 - 13 February	ditto	ditto	Issurdass	Issurdass	2,000 -	
1,117	1843 - 31 March	ditto	ditto	Relloo Mull	Relloo Mull	2,000 -	
1,028	1843 - 17 February	ditto	ditto	Nundram Hassanund	Issurdass	3,100 -	
1,037	1843 - 22 February	ditto	ditto	Issurdass	- Ditto -	1,900 -	
1,097	1843 - 17 March	ditto	ditto	- Ditto -	- Ditto -	1,650 -	
1,110	1843 - 27 March	ditto	ditto	Hassanund Issurdass	- Ditto -	3,000 -	
1,111	1843 - 27 March	ditto	ditto	Raloo Mull	- Ditto -	200 -	
1,112	1843 - 27 March	ditto	ditto	Kelwal Ram	Raloo Mull	1,500 -	
1,113	1843 - 27 March	ditto	ditto	Mirza Hassain	Kelwal Ram	1,100 -	
24	1843 - 25 May	ditto	ditto	-	Mirza Hussain	1,000 -	
133	1843 - 28 June	ditto	ditto	Hajee Mahomed Hussain	Hajee Mahomed Rahim Khan	6,500 -	
213	1843 - 17 July	ditto	ditto	Syud Mahomed	Syud Mahomed	350 -	
223	1843 - 18 July	ditto	ditto	Agga Mahomed	Agga Mahomed	3,200 -	
426	1843 - 19 August	ditto	ditto	Agga Goolam Hussain	Agga Goolam Hussain	7,500 -	
457	1843 - 29 August	ditto	ditto	Goolam Hussain	Goolam Hussain	9,500 -	
					TOTAL - - Co.'s Rs.	47,800 -	

{ In your list the number of bills to this amount is 33; 133 is the correct one.

General Treasury Office, Kurrachee, }
30 June 1843.

(signed) H. Stanley,
Treasurer in Scinde.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

No. 1789 of 1848.—Political Department.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner in Scinde to the Treasurer in Scinde.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 676, of the 30th ultimo, and to request that, if in your power, you will inform me where the remitters, whose names appear on the list received with your letter, are now to be found.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 3 July 1848.

No. 1842 of 1848.—Political Department.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner in Scinde to the Treasurer in Scinde.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by direction, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 676, of the 30th ultimo, forwarding extract from your register of bills granted in 1842-43 and 1843-44.

2. In lieu of bills No. 1117, 33, and 457, you have sent me information relative to bills No. 1017, 133, and 427; may I request therefore that you will be good enough to send me similar information relative to the first-named three bills.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to the Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 7 July 1848.

No. 713 of 1848.

From the Treasurer in Sind to the Secretary to the Commissioner, Kurrachee.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter, No. 1842, of yesterday's date, I have the honour to forward a list of the amount and dates of bills numbered as follows: No. 1117, 457, and 33.

2. In reply to your letter of the 3d instant, No. 1789, I have also the honour to acquaint you that the remitters whose names appeared on the list forwarded to you on the 30th June last are not known to myself nor to any of my clerks, excepting the following; and where they are at present to be found I am, I regret to say, unable to inform you.

Hajee Mahomed Hoossein, Jet Sing, Hout Sing Roopchund.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Stanley*,
Treasurer in Sind.

Sind General Treasury, 8 July 1848.

List of Amount and Dates of the Bills numbered as follows:

	Co.'s Rs. a. p.
Bill, No. 1117, dated 31st March 1843, in favour of Relloo Mull, for cash received from him, for - - - - -	2,000 - -
Bill, No. 33, dated 26th May 1843, in favour of Hoormajee Dhmsahjee, for cash received from him, for - - - - -	1,000 - -
Bill, No. 457, dated 29th August 1843, in favour of Goolam Hoossein, for cash received from him, for - - - - -	9,500 - -

Kurrachee, 8 July 1848.

(signed) *H. Stanley*,
Treasurer in Sind.

No. 1872 of 1848.—Political Department.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner in Sind to the Captain of Police in Sind.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by direction, to request that you will have the goodness to make inquiries as to where the undermentioned drawers of bills from the said General Treasury, in 1842 and 1843, are now residing.

Hajee Mahomed Hoossein, Seyi Sing, Hoath Sing Roopchund, Relloo Mull, Nundram Hussa Mull, Issurdass, Kewul Ram, Meerza Hoossein, Syud Mahomed, Aga Mahomed, Aga Goolam Hoossein, Goolam Hoossein.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to the Commissioner.

Kurrachee, 11 July 1848.

No. 353 of 1848.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

From Captain *W. Brown*, Captain of Police in Sind, to the Secretary to the Commissioner in Sind.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter, No. 1872, dated 11th July, I have the honour to inform you that the residences of the men (drawers of bills from the Sind Treasury, in 1842 and 1843) therein given, are as follows:

Hajee Mahomed Hoosein lives at Hyderabad; Jeyt Sing lives at Shikarpoor; Relloo Mull lives at Shirkarpoor; Hoath Sing Roopchund lives at Shirkarpoor; Nundram Hussa Mull lives at Shikarpoor; Issurdass lives at Shikarpoor; Kevul Ram lives at Shikarpoor; Meerza Hoosein lives at Hyderabad; Syud Hoosein lives at Hyderabad; Aga Mahomed lives at Hyderabad; Aga Goolam Mahomed lives at Khyepoor; Goolam Hoosein lives at Sukkur.

I have, &c.

26 July 1848.

(signed) *W. Brown*,
Captain of Police in Sind.

MINUTE.

THE Captain of Police may be requested to direct the parties specified to be questioned with reference to the Bill remitted by each respectively, as to whether it was transferred to any other party, and under what circumstances, and how endorsed.

A list of the Bills may be sent to the Accountant-general, with a request that he will have the goodness to send me a list of the parties whose names appear on them as endorsers or endorsees.

16 July.

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*.

No. 2020 of 1848.—Political Department.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner in Sind to the Captain of Police in Sind.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 353, of the 24th instant, and to transmit copy of an extract from the Register of Bills for the year 1842-43 and 1843-44, showing in detail certain bills granted to the parties you refer to, from the said General Treasury.

2. The Commissioner requests that you will direct the parties specified to be questioned with reference to the bill remitted by each respectively, as to whether it was transferred to any other party, under what circumstances, and how endorsed.

I have, &c.

Kurrachee, 26 July 1848.

(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to the Commissioner in Sind.

No. 2019 of 1848.—Political Department.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner in Sind to the Accountant-General, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commissioner in Sind, to transmit copy of an extract from the Register of Bills, showing certain ones drawn in the years 1842-43 and 1843-44, by the Treasurer in Sind, in favour of different parties, on the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, and to request that you will have the goodness to furnish me with a list of the parties whose names appear on each bill as endorsers or endorsees.

I have, &c.

Kurrachee, 26 July 1848.

(signed) *E. J. Brown*,
Secretary to the Commissioner in Sind.

No. 2483 of 1848.—Judicial Department.

From the Assistant Secretary to Commissioner in Sind to the Captain of Police in Sind.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by direction, to request you to expedite your reply to Mr. Secretary Brown's letter, No. 2020, of the 26th July last.

I have, &c.

Kurrachee, 21 September 1848.

(signed) *W. J. Surtees*,
Assistant Secretary to Commissioner in Sind.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

No. 956 of 1848.—Territorial Department, Finance.

To the Secretary to the Commissioner in Sind, Kurrachee.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a memorandum affording the information applied for in your letter, No. 2019, of the 26th ultimo, and to be, Sir,

Yours, &c.

Bombay, Accountant-General's Office,
12 August 1848.

(signed) *G. J. Blane*,
Acting Accountant-General.

MEMORANDUM showing, besides the Number, Date, Amount, Drawers and Payee of, and the Party from whom the Money was Received, for each of the under-mentioned Bills drawn on the Governor in Council, Bombay, and the other Names which appear thereon.

No.	Date.	Amount.	By whom Drawn.	Payee.	Party from whom the Money was Received.	Other Parties whose Names appear in the Bill.
		<i>Rs a. p.</i>				
590	1842 - 18 Oct.	1,044 - -	-- W. J. B. Kuyvell, Assistant Political Agent, Upper Scinde.	-- Hajee Mahomed Rahim Khan.	-- Alli Ukbar Khan, Head Moonshee Sukkur Agency.	-- Paid under the signature of the Payee.
1,105	1843 - 22 Mar.	308 5 -	-- H. Stanley, in charge of Sukkur Treasury.	Moonshee Allee Ukbar	-- Himself (namely, the Payee).	-- Indorsed to Hajee Mahomed Rahim Khan, who received payment.
37	" - 26 May	9,000 - -	-- H. Stanley, in charge General Treasury, Hyderabad.	-- Hajee Mahomed Rahim Khan.	Hajee Mahomed Hoossein	Paid under the signature of the payee.
49	" - 31 May	9,600 - -	- Ditto - - -	-- Hajee Mahomed Rahim Khan Sherajee.	- Ditto - - -	
51	" - 1 June	550 - -	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto - - -	
59	" - 5 June	13,000 - -	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto - - -	
71	" - 8 June	1,600 - -	-- W. J. Pelly, for ditto.	- Ditto - - -	Moonshee Alli Ukbar	
72	" - 8 June	8,000 - -	- Ditto, for ditto -	- Ditto - - -	-- Hajee Mahomed Hoossein.	Indorsed by the payees, and paid under the signature of Hajee Mahomed Rahim Khan.
154	" - 5 July	9,000 - -	- Ditto, for ditto -	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto - - -	
86	1842 - 26 May	800 - -	-- S. Paston, Assistant Political Agent, Shikar-koor.	Jusswant Roy - -	-- Chuttoor Mull and Jait Sing.	
832	" - 17 Dec.	700 - -	-- H. Stanley, in charge General Treasury, Sukkur.	Hout Sing Roopchand -	-- Himself, stated in the bill "them."	Indorsed to Hajee Mahomed Rahim Khan Sheerajee, who received payment.
1,016	1843 - 13 Feb.	2,000 - -	- Ditto - - -	Issurdass - - -	Himself - - -	
1,028	" - 17 Feb.	3,100 - -	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto - - -	Nundrum Hassannud -	
1,037	" - 22 Feb.	1,900 - -	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto - - -	Himself - - -	
1,037	" - 17 Mar.	1,650 - -	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto - - -	Himself - - -	
1,110	" - 27 Mar.	3,000 - -	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto - - -	Himself - - -	
1,111	" - 27 Mar.	2,000 - -	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto - - -	Hoossannud Issardass -	
1,112	" - 27 Mar.	1,500 - -	- Ditto - - -	Raloo Mull - - -	Himself - - -	
1,113	" - 27 Mar.	1,100 - -	- Ditto - - -	Kewul Ram - - -	Himself - - -	
1,117	" - 31 Mar.	2,000 - -	- Ditto - - -	Raloo Mull - - -	Himself - - -	
24	" - 25 May	1,000 - -	-- H. Stanley, in charge of Hyderabad Treasury.	Merza Hossain - -	Himself - - -	Indorsed to Hajee Mahomed Rahim Khan Sheerajee, who received payment.
133	" - 28 June	6,500 - -	- Ditto - - -	-- Hajee Mahomed Rahim Khan.	Hajee Mahomed Hoossein	
213	" - 17 July	350 - -	W. J. Pelly, for ditto -	Syeed Mahomed - -	Himself - - -	Indorsed to Hajee Mahomed Rahim Khan, who received payment.
223	" - 18 July	3,200 - -	- Ditto - - -	Aga Mahomed - -	Himself - - -	
426	" - 19 Aug.	7,500 - -	- Ditto - - -	Aga Goolam Hoossein -	Himself - - -	
457	" - 29 Aug.	9,500 - -	- Ditto - - -	Goolam Hoossein -	Himself - - -	
		<i>Rs.</i> 99,902 - -				

Bombay Accountant-General's Office,
12 August 1848.

(signed) *G. J. Blane*,
Actg Acct^y-General.

MINUTE.

THE reply of the captain of police to the reference regarding parties to these bills may be awaited.

25 August 1848.

(signed) *R. K. P.*

No. 555 of 1848.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

From Captain *W. Brown*, Captain of Police in Sind, to the Assistant Secretary to the
Commissioner in Sind.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter, No. 2,483, dated 21st September, I have the honour to state that the bill drawers make every objection to furnish the information required, and that it will be impossible for the lieutenant of police at Shikarpoor to obtain the same without using coercion. The like difficulty is met with by the lieutenant of police at Hyderabad, the parties there denying all knowledge of any bills having been drawn in their names.

I have, &c.

Kurrachee, 4 October 1848.

(signed) *W. Brown*, Captain of Police.

(True copies.)

(signed) *W. Surtees*,
Assist. Sec. to Commissioner in Scinde.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Board.

No. 9750.

1. IT is matter of notoriety that the pecuniary transactions between the Moonshee and Aga Mahomed have lately become the subject of a lawsuit in Her Majesty's Supreme Court, and that this has been decided partly in favour of and partly against the Moonshee.

2. In the course of these proceedings, the Moonshee must have been examined on oath in regard to his transactions with Aga Mahomed, and also have put in an account current of their transactions, and have proved in what mode his remittances from Scinde were effected.

3. It must be obvious that here a test exists by which the truth or otherwise of the Moonshee's explanation before the Commissioner in Scinde can be established.

4. The Company's solicitor may be informed, that circumstances have arisen which have brought the transactions under the Board's consideration, and be requested to obtain for our information copy of the Moonshee's statement, and Aga Mahomed's explanation, and any accounts produced in support of them, and of any other documents filed in the suit referred to, calculated to throw light on the real nature of the pecuniary dealings between the parties.

22 November 1848.

(signed) *Falkland*.
W. Cotton.
L. R. Reid.
J. P. Willoughby.

No. 4956 of 1848.—Political Department.

From *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *W. Acland*,
Esq., Honourable Company's Solicitor.

No. 9751.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to inform you, that circumstances have arisen under the consideration of Government the pecuniary transactions of Meerza Ali Akbar Khan Bahadoor with Aga Mahomed Sherazee, which lately were the subject of a lawsuit in the Supreme Court.

2. His Lordship in Council requests, as Meerza Ali Akbar Khan must, in the course of the proceedings in court, have been examined on oath, that you will have the goodness to obtain, for the information of Government, copy of his statement, and Aga Mahomed Sherazee's explanation, and any accounts produced in support of them, and other documents filed in the suit calculated to throw light on the real nature of the pecuniary dealings between the parties.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. Malet*, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 23 November 1848.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ah Akbar.

No. 655 of 1848.—Political Department.

No. 10214.

From *W. Acland*, Esq., Honourable Company's Solicitor, Bombay, to *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

IN accordance with the wishes of Government, as expressed in your letter No. 4956 of 1848, the Advocate-general yesterday moved the Supreme Court for the documents mentioned in your letter, when the Court ordered that the Government should be allowed, on paying the usual fees for the same, to have copies of all the evidence and statements made on oath in the original and amended suits relating to the affairs of Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, and Meerza Ali Khan, and of all the accounts taken therein, with the various orders and decrees therein.

2. These documents are very voluminous, and it may be some time before I may be able to obtain them, but they shall be handed to Government as soon as I get them from the officers of the court.

3. In granting the motion, the Chief Justice said the application, coming not from a party of the suit, was a novel one, and that the Court had a discretionary power to allow or refuse the application, but as the application was made by the Government, it must be presumed that the documents asked for would be used for only proper purposes.

4. It may be convenient to the Government to be informed, that the litigation between these parties may not yet be at an end as Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee has been strongly advised to appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court.

Bombay, 2 December 1848.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Acland*,
Hon. Company's Solicitor.

No. 10215.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Board.

MR. ACLAND mistakes the wishes of Government in this case.

We do not want the whole of the voluminous proceedings in the original and amended suits of Aga Mahomed Ruhim Sheerazee and Meerza Alle Khan.

All we want are any extracts from the proceedings in one of these suits, in which Moonshee Allee Akhbar, in Sinde, claimed a mortgage on portions of Aga Mahomed's property.

And we, even in this case, only desire extracts from the proceedings which may in any way throw light on the real nature and extent of the pecuniary transactions between the moonshee and Aga Mahomed, including of course the accounts filed on the proceedings, and the explanation of Aga Mahomed on the one hand, and of the moonshee on the other.

(signed) *Falkland*.
W. Cotton.
L. R. Reid.
J. P. Willoughby.

5 December 1848.

No. 5155 of 1848.—Political Department.

No. 10216.

From *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *W. Acland*, Esq., Honourable Company's Solicitor, Bombay.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 2d instant, No. 655, and to inform you that Government does not require the whole of the voluminous proceedings in the original and amended suits, relating to the affairs of Aga Mahomed, Rahim Sherazee, and Meerza Ali Khan, but merely any extracts from the proceedings in one of these suits in which Moonshee Alli Akbar, in Sind, claimed a mortgage on portions of Aga Mahomed Rahim's property.

2. I am

2. I am at the same time desired to add, that even in this case Government only requires extracts from the proceedings which may in any way throw light on the real nature and extent of the pecuniary transactions between the moon-shee and Aga Mahomed Rahim, including of course the accounts filed on the proceedings, and the explanation of Aga Mahomed Rahim on the one hand and themoonshee on the other.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

I have, &c.
Bombay Castle, 9 December 1848. (signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

No. 29 of 1849.—Political Department.

From *W. Acland*, Esq., Honourable Company's Solicitor, to *A. Malet*, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

No. 4140.

Sir,

IN reference to your letter of 9th ultimo, No. 5155 of 1848, I have the honour to transmit copies of the Judge's notes, and of all the documents I have been able to find on the files of the court in the case of Meerza Ali Akbar Khan.

I have, &c.
Bombay, 15 January 1849. (signed) *W. Acland*,
Hon. Company's Solicitor.

(A.)

No. 1.

SUPREME COURT.

Bombay, to wit.

Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, of Sind, but now in Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, puts in his place and stead Edward Arthur, of Bombay, attorney-at-law, to commence, appear, prosecute, or defend all and any proceedings, either at law or equity, and generally on his behalf, touching and concerning the estate and effects of the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan.

Dated this 7th day of October 1846.

Witness,

(signed) *Manackjee Cursetjee*.

(signed) *M. A. Akbar*.

IN the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and Bebee Mariam Begum, administratrix of the estate and effects of Meerza Abbas bin Aga Mahomed Ally Khan Shoostry, deceased, complainants, v. Aga Mahomed Shoostry, executor of the last will and testament of Mahomed Ally Khan Shoostry and Hajee Mahomed Sally Khan, defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and Bebee Mariam Begum, administrator and administratrix of Sheriff Jehan, late of Bombay, Mahomedan woman, deceased, and the said Mariam Begum, administratrix of Meerza Abbas, Mahomedan, late of Bombay, deceased, complainants, v. Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheeraza, executor of the last will and testament of Aga Mahomed Shoostry, Mahomedan, late of Bombay, deceased, and Hajee Mahomed Sally Khan, defendant.

By Bill of Revivor.

And Aga Mahomed Shoostry, executor of the last will and testament of Mahomed Ally Khan Shoostry, deceased, complainant, v. Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Original Bill.

Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerozee, executor of the last will and testament of Aga Mahomed Shoostry, late of Bombay, deceased, complainant; Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

To the Hon. Sir *David Pollock*, knight, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Sir *Thomas Erskine Perry*, knight, Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The humble Petition of *Meerza Ally Akbar Khan*, formerly of Bombay, but now residing at Kurrachee, in Sind, by Edward Arthur, of Bombay, Attorney-at-law, his Attorney and Agent,

Showeth,

THAT by a certain indenture, bearing date the 26th day of August, in the Christian year 1819, and made by and between Converboye and Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy, the widow and son of Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee, late of Bombay, Parsee, inhabitant, then deceased, of the one part, and Furdonjee Limjee, also of Bombay, Parsee, inhabitant, of the other part, after reciting, amongst other things, that by an indenture of lease, dated the 5th day of May 1758, made between the Honourable Richard Bouchire, President and Governor of Bombay, and his Council, of the one part, and Samuel Hough, of Bombay, merchant, of the other part; The said President and Council did demise unto the said Samuel Hough, his heirs, executors and administrators, for the term of 99 years certain, part of the estate of Mazagon, in the island of Bombay, comprising the site of the house and outhouses, commonly called Mount House, erected by the said Samuel Hough, and the lands adjacent, and bounded as in and by the said indenture is particularly set forth and described, together with the batty ground cultivated, and all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, subject to the payment of a fine at the end of every 21 years during the said term; and by the said indenture it was amongst other things agreed and declared, on the part of the said President and Council, that the dwelling house and outhouses so erected and built by the said Samuel Hough, or which his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns should thereafter erect on that part of the estate of Mazagon, should be and remain his and their property after the expiration of the term thereby demised, on his or their paying the usual ground-rent to the said President and Council, or their successors; and after reciting several measure assignments, and that the said estate and property then was vested in the said Converboye and Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy; It was in and by the said indenture now in recital witnessed, that in consideration of a sum of money therein mentioned, paid by the said Furdonjee Limjee, they the said Converboye and Muncherjee Dhanjeebhoy granted, bargained, sold, and assigned unto the said Furdonjee Limjee all that piece or parcel of ground containing 12,400 square yards, part of the said estate at Mazagon, and also a bungalow, then lately built by one Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee, or any which the said Furdonjee Limjee, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, should or might thereafter erect, as by the said indenture, reference being thereunto had, will more fully appear.

That the said Furdonjee Limjee, by a deed bearing date the 1st day of December in the Christian year 1830, for the consideration therein mentioned, absolutely sold and assigned his right, title and interest in the said estate, and in a certain bungalow built on a part thereof by the said Furdonjee Lingee, unto the said Aga Mahomed Shoostry, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns.

That the said Aga Mahomed Shoostry retained possession of the said Mount Estate up to the time of his death, which took place on or about the Christian year 1834; and in and by his last will and testament, dated the 7th day of March in the said year 1834, amongst other things, bequeathed the said house and garden at Mazagon, so as aforesaid purchased of and from the said Furdonjee Limjee, to his daughter Bunoo Khanum, the wife of the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerajee, whom he appointed sole executor thereof, and who has since duly proved the said will on the ecclesiastical side of the Honourable Court, as in and by the said will, or by the probate copy thereof, will more fully appear.

That by a certain indenture dated the 14th day of November in the Christian year 1845, and made between the said Zybooneessa, commonly called Bunna Jan Khanum, of the one part, and the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee of the other part; for considerations therein contained, the said Zybooneessa absolutely assigned unto the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee the said piece or parcel of ground being part of the said Mount Estate.

That by a certain indenture bearing date the 15th day of December 1845, and made between the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee of the one part, and your petitioner, Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, of the other part, in consideration of the sum of 55,000 rupees to the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, granted and assigned the said estate and property at Mazagon, called the Mount Estate, absolutely to your petitioner, as in and by the said last mentioned indenture, reference being thereto had, will more fully appear.

That your petitioner under and by virtue of the said deed of the 15th day of December 1845, entered into and took possession of the said ground, dwelling-house and estate at Mazagon, called the Mount Estate, and retained and kept possession thereof until the same was sequestered as hereinafter mentioned.

And your petitioner further sheweth, that by a certain indenture of lease bearing date the 7th day of November, in the Christian year 1804, and made between the Rev. Ignacio Gomes, of Bombay, of the one part, and James Henry Stevens, of Bombay, of the other part; for the considerations therein mentioned, the said Ignacio Gomes let unto the said James Henry Stevens all that piece or parcel of ground containing by admeasurement 32 sticks,

sticks, or 320 feet in length, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ sticks or 115 feet in breadth, situated in the village of Oomurcaddee, in the island of Bombay, bounded on the north by the Byculla-road, on the south by a small house belonging to the said James Henry Stevens, on the east by Stonecutters-street and the Bazaar, and on the west by the Government Tank, formerly stone quarry, for such term as in the said indenture is mentioned, and at the yearly rent of 62 rupees.

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That the said James Henry Stevens, by deed dated the 13th day of May in the Christian year 1808, indorsed on the last-mentioned deed, assigned all his interest in the said last-mentioned hereditaments and premises unto Pestonjee Bomanjee, of Bombay, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns.

That in and by a certain indenture bearing date the 13th day of November in the Christian year 1838, and made between Dadabhoy Pestonjee and Muncherjee Pestonjee Wadia, the sons and residuary legatees of the said Pestonjee Bomanjee Wadia, deceased, of the one part, and the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee of the other part; after reciting amongst other things the said lease of the 7th day of November, in the Christian year 1808, it was witnessed, that in consideration of the sum of 22,000 rupees paid to them by the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, they, the said Dadabhoy Pestonjee and Muncherjee Pestonjee, did grant, bargain, and sell the said piece of ground, therein described as a piece of land, messuage, or dwelling-house and premises situated without the Fort of Bombay, at the verge of Baboola Tank, and assessed under No. 1, and containing 6,492 square yards, to hold the same unto the said Aga Mahomed Sherazee for ever, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, as in and by the said deed, reference being thereunto had, will more fully appear.

That the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee being considerably indebted to your petitioner, on the 15th day of December, in the Christian year 1845, duly executed to your petitioner a mortgage in fee of the said last-mentioned piece of ground, hereditaments, and premises, for the sum of 22,001 rupees.

That thereupon your petitioner, under and by virtue of the said mortgage deed, entered into possession of the said last-mentioned hereditaments and premises, and ever since has retained possession thereof, and of the said rents and profits thereof, until the same were sequestrated as hereinafter mentioned.

And your petitioner further sheweth, that in and by a certain indenture made on the 15th day of December, in the Christian year 1845, between the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, of the one part, and your petitioner of the other part, in consideration of the sum of 22,001 rupees paid by your petitioner to the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee granted and confirmed unto your petitioner all that piece or parcel of land or ground situated at or near Oomercurry, containing by admeasurement 4,260 square yards, and bounded on the east by a footpath or passage, on the west by the house of Hajee Mahomed Sally Khan, on the north by a footpath or passage, and on the south by the public Gaol-road, together with the seven several messuages or dwelling-houses and stable erected thereon, assessed respectively under numbered 118, 119, 120, 121, and 122, to hold the same to the only proper use of your petitioner, his heirs, legal personal representatives, and assigns for ever, as in and by the said last-mentioned indenture, reference being thereto had, will appear.

That the consideration money for the several estates and properties hereinbefore respectively mentioned, was paid by your petitioner at the respective dates of such conveyances, and your petitioner entered into and took possession of the same respectively, and continued in possession thereof respectively, and received the rents and profits arising from the same and every part thereof, till on or about the 16th day of the month of March last, when the same were respectively seized by John Holland, Esq., the sheriff of Bombay, or his deputy, or some person authorised by him, under and by virtue of a writ of sequestration issued out of and by the Honourable Court in the said suits against the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, of a date long subsequent to the dates of the said several deeds of conveyance; and the said sheriff intends to sequester the rents, issues and profits of the said several estates, messuages and tenements, and to deprive your petitioner of the benefit of the same.

That your petitioner is advised and submits, that the said several conveyances of the said messuages and tenements override the said sequestration, and that your petitioner is entitled, under and by virtue of the said several conveyances, to the possession of the said several messuages and tenements, and to the enjoyments of the rents, issues and profits of the same, and of every part thereof respectively.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays your Lordships that the said sequestration may be taken off from the said several messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments so respectively belonging to your petitioner as aforesaid, and that for that purpose the said complainant may, if necessary, be directed to exhibit interrogatories in the Master's Office for the examination of your petitioner, and for the discovery of his interest in the said premises respectively, or that your Lordships will make such other order as to your Lordships may seem fit, and the justice of the case may require.

And your petitioner shall ever pray, &c.

(signed) *Edward Arthur.*

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In the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Bombay.—Equity side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry, and Bebee Mariam Begum, administratrix to the estate and effects of Meerza Abbas Bin Aga Mahomed Ally Khan Shoostry, deceased, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Shoostry, executor of the last will and testament of Mahomed Ally Khan Shoostry, and Hajee Mahomed Sallay Khan, defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and Bebee Mariam Begum, administrator and administratrix of Sheriff Jehan, late of Bombay, Mahomedan woman, deceased, and the said Mariam Begum, administratrix of Meerza Abbas, Mahomedan, late of Bombay, deceased, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, executor of the last will and testament of Aga Mahomed Shoostry, Mahomedan, late of Bombay, deceased, and Hajee Mahomed Sallay Khan, defendants.

By Bill of Revivor.

And Aga Mahomed Shoostry, executor of the last will and testament of Mahomed Ally Khan Shoostry, deceased, complainants, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Original Bill.

Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, executor of the last will and testament of Aga Mahomed Shoostry, late of Bombay, deceased, complainants, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

Edward Airlur, of Bombay, attorney-at-law, the constituted agent or attorney of Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, of Kurrachee, in Sind, maketh oath and saith :—That by a certain indenture, bearing date the 26th day of August, in the Christian year 1819, and made by and between Cooverboye and Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy, the widow and son of Dhunjeebhoy Sarabjee, then late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, then deceased, of the one part, and Furdoonjee Limjee, also of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, of the other part, after reciting, amongst other things, that by an indenture of lease, dated the 5th day of May 1758, made between the Honourable Richard Bouchire, Esq., President and Governor of Bombay, and his Council, of the one part, and Samuel Hough, of Bombay, merchant, of the other part, the said President and Council did demise unto the said Samuel Hough, his heirs, executors and administrators, for the term of 99 years, certain part of the estate of Mazagone, on the island of Bombay, comprising the site of the house and outhouses commonly called Mount House, erected by the said Samuel Hough, and the lands adjacent and bounded, as in and by the said indenture is particularly set forth and described, together with the batty-ground cultivated, and all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, subject to the payment of a fine at the end of every 21 years during the said term. And by the said indenture it was, amongst other things, agreed and declared on the part of the said President and Council, that the dwelling-house and outhouses so erected and built by the said Samuel Hough, or his heirs, executors, and administrators or assigns, should thereafter erect on that part of the estate of Mazagone, should be and remain his and their property after the expiration of the term thereby demised, on his or other paying the usual ground-rent to the said President and Council, or their successors. And after reciting several mesne assignments, and that the said estate and property then was vested in the said Cooverboye and Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy, it was in and by the said indenture now in recital witnessed, that in consideration of a sum of money therein mentioned, paid by the said Furdoonjee Limjee, they, the said Cooverjee and Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy, granted, bargained, sold and assigned unto the said Furdoonjee Limjee, all that piece or parcel of ground containing 12,400 square yards, part of the said estate at Mazagone, and also a bungalow then lately built by one Dhunjeebhoy Sarabjee, or any which the said Furdoonjee Limjee, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, should or might thereafter erect, as by the said indenture, reference being thereunto had, will more fully appear. And this deponent further saith, that the said Furdoonjee Limjee, by a deed bearing date the 1st day of December, in the Christian year 1830, for the considerations therein mentioned, absolutely sold and assigned all his right, title and interest in the said estate, and in a certain bungalow built on a part thereof by the said Furdoonjee Limjee, unto the said Aga Mahomed Shoostry, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns. And this deponent further saith, that the said Aga Mahomed Shoostry retained possession of the said Mount Estate up to the time of his death, which took place in or about the Christian year 1834, and amongst other things bequeathed the said house and garden at Mazagon so as aforesaid purchased of and from the said Furdoonjee Limjee, to his daughter Bunoo Jan Khamun, the wife of the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, whom he appointed sole executor thereof, and who has since duly proved the said will on the ecclesiastical side of this Honourable Court, as in and by the said will, or the probate copy thereof, will more fully appear. And this deponent further saith, that by a certain indenture, dated the 14th day of November, in the Christian year 1845, and made between the said Zyboonessa, commonly called Bunoo Jan Khamun, of the one part, and the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, of the other part, for consideration therein contained, the said Zyboonessa absolutely assigned unto the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee the said piece or parcel of ground, being part of the said Mount Estate. And this deponent further saith, that by a certain indenture, bearing date the 15th day of December 1845, and made between the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, of the one

one part, and the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan of the other part, in consideration of the sum of 55,000 rupees to the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee paid by the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee granted and assigned the estate and property at Mazagon, called the Mount Estate, absolutely to the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, as in and by the said last-mentioned indenture, reference being thereto had, will more fully appear. And this deponent further saith, that the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, under and by virtue of the said deed of the 15th day of December 1845, entered into and took possession of the said ground, dwelling-house and estate at Mazagon, called the Mount Estate, and retained and kept possession thereof until the same was sequestered as hereinafter mentioned. And this deponent further saith, that by a certain indenture of lease, bearing date the 7th day of November in the Christian year 1804, and made between the Reverend Ignacio Gomes, of Bombay, of the one part, and James Henry Stevens, of Bombay, of the other part, for the considerations therein mentioned the said Ignacio Gomes let unto the said James Henry Stevens all that piece or parcel of ground containing by admeasurement 32 sticks or 320 feet in length, and $11\frac{1}{4}$ sticks or 115 feet in breadth, situated in the village of Omercurry, in the island of Bombay, bounded on the north by the Byculla-road, on the south by a small house belonging to the said James Henry Stevens, on the east by Stonecutters-street and the Bazaar, and on the west by the Government Tank, formerly a stone quarry, for such term as in the said indenture is mentioned, and at the yearly rent of 62 rupees. And this deponent further saith, that the said James Henry Stevens, by a deed-poll dated the 13th day of May, in the Christian year 1808, endorsed on the last-mentioned deed, assigned all his interest in the said last-mentioned hereditaments and premises unto Pestonjee Bomanjee, of Bombay, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns. And this deponent further saith, that in and by a certain indenture, bearing date the 13th day of November, in the Christian year 1838, and made between Dadabhoj Pestonjee and Muncherjee Pestonjee Wadia, the sons and residuary legatees of the said Pestonjee Bomanjee Wadia, deceased, of the one part, and the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee of the other part, after reciting amongst other things the said lease of the 7th day of November 1804, it was witnessed that, in consideration of the sum of 22,001 rupees paid to them by the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, they, the said Dadabhoj Pestonjee and Muncherjee Pestonjee, did grant, bargain, and sell the said piece of ground therein described as a piece of land, messuage, or dwelling-house and premises, situated without the Fort of Bombay, at the verge of Baboolah Tank, and assessed under No. 1, and containing 6,492 square yards, to hold the same unto the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns for ever, as in and by the said deed, reference being thereunto had, will more fully appear. And this deponent further saith, that it appearing that the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee was considerably indebted to the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, he, the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, on the 15th day of December, in the year of Christ 1845, duly executed a mortgage in fee of the said last-mentioned piece of ground, hereditaments, and premises, for securing the sum of 22,001 rupees as therein mentioned; and that thereupon the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan entered into the possession of the said last-mentioned hereditaments and premises, and ever since has retained possession thereof, and of the rents and profits, until the same were sequestered as hereinafter mentioned. And this deponent further saith, that in and by a certain indenture made on the 15th day of December in the year of Christ 1845, between the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee of the one part, and the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan of the other part, in consideration of the sum of 32,001 rupees paid to him by the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee granted and confirmed unto the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan all that piece or parcel of land or ground situated near Omercurry, containing by admeasurement 4,260 square yards, bounded on the east by a footpath or passage, on the west by the house of Hajee Mahomed Sally Khan, on the north by a footpath or passage, and on the south by the public Gaol-road, together with the seven several messuages or dwelling houses and stable erected thereon, assessed respectively under Nos. 118, 119, 120, 121, and 122, to hold the same to the only proper use of the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, his heirs, legal personal representatives, and assigns for ever, as in and by the said last-mentioned indenture, reference being had thereto, will appear. And this deponent further saith, that the consideration money for the said several estates and properties hereinbefore respectively mentioned was paid by the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, at the respective dates of such conveyances, as he, this deponent, has been informed and believes; and that the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan took possession of the same respectively, and so continued peaceably in possession thereof, and received the rents and profits arising from the same, and every part thereof, till on or about the 16th day of the month of March now last past, when the same were respectively seized by John Holland, the Sheriff of Bombay, or his deputy, or some person authorised by him, under and by virtue of a writ of sequestration issued out of and by this Honourable Court of Bombay in the said suits against the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, of a date long subsequent to the dates of the said several deeds of conveyance, and the said sheriff intends to sequester the rents, issues, and profits of the said several estates, messuages, and tenements, and to deprive your petitioner of the benefit of the same. And this deponent further saith, that he is advised and submits that the said several conveyances of the said several messuages and tenements override the said sequestration, and that the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan is entitled under and by virtue of the said several conveyances to the possession of the said several messuages and tenements, and to the enjoyment of the rents, issues, and profits of the same and of every part thereof respectively.

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pectively. And this deponent lastly saith, that the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan is at present residing at Kurrachee, in Sind, where he is likely to remain some time, but that this deponent has been in the habit of acting as his attorney or agent for and on his behalf for some time past, under and by virtue of a power vested in him by the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan hereunto annexed, marked and lettered (A), executed by the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan whilst in Bombay, the 7th day of the month of October last, in the year of Christ 1846.

(signed) *Edward Arthur.*

Sworn at Bombay aforesaid, this 24th day of April 1847.

Before me,

(signed) *J. A. McKenzie, Commissioner.*

(True copies.)

(signed) *W. De Blaquiére, Registrar.*

(B.)

No. 2.

IN the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and others, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Shoostry and others, defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and others, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim and others, defendants.

By Bill of Revivor.

Aga Mahomed Shoostry, complainant, *v.* Beebee Mariam Begum, Defendant.

By Original Bill.

And Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, complainant, *v.* Beebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Bill of Revivor.

Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, Petitioner.

THE answer and examination of *Meerza Ally Akbar Khan* of Sind, Mahomedan inhabitant, to a certain interrogatory exhibited before W. Brooks, Esq., the Master of this Honourable Court, for the examination of the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan *pro interesse suo* in certain houses, lands and premises, sequestered in this suit pursuant to an order made in this suit, on the 29th day of April, in the Christian year 1847, on the petition of the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan.

To the said interrogatory, this examinant saith, that he doth produce the title-deeds on which he claims to be entitled to the lands, houses, and premises mentioned in this examinant's petitioner; that is to say, an indenture bearing date the 15th day of December 1845, and made between the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerjee, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, of the one part, and Meerza Ally Akbar Khan of the other part, whereby the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerzee, for the considerations therein expressed, granted, bargained, sold, assigned, transferred, and set over unto the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, part of an estate called the Mount Estate, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises thereon erected and built, situated at or near Mazagon, in the island of Bombay, and bounded as in said indenture is more particularly described, and as on reference being had thereto will more fully appear; secondly, an indenture bearing date the 15th day of December 1845, and made between the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee of the one part, and the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan of the other part, whereby the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, for the consideration therein mentioned, the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee bargained, sold, released, and confirmed unto the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, his heirs, legal personal representatives, and assigns, all that piece or parcel of land situated, lying, and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, at or near Umbacarry, containing 4,260 square yards, and which said piece or parcel of land is assessed by the fazendar or trustee of the church of Nossa Seinhorade Esperance under No. 103, and which is more particularly described in the said hereinbefore mentioned indenture, as, on reference being had thereto, will more fully appear; and thirdly, an indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of December 1845, made between the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee of the one part, and the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan of the other part, whereby the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, for the considerations therein mentioned, granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, and confirmed unto the said Meerza Ally

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Ally Akbar Khan, his heirs, legal personal representatives, and assigns, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises, with its yards, compounds, watercourses, privileges and appurtenances, situate, lying, and being without the town walls of Bombay at the verge of the Baboolah Tank, assessed by the assessor of assessment under No. 1, and containing by admeasurement 6,492 square yards with its surrounding wall, and bounded as therein described, and will more fully appear by reference being had thereto, and subject to the equity of redemption by the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, on payment of the mortgage money therein mentioned. And this examinant saith, that the several title-deeds above respectively referred to, and certain original title-deeds mentioned in the several recitals in the said several title-deeds, are all that this examinant possesses, or ever had. And this examinant further saith, that during the Christian years 1842 and 1843, this examinant being then in Scinde, remitted to the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee large sums of money, amounting to the sum of 41,562 rupees, and in the latter part of the year 1843, whilst this examinant was in Bombay, he deposited with the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee the further sum of Rs. 73,936. 7*a.* 6*p.*, making in the whole one lack rupees, and Rs. 15,498. 7*a.* 6*p.* and which was paid chiefly by Government Treasury Bills drawn in Scinde on the Government in Bombay; and this examinant requested the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee to retain the same in his hands for this examinant's use; and this examinant obtained from the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee an acknowledgment or receipt for the amount, and a promissory note agreeing to pay interest for the same at the rate of five per cent. per annum. And this examinant further saith, that from the year 1842 to the latter end of the year 1845, during the whole of which time this examinant was in Scinde, the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee did not render any regular account to this examinant, but this examinant received from the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee several letters during that period, acknowledging the receipt of monies sent to him, which this examinant is ready to produce, as well as a separate voucher for one lack, admitting that the said sums remained at interest in the hands of the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee to the credit of this examinant. And this examinant saith, that in or about the month of November, in the Christian year 1845, this examinant being unable, after repeated applications, to get the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee to come to any satisfactory or definitive settlement of accounts with him, left Scinde and came to Bombay, and shortly after his arrival this examinant proceeded to settle accounts with the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, when a very large sum of money was found to be justly due and owing to this examinant from the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, and it was mutually agreed between them that the said several houses and premises in the examinant's petition respectively mentioned should be sold or mortgaged by the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee to this examinant; and that on or about the 15th day of December 1845, the said several houses and premises were duly conveyed to this examinant by sale and mortgage, as in this examinant's said petition is set forth. And this examinant saith, that at the time of the said sale and mortgage of the said houses and premises, there was justly due and owing to this examinant, from and by the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, the sum of one lack and ten thousand rupees, or thereabout. And this examinant further saith, that Meerza Mahomed Raza, now absent from Bombay at Sheraz, in Persia, alone assisted this examinant in procuring the execution of the said conveyances of the said houses and premises, and that, save as aforesaid, no person on the behalf of this examinant made any examination into the previous title of the said premises, nor did this examinant employ any European attorney, agent, or friend, save as aforesaid, in effecting the purchase and mortgage set forth in this examinant's petition; but Mr. George Hancock, one of the attorneys of this Honourable Court, was directed by one Mahomed Cubby to draw and prepare the said deeds of conveyance to this examinant, and this examinant paid the expenses thereof; and this examinant does not know and cannot set forth when the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee first became entitled to the same premises respectively, but has been informed and believes that he originally purchased the house and property at the Baboolla Tank from Messieurs Dadabhoy and Muncherjee Pestonjee, but from the deeds themselves this examinant discovered that the said Omercarry house and the said house on the Baboolla Tank belonged to Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee personally; and this examinant hath heard and believes that the Mount House property was originally purchased by the said Aga Mahomed Shoostry, as appears by the title-deeds thereof, for the sum of 30,000 rupees, and subsequently the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee or his wife laid out a large sum in building an upper story thereto, and otherwise improving the said last-mentioned property; and this examinant is aware, and was aware at the date of each purchase and mortgage claimed by this examinant, that the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee was the executor of the said Aga Mahomed Shoostry, but this examinant denies that he was aware, or at all knew, that, as such executor, he was involved in litigation with the said complainants, or that a report had been made by the Master of this Honourable Court by which a sum of upwards of ten lacs of rupees was found to be payable by the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee; for this examinant saith he has been for many years residing in Scinde and other places at a long distance from Bombay, and he only occasionally came to Bombay for a few days at a time, and that during such visits he never heard or had reason to suspect that the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee was in debt, or pecuniary difficulties or embarrassments; and this examinant denies he knew or suspected that the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee was greatly indebted to the said complainant

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

in his character as executor of Aga Mahomed Shoostry, the said Aga Mahomed Shoostry being executor of the said Mahomed Ally Khan, deceased; and this examinant had or employed no solicitor at any time, save as aforesaid, in the preparation of the said conveyances and mortgage, nor did this examinant know, or was he aware, that the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee was so indebted to an amount to ruin and make him insolvent. And this examinant saith, that his office and employment is principal moonshee to Sir Charles James Napier, Governor of Scinde; and this examinant at first, and until the year 1844, received a salary of 260 rupees per mensem under the said Sir Charles James Napier, and this examinant's salary was raised to the present amount of 520 rupees per mensem in the year 1844. And this examinant saith, that during the campaign in Affghanistan, in the years 1838, 1839, and 1840, this examinant was the moonshee employed by the late Lord Keane, and whilst at Lahore this examinant received several valuable presents from divers persons, but not of office, and he obtained, as deposits, portion of the several sums of money mentioned in the said conveyances from a friend of this examinant's in Scinde, whose name this examinant is precluded from disclosing. And this examinant lastly saith, he is ready to produce before the examiner of this Honourable Court vouchers and papers proving and showing the several sums of money from time to time remitted and paid by this examinant to the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, principally by means of Government bills on the Treasury, the dates, numbers, and amounts of which bills respectively this examinant is ready, if required, to prove before the said examiner.

(signed) In Persian, *Meerza Alee Ackbar*.

Taken and sworn before me, at Bombay, this 18th day of June 1847, before me,

(signed) *William Brooks*,
Master in Equity.

(True copy.)
(signed) *W. Brooks*,
Master in Equity.

(signed) *Edward Arthur*,
Examinant's Solicitor.

(C.)

No. 3.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry, and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, defendant.

Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan, petitioner.

Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, further examined on the part of the complainant on the 2d May 1848, saith,—

I recollect the deed of the Mount House, from my wife to me. I believe there was no date to it when it was executed; it was put subsequently. The 14th November 1845 was not the day, as I remember to have loaned 5,000 rupees for Hajee Mahomed Hoosin. I may have borrowed the money about that time, but the deed was not executed. It was in the month of Zilkah. I borrowed the money a very few days after I was first arrested in this suit; I don't recollect the day I was arrested. It was in the month of Zilkah, 2d November 1845; I don't remember the day of the month.

I recollect the transaction with Hajee Mahomed Hoosin. I got the money from him the same day the mortgage was executed.

(*Told the Deed was dated 14th November 1845.*)—It may be so dated.

(*Shown the Deed.*)—The seal was put at the time the signature was put. Zybonnissa put her finger on the seals and delivered it as her act and deed; I put her name. She put her finger on the deed; she touched the deed as I wrote; she said she delivered the deed as her deed; I don't recollect if the house was transferred into my name in the books of the assessor when I bought. I don't remember I did anything to get it transferred; I don't know if it was usual to transfer property; it was not so with me.

The bill for the assessment was brought to the office from the time of Shoostry's death and paid there. The ground-rent was due to a Parsee; I don't remember his name. No ground-rent was paid to him for five or six years; when Meerza Ally Ackbar went to the landlord, to get the ground transferred to his own name, he demanded the arrears of rent; it was paid at once; I paid the accumulated rent at once. Mahomed Jaffer did not put his signature to the deed as a witness in my presence. When Meerza Ally Ackbar bought the premises, he remarked that Mahomed Jaffer was the brother of my wife; it was, therefore, necessary for him to affix his signature. It is customary on the transfer of property among us to get relations and friends to attest.

At Shoostry's death the key was delivered to my wife, and she went to live there; I lived there too, and my family. This was a few days after the death of Shoostry. We remained there only five or six days when I was arrested; it was generally known there was a claim pending against me in the Court; I did not know that it was certain the suit was to go against me.

I dare

I dare say the master had made his report; I don't remember it was mentioned in the affidavit made to ground the application for my arrest. I fell into difficulties after I was arrested; it was not then known how the suit would terminate. I fell into difficulties because I was arrested for more than five lacs of rupees. In consequence of my arrest I lost my credit; everyone tried to save his own money. When such things occur it is always the case.

Ally Acbar Khan demanded his money before I was arrested. He made a demand in the month of September; he did not press me on account of my affairs; he said he wanted his money. I told him there was six months' time allowed by the deed, and within that time I would pay him; subsequently he bought the land. If he had waited, I could have paid him off from money I was to get from the dockyard, but Meerza Ally Acbar wanted land. Ally Acbar speaks English. When he was here he remained only a short time; I remained with him only on business.

(signed) In Persian, *Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee*.

Interpreted by me,

(signed) *Narayan Dinmanathjee*, Sworn Interpreter.

Taken by me,

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity.

(D.)

No. 4.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry, complainant, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, defendant. Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan, petitioner.

Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, late merchant of Bombay, but now a prisoner in the gaol, produced, sworn, and cross-examined on the part of Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan, on the 6th day of May 1848, saith,—

My wife's age is about 34 years; after the death of Shoostry she lived in the Mount House a few days; since it remained vacant for a long time. When it was rebuilt, Colonel Melvill lived there. I received the money; the bill was made out in my name; the money was paid to her.

(*Shown the Deed of Conveyance of the Mount House, dated the 14th November 1845.*)—The signature Tyboonessa is in Persian; it is in my handwriting. I don't recollect who wrote the signature in English; the signature in English was not written at the same time the Persian signature was put; when we put the Persian signature, there was no English writer present. One of the other signatures, being those of attesting witnesses, is of my son-in-law; the other of my own son; those signatures are in the Persian character; they were written in my presence; they were written at the same time as the signature of Tyboonessa. I don't recollect the day of the month; it was in the month Gehuz, a long time before I was first arrested. I believe the decree in the cause was pronounced three years after the execution of this deed of the 14th November 1845; the date was not inserted at the time it was executed; it was on English paper; we had no English writer at the time, therefore the date was not put in.

Mahomed Jaffer did not attest the deed at the same time as the other witnesses; I believe he put his attestation at the time Meerza Ally Ackbar bought the property. From the time the deed was executed by my wife, to the time of the purchase by Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan, I retained possession of the deed; it was about one year. When I gave up the deed, I don't recollect if the date was filled in; I think Meerza Ally Ackbar showed it to his attorney, and it was there it was put in.

I have known Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan since he came to Bombay with his father; he came to Bombay about 22 or 23 years ago; he was a boy and went to school; he was never engaged in trade; he got a salary as a moonshee to the Government; he succeeded his father in the situation. He was generally out of Bombay; he traded out. First he went to Candhar, then to Scinde, and remained with Sir Charles Napier; he went to Candhar, where troops went with Lord Keane. All his money dealings were entrusted to me; I acted as his banker all his life; he began to deposit the sums of money mentioned in the account exhibited to me on the 6th October 1847, about five or six years ago, during the war in Scinde; the balance before that time was small; it became large; he claimed interest on it.

(*Shown the Account exhibited the 6th October 1847, to him.*)—This account is true; it shows the number of hoondees sent to me from Scinde.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

(*Shown a Bond, exhibit A.*)—The body of the bond is in the handwriting of my son-in-law, the signature is in my own—my own signature; the bond was given for the same money as is mentioned in the account.

(signed) In Persian, *Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee.*

Interpreted by me,

(signed) *Narrayen Dinnanatke*, Sworn Interpreter.

Taken by me,

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity.

(True copy).

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity.

(E.)

No. 5.

IN the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Plea side.

Mirza Ali Ackbar Khan *v.* John Holland.

Copy of Evidence in the above Cause.

Tuesday, 25 July 1848.

Mirza Abdool Mootalif.—I AM from Ispahan; I know Aga Rahim; I have known him ever since I arrived here, about 17 years ago; I know his wife, Bunnee; I have known her six or seven years; I have never seen her write. I am an attesting witness to this (E.); Bunnee executed this in my presence; she took the pen, passed to her husband, and asked him to put it in her behalf; and he wrote her name; Aga Rahim, I, and Jybonesse were all present; this three-and-a-half or four years ago. Jybonesse does not understand English. I don't know whether any one explained it to her; I asked her if she knew what she was signing; when she asked me to attest it, I asked her if she knew what it was about; she said it was an agreement respecting her garden, which she had sold to Rahim; it was called the Mount. The deed was executed at a house at Baboola Tank; I saw money pass; 20 bank notes of 1,000 rupees each; Hadjee Rahim produced them; he gave the notes to his wife; I know that he had paid money to her before; I know, that because I kept the Aga's books; Jybonesse said she had received 81,000 rupees on account of the garden from Aga Rahim.

Cross-examined.

I came from Hyderabad in 1834. and I married Aga Rahim's daughter; and I lived in the same house with them; I also bought two houses from Rahim. The payment of 60,000 rupees, which I mentioned before, was entered by me in Aga Rahim's books; God knows where those books are now; I don't know what became of those books. I did not go to the office for some time. Aga's brother came there; Aga Baba is at the office now, and claims it as his. All Aga Rahim's property is claimed by some one or other; God feeds the family of Rahim; I support them. I had separate property, sufficient for investment; at first it was deposited with Aga Rahim; I had a little with me, more than 5,000 rupees, which I kept in my possession; all the money I had was invested in the purchase of these two houses; one of them I live in; the other is rented to Moonshee Yoo-soof for 30 rupees a month; we have more to support us than this 30 rupees per month. Aga Rahim has not got property concealed, but I have a little. Colonel Melvill was the last sahib who lived at the Mount; the rent was at one time 250 rupees, or less; it was worth 80,000 rupees, of course; it was sold for 55,000 rupees, because when a man is in difficulties he gives away his property for nothing; when Rahim sold this house the creditors used to come, and they were paid, not in money, but in goods; the cause of the creditors thronging upon him in this manner was, because the Court issued an order to arrest him; they did not press him before that. The plaintiff was in Bombay; when he heard Rahim was arrested he came; Ali Ackbar was living separate, in a house in Bendy Bazaar. This deed was drawn up before the arrest; I don't know why it is dated after; I did not say before the Master that I attested this deed on the day it bears date; I believe it is in the writing of a purvoo in Rahim's employment, at the dockyard, named Ramchunder; I think the deed was executed more than a year before the arrest. The arrest I speak of was three years ago, when he had to give security. This deed was attested by me more than a year before the arrest; I can't explain the post date, as I don't know English. Mirza Mahomed Razar has gone to Shiraz; it was not he who asked me to get Jybonessa's signature. At the meeting when Jybonissa executed this deed, no one was present in that room but Aga, his wife, and I; the other attesting witnesses, Raza and Aga Jaffer, were not there. The money was shown to me; Jybonisse took the money,

money, and kept it where she was sitting; God knows what became of the money; I have never asked her what has become of the money; she does not trade; I do not suppose the money is in our house now; I never made any inquiry of her whether she has got this 80,000 rupees or not; I never put any question to her about it; I do not think she has got this money now; she provides for a portion of the monthly expenses; this amounts to about 220 rupees per month. I have more than my 30 rupees a month rent; I have some Company's paper; I have got Bank of Bombay notes; God knows what Bank notes I have; I have 100 and 500 rupees; I have sufficient to maintain myself; two-thirds of the expenses are defrayed by Rahim's wife, and one-third by me. Her money comes by the Aga's son, who sometimes writes a draft on Calcutta on Persians; I believe Aga Mahomed Ibrahim, the agent of the ship "Hydree." I don't recollect any other source where Jybonessa gets her money from; the 80 rupees a month, for my share, sometimes I got by borrowing, sometimes I sell things; I get 30 rupees by the rent of my house; the expenses of Aga Rahim are defrayed from the house; I don't know who defrays the law expenses. At the time of Rahim's arrest in 1845 I don't know what he was worth; I don't know whether the property sequestered is worth from eight to ten lacs; the dockyard is about seven lacs, and the garden and the rest worth one lac; and all this property has been claimed. The transfers were all made at this time, I believe.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

Re-examined.

Rahim was arrested twice, in 1845 and 1847; this deed was executed, I believe, before the first arrest; more than a year before. The plaintiff had deposited more than a lac with Rahim before that deed; he was with Sir C. Napier in Sindh; he used to send hoondies for the larger amounts; these hoondies were on Government. These accounts are in my handwriting; I wrote them by order of Rahim.

His signature is here (F.); it is the account.

This is the bond to the plaintiff (H.).

The name of Rahim's brother is Mahomed Tuckee; he had access to the books.

(F.)
(G.)
(H.)

Mahomed Razar.—I am 19 years old; and the son of Aga Rahim. I have seen the instrument before in the Master's office; and before, when my mother signed it; I was inside the room when I signed it; and my father and mother were outside; the receipt was written by my father and mother together; my mother held the pen, and my father guided her hand; I attested it because my mother told me to do so; Mirza Mootalif was not present; I was present when the deed was executed; I see my mother's name written twice; I don't remember in which room the signatures were made; I did not see Mirza Mootalif sign; I saw his signature when I executed it; I did not see Mootalif at that meeting; I must have seen him that day; I think it was about three years ago that I attested the deed; my mother showed it to me; I don't know from where she produced it.

Cross-examined.

I saw my father write my mother's name in two places to this deed; I can't say how it was that Mootalif's name was already there when I put my name; I attested it about a quarter of an hour after the execution of the deed; I did not see Mootalif when the deed was executed; I can read English a little. The date of this deed was 14 November 1845; I can say that that was the day on which the deed was executed. I remember the time when my father was arrested on the *Ne exeat*; Murshody Hoosein and

Sic. orig.

were then his securities; I can't say whether this deed was executed within eight days of that arrest; I don't remember whether it was at the same time, or not; I believe this deed was executed before the arrest. The ship "Hydree," which my father was freighting, belonged to me, not to my father; I was 17 years old then. That ship became mine five years ago; I myself built it; it was launched at Mazagon; I dare say my father gave a large party on the occasion; my brother built it with me; it was five years building; it was commenced to be built five years ago; I earned the money with which I built the ship; it is not customary to ask where one gets money; my mother gave me the money; I did not go with the ship to Bushire, but I intended to go; all our family were to go except my father; my mother very likely took up to Bushire much valuable property; valuable property was sent, it did not all belong to me; a portion of it did; the property belonging to me was worth about 500 rupees or 1,000 rupees. I believe this vessel was 600 tons; she had a full cargo; it belonged to different people; it did not all belong to my father; I don't remember whether any of it did, a portion of the cargo belonged to my father; I can't tell exactly what the value of it was; it was about 1,000 rupees; I don't know what affidavits my father made on the occasion of the *Ne exeat*; about 20 persons are living in our family with Meerza Mootalif; our monthly expenses are about 200 rupees to 250 rupees; that does not supply us with clothes; my expenses in clothes are about 25 rupees a year; this turban cost 50 or 60 rupees; Aga Rahim's expenses in gaol are about 30 or 40 rupees a month. The income to support our family comes from hoondees which I write on Calcutta on Aga Mahomed Ibrahim; he has no funds of mine, but he has got my ship, the "Hydree;" she does not return to Bombay because I don't wish it; I receive the freight of course; I can't say what she earns a year; sometimes Mahomed Ibrahim writes to me; sometimes not; she earns about 20,000 rupees a year; I think she is worth 1,30,000 rupees; I have seen Ali Akbar; I don't remember his coming to Bombay about the time my father was arrested;

Dismissal of
Meeza Ali Akbar.

I remember his coming to Bombay the year before; he did not reside with my father; the last time he was in Bombay he lived with Mahomed Razir; I don't know whom he lived with the year before; he never lived with my father, but he came to see him occasionally; I believe on the first occasion he lived with Aga Mahomed Jaffer, that is next door, and there is a communication between the two houses; you may say that there is only one house, but he did not live with my father; there is only one compound; I don't know who plaintiff's agent was in getting this deed executed; I don't know exactly when Mahomed Razir went to Shiraz.

- (I.) *Narrayan Luxamon.*—I am clerk to Mr. Hancock; my name appears as an attesting witness to this deed (I.); I attested the execution of Aga Rahim, and he delivered the instrument as his deed. This deed was prepared by Mr. Hancock, as the attorney of plaintiff, he was introduced by Kulbee; he is an agent of Ali Akbar; I did not speak to Ali Akbar himself. It was known in our office that Aga Mahomed Rahim had failed in his suit at that time. It was a matter of notoriety that Aga Rahim had been in this court for years. Sorabjee is in our office; he was formerly Mr. Larkin's purvoo, who was the attorney for Aga Rahim. Sorabjee was the manager of the suit of Aga Rahim, whilst with Mr. Larkins.

Wednesday, 26 July 1848.

- (I.) *Aga Mahomed Jaffer.*—I am brother of Jybonissa, wife of Rahim. I recollect Mount Castle being in possession of my sister. I recollect having witnessed a deed which my sister executed; that deed was executed by Aga Rahim for my sister. When I took the deed to my sister I asked her if I should attest it, and she said yes; that was about a year after the date of the deed. Jybonissa was about 20 at the time of my father's death. Mirza Mahomed Rizah brought me this deed for attestation; he is now in Persia. He brought more deeds than one at the time; this is one of the deeds, my attestation is to it. Rahim was not present. I declined to attest both the deeds, when they were first shown to me; I declined because they were not executed in my presence. I then applied to my sister, and when I got her sanction I attested. I attested Rahim's execution because I am acquainted with his writing. When I took the deed to my sister, I do not think any one was present; her husband was not. I told her the instrument was a deed of conveyance from her to her husband. I am acquainted with Ali Akbar for many years past; he was in correspondence with my brother-in-law Rahim. Ali Akbar went up to Scind and was in the campaign with Lord Keane, and was afterwards munshi to Sir C. Napier. I recollect Ali Akbar claiming a balance from Aga Rahim. This bond is in Abdool Mootalif's Ispahain handwriting (H.), dated 20 April 1844. Aga Rahim's name to this bond is in his writing. The account is in Mootalif's writing (G.); the last line in the handwriting of Aga Mahomed Rahim. This account was sent to Sind. This account is in Mootalif's handwriting.
- (G.)
- (F.)

Cross-examined.

I remember Ali Akbar coming from Sind at the end of 1845; I don't recollect the exact day, I was at Poonah at the time. I heard of a negotiation going on between Rahim and Akbar for this house; I don't recollect whether it was before or after the application for a *Ne exeat*. I think Akbar remained in Bombay two or three months. I was at Poonah about a month or five weeks. I did not find Ali Akbar here on my return; he had gone away. When he arrived I was here. I did not attest the parchment deed before I went to Poonah; when I attested it Ali Akbar had left Bombay. He did not live with me on this occasion, but with Mahomed Razar. Ali Akbar was here before five or six times; he only stopped with me once in May 1847; he did not stay with me in 1844, except he may have stayed one or two days. He stopped with Aga Rahim in one of his Oomercarry houses, and was constantly with Rahim; he took his meals with him sometimes. Aga Rahim's litigation must have been known to Ali Akbar. Ali Akbar did not talk to me, as he was not very friendly with me; in fact he concealed all these money transactions from me. I was not then on good terms with Rahim. I did not know of his money transactions till he came to Bombay. The litigation of Aga Rahim was perfectly notorious to every Mogul in Bombay, and it was talked over and well known over all Bombay. I recollect the writ of *Ne exeat* being applied for, but I don't remember the date; I was in Bombay at the time. I did not know then of the deeds being prepared for conveying the house to Rahim. I did not know of it till on my return from Poonah; the deed was brought to me for attestation; that was some time in January, and that was the first time I had learnt that my sister had made over her house to Rahim. The reason Mahomed Raza gave for my attesting the deed of 14th November was, that my signature was necessary, and he was very importunate that I should attest it. He did not give any reason except that it was necessary, and that Mirza Ali wished for it. When I went to my sister I did not ask her if the consideration money had been received. The property at Oomercarry consisted in a stable and seven houses; the houses were built after my father's death; the ground was purchased a few months' before or after my father's death, for the purpose of building an imam barra (sort of chapel). Rahim used to employ Izhaushin Paisi about his suit, and sometimes Mahomed Kubbi.

Mirza

Mirza Abdool Mootalif recalled.—These accounts are written by me; they went to Ali Ackbar; I know that, because Rahim told me Ali Ackbar wanted his accounts; he was in Bombay at the time. I made them out and they were delivered to Ali Ackbar, but not in my presence. I wrote this in the year 59. These two accounts were written out at the same time.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar:
(F.) and (G.)

Cross-examined.

I recollect the date of writing these accounts; I know the date, because I find the month Shrawah, which was in the year 59.

Aga Mahomed Rahim Shirazee.—I know Ali Ackbar; I have known him from the time he arrived in Bombay, about 24 years ago; I recollect his going to Sindh with Lord Keane; after he left, I corresponded with him; I don't know whether he made money with Lord Keane; when he returned from Sindh to Cabul he made some money and remitted it. The date is mentioned in the account; it was about six years ago; he remitted to myself; he sent me money in hoondies; sometimes on merchants, sometimes Government hoondies; he continued to remit to me for six years; latterly he sent me money to a large amount, in round numbers, upwards of a lack of rupees within those six years; the security I gave him was a Persian bond for a lack; and there was a small balance left with me. Whenever I received hoondies from him I wrote him acknowledgments. I furnished him with accounts when he came to Bombay. He came to Bombay in 1260 (A. D. 1844). My son-in-law, Mootalif, made out this account; I signed it and gave them to Mirza Ali; one account is the list of the hoondies, the other is the account, and it is signed by me. I don't remember the exact time when these were delivered to Ackbar, but it was when he came to Bombay in 1260; I did not give him the bond. When I furnished these accounts I gave him the bond, when he went to Sindh, as he sent a man to me to demand it; it was a short time after I furnished the accounts. I also mortgaged a house to him at Baboola Tank; that house is now occupied by Dr. Larkworthy. I sold the Mount House to him; I also sold to him the seven houses at Oomercarry, nothing else; I sold him the Mount House for 55,000 rupees. I had bought this house from my wife Jybonissa, and paid her 80,000 rupees; I sold it so low because Ali Ackbar wanted his money, and I had no money to pay him; I sold the Oomercarry premises for 32,000 rupees. They were worth more, but I sold them at that price because I was helpless; I was not paying interest to Ali Ackbar at this time. The interest commenced to him from the execution of the bond. These transactions were entered in my books; these books were with my brother; I don't know what has become of them; my brother had the charge of the office; he is not now in Bombay, and has been absent two years I believe. On Ali Ackbar's first demanding his money, he directed me to pay his money into the Bombay Bank. I told the people at the bank that there were six months given me to pay the money. In a month Ali Akbar came to Bombay; and I said to him, if you'll wait a while I will sell the ground and pay you the money; he said, sell the ground to me. His object in coming to Bombay was to get the money from me; he employed Mr. Hancock as his solicitor; he paid Hancock's bill. I had very good credit up to the time of the claim for five lacks being made against me. The Mount House was vacant after the death of Shastree; it was vacant because it had no upper story; we built an upper story with my wife's money; I managed the building for her. A *scharal* account was kept of my wife's monies; my wife kept her money *scharal* in her own house; she kept the key of her money box. The agreement for the building the upper story was made with the maistry in my name; I believe my wife can't write. I always sign on her behalf; she merely touches the pen. The bills for the rent were in my name; and the rent was paid at my office, and given to the owners, to my wife; of course she had accounts of her own; I defrayed the house expenses. On the occasion of my marriage I paid her her portion, according to the custom. I did not pay the whole purchase money of 80,000 rupees to my wife at once; but I paid it within six months I think. When I married Jybonessa, Shastree did not give his daughter any money. I married about 20 years ago. I purchased different small houses at Oomercarry, pulled them down, and built others; they were small houses worth 100 and 200 rupees. When my wife executed the conveyance to me my son-in-law was present; my son was in the next room and saw what was going on. I kept this deed 10 months before I made it over to Ali Ackbar. At the time I sold the house to Ali Ackbar a European merchant was living there; I don't know anything of the rent from that day; at Shastree's death the key of the house was given to my wife. The house which I mortgaged to Ali Ackbar I had purchased from Dadabhoj Pestonjee. Colonel Melvill was a tenant of the Mount House; that was soon after the bungalow was rebuilt. I have not sold the mortgaged house to Ali Ackbar. I remember making a written statement to Sir Charles Napier in October 1845. It was respecting the remittances of Ali Akbar from Sindh. A list of the hoondies I had also received was sent at the same time; that list comprised the Government bills only. My object of making this communication to the Government of Sindh was that nobody else should make any demand on me. I made the communication to Government on the occasion of Ali Ackbar ordering me to pay his money into the Bank of Bombay (*put in and read* (I.); I received an answer to this application from Government; perhaps it was amongst my papers.

(F.)

(I)

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

Cross-examined.

I am very poor now, through your favour. I am not able to protect myself. I have no money at all now. I do not spend anything at all, and have not got a rupee in the world. I know Ali Akbar; when I went up with Ali Akbar to Sind he was moonshee in Bombay, and he got his father's place. The father was the Government moonshee, and was attached to Lord Keane; Captain Powell was the Persian Interpreter. When he went to Sindh he had no property of any amount. When he sent me large sums down, when I suspected, I wrote that letter to Government. I heard that charges had gone in against him. The petitioners stated that with the money I had received from him I built the dockyard. Ali Akbar is in Sindh now; I have not heard that he is under arrest, but I hear it is so. Ali Akbar did not tell me first of all, that the money was not his; but the hoondees were not in his name. I suspected him because Sind was plundered at the time, and he was in Government employ; at the time he came to Bombay he told me the money was his, and I believed him. I asked him to give me security against those persons in whose names the hoondees were; he said he would send me letters from the persons in whose names the hoondee were drawn; they were shrofs and bankers. The deed conveying the house to me from my wife was drawn in Zemnad 1260. The deed was executed about a year before I sold the house to Ali Akbar; it is dated only a month before, because at the time the deed was executed the date was not inserted; a blank was left at the commencement in order to have the date inserted at the time of execution; the purvoo was Ramchunder; I don't know where he is. When the date was filled in a year later date was inserted, because the English writer was not found; I did not mind the date when it was filled in; I believe that Mirza Ali handed it to the purvoo, to the purvoo who originally drew up the deed, and he filled up the date. I paid 20,000 rupees to my wife at the time of the execution; Mootalif made an entry of this in my books. I left off going to my office since 1842, and from that time I have not looked at my books. If I had filled up the date subsequently I would have filled up with the right date; what I told Mr. Brooks was, that Mirza Ali got the deed filled up; I did not see the date filled up; I know there was a blank, because I ordered the purvoo to leave a blank, to be filled up at the time of execution; I forgot to fill up the date when it was executed; I was examined before the Master. I did then say, in the first instance, that the deed was executed a year before it bears date; I was examined about this two or three times. I was also, about a deed executed to Mahomed Khan. I borrowed 5,000 rupees from Hajee Mahomed Hoossein; I borrowed it to pay Messrs. Acland, and two or three other persons. I remember the date of the deed to Hoossein, in the month of Zikud (61) (2d November 1845); it was the beginning of that month; I don't remember the day of the month. That deed was executed the day it bears date. I remember the question being put to me in the Master's Office, "How it was that I borrowed 5,000 rupees on the 12th November, and paid 20,000 rupees to my wife on the 12th November?" It was then that I pointed out that the deed of the 14th November was executed a year before. I was in Shiraz at the time Mahomed Ali Khan died, and had never been in Bombay then; I came afterwards to Bombay, and was in Shustry's office. I came to Bombay 20 years ago; I came alone. Aga Ismail was my uncle; I did not come to him; I came here to trade. I am 44 years old, and began trading, as our country people do, at 15; I was not employed at Shustry's office, and got no salary; I did his business, but was not his servant; I did my own business, and his also, in his office. I have several books of account, of course; they were along with the other books; I became a partner of his in 1244, I got one-third; I had my office in his place of business, eight years previous to this. I brought separate property with me from Bushire; my father died three or four years ago; I did not get any property from him, he did not trade; he was not bankrupt at Musalipatam. I was appointed Shustry's executor; I had in my hands notes for four lacs belonging to Shustry. There was land which was devised to certain parties and was made over to them. I don't remember the particulars of value, perhaps about a lack, not two lacs; besides the notes, he had outstanding debts to the amount of 50,000 rupees, including the stock in trade.

Question. You say four lacs of notes, but there were seven lacs in his name?—*Answer.* That is so; but he was indebted to Meerza Hoossein Khan in three lacs, and the notes were transferred to Hoossein and are in his name now. I was in good credit up to the time of the five lacs security being demanded; at that time the ship "Hydree" was preparing to start to Bushire; a false oath was then made that I was going, as well as my father, and I was arrested. I made an affidavit. My family were about to go to Bushire; but on this writ being issued against me, they did not go; they had not gone on board; I had sent furniture on board for them; they did not, seeing I was placed in such circumstances; I gave bail.

No. 1. This is my signature.

The furniture I was going to put on board the "Hydree" was destined for Mahomed Houssein Khan; I was not going to put more for my family, only provisions. This furniture for Mahomed Houssein had been in my house for a long time, it was mine in fact; I presented it to him; I don't remember the value of it, about 10,000 rupees; there were chandeliers, I believe about six pairs, some 10, some 12 lights; no couches, carpets, there were wall-shades and lustres; I sent all these to Tehran; my family did not go because it was not their pleasure to go. At the time of the *Ne exeat* I had the dockyard, on which I had spent eight lacs; I had half of the "Sir Herbert Compton," not the "Hydree," that belonged to my

my son. When the "Hydree" came back I chartered her for 20,000 rupees to Calcutta, and in lieu of that trade I gave half of the "Sir Herbert Compton" to my son. I had also shares in steamers; my sons had no other ships. I had also the houses which I sold to Mirza Ali, also what I mortgaged to Mahomed Houssein, also a house in the Fort which was mortgaged. There was a piece of land too, near the race-course, which I have sold. I did not trade at that time; my property at that time was worth about nine lacs; I have disposed of all that property to persons to whom I was indebted. When I made the present of 12,000 rupees worth to Mahomed Houssein, I was not then in such circumstances, but the writ issued before the ship sailed; before the writ issued I possessed very good credit, and could get lacs from the banks and shrofs; but the writ destroyed my credit, and persons who had deposited with me came upon me for my money. I spent 8½ lacs on the dockyard, and only got for it six lacs; I paid those six lacs to persons to whom I was indebted. When I paid away these monies I was not indebted to Mirza in a pice. Before the decree was made, Mr. Ayrton offered to take from me a little more than a lack. When the writ issued against me I could not refuse to pay the parties who had demands on me; my legal creditors came to me with their claims, and I paid them; if I had been indebted to Mirza Ali I would have paid him also. I did not expect at that time the Court would ever have ordered me to pay Mirza anything. The decree was made against me in November; Mr. Ayrton offered to take a lack about a month before.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

No. 2. This is the affidavit I made on the occasion of the *Ne exeat*.

I stated in that affidavit I had sold these goods to Mahomed Houssein; I now say I have given them; I intended then to have sold them, but on examining the accounts I found that I had had his money four years without paying him interest; so I determined to give him the goods. The goods and merchandize of my own on board the "Hydree" belonged to my brother; I only wrote what he stated; there was sugar, and piece goods, and such articles. I was carrying on trade in this manner, but it was not on my own account, but they were consignments; I received monies for parties to make consignments for them. This Oomercarry property was bought by me three years before Shustry's death; all the houses and land are registered in my name; I received one-third of the profits realized in the business in Shustry's office. The amount of the commissions realized on business was sent to the office. The ships I had when I made the affidavit of 1844 were the "Sir H. Compton," the "Shiraz," and shares in the steamer "Carnac;" I sold the brig "Shiraz," four months after, to Framjee Cania, for 40,000 rupees.

I describe myself in that affidavit as a merchant in a great way of business, although I did not go to the office; my brother carried it on for me; I said then that I was carrying on a very lucrative business. If the writ ruined me in 1845, many merchants elsewhere at Calcutta are ruined, within a period with that. Two of my boxes of books were taken by the Mirza, and have never been produced by him. They carried away nine chests from my office, and only produced seven at the register's office. I paid my wife 60,000 during six months previous to the deed being executed; I believe she has given that money to her son, to trade; he said yesterday that his mother gave him the money to build the ship, and that is true; the ship took a year and a half to build, and she was launched in July, three years ago; whether she gave this money to her sons out of this 80,000 rupees, or other money, I can't tell. I did not keep her accounts; I don't know who kept them for her; she does not trade herself, she gave the money to her sons; perhaps she may have other property, but I don't know. I separated from her for a year; I don't know what she had when I separated from her. When she was about to start on board the "Hydree," she shipped all she had on board, and her iron treasury chest also; why should not I assist her to put her property on board? I did not give her any property then to ship. Before that I was in the habit of giving to her as usual. For the last two years you have ruined me so much that I have not been able to give her anything; in the two years before the *Ne exeat*, I gave her things, but not money; I gave her ornaments; she did not take care of any money for me; I don't think she had any money in her treasury chest; what it contained I don't know; it went to Bushire, notwithstanding my family did not go, because it was her intention to go afterwards; I don't know who has got it now. I have no relations at Bushire, but my wife has; perhaps they have charge of it. It is the custom with Mahomedans to have no charge over their wives' property. The Nacoda was on board the vessel, and he would deliver it to the party to whom he was ordered. These are the title-deeds of the Oomercarry property, which I handed over.

Friday, 28 July 1848.

Dajeebhoy Gungadhur Joses.—I am clerk in the General Treasury; I keep the daily treasury cash account; in the course of the last four or five years I have received bills from Sindh; they were from Ali Akbar in favour of Aga Mahomed Rahim; this is a list of them. The gross amount of Government bills is 19,258 rupees; the other bills are 77,200 rupees; they are to a greater amount; these bills were debited to Aga Rahim in the Treasury; these bills came down in 1843, all of them, and were all paid in the same year.

28 July 1848.

Shaik Ismael.—I have been employed to do business here for Ali Akbar; I recover rents for him; I have received the rents for the Mount House for 6½ months; I have received them ever since Ali Akbar bought the house, but the house was untenanted at first. The

Dismissal of
Meeza Ali Akbar.

houses at Oomercarry are also in my charge, and so is Larkworthy's bungalow at Baboola Tank; I have received rent from Larkworthy, but not since March; I recovered the rents from the Oomercarry tenants, seven in number, from the time of the purchase up to the time of the sequestration. When I received the rents I paid the money to Ali's agent, Mahomed Razuar; he was partner with Ali Ackbar; Raza has gone to Persia.

Cross-examined.

Aga Mahomed Rahim's brother, Thuckee, once disputed my receiving the rents for the Oomercarry houses; Thuckee put off paying from day to day, and then absconded; he is a thief; Ali Ackbar was moonshee to Captain Hogg, who was Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief; he had 200 rupees a month; I was in Bombay when Ali Ackbar was here two years ago; he was not a great friend of Aga Rahim's.

(H.)

Narryan Luxamon recalled.—I see my name to this deed (H.); I attested the conveyance to Ali Ackbar, of the Oomercarry estate; I also attested this conveyance mortgage of Baboola property. These deeds were all prepared in Mr. Hancock's office.

(I.)

John D. Azavedo.—I am a writer; three or four years ago I was employed by Rahim. This is my signature; I wrote the deed under the instructions of Aga Rahim; I drew this deed in July 1833; I saw that deed executed by the party conveying the money, for the purchase was paid by Rahim. I have seen Mr. Viegas write many times.

(K 1.)

This is my signature.

(L 1.)

This deed is in my handwriting.

(M 1.)

I wrote it by directions of Rahim, and this receipt (M.) is by Viegas.

(N 1.)

And this also.

Cross-examined.

I entered Aga Shustrie's service in 1839, and continued with Aga Rahim till the other day. Before 1829 I was in the Custom-house at Tanna; Aga Mahomed Shustrie was a merchant, and used to come to the office; I got 25 rupees at first, afterwards 35 rupees. The books of Shustrie were all kept in one place; there were two or three mettahs all paid by Shustrie; I never heard of Aga Rahim having had separate books; Aga Shustrie was the master; Aga Rahim married Shustrie; Moolatef married Rahim's daughter, and was in Rahim's office doing business; money was kept in the office; I never heard that Rahim's money was kept distinct from Shustrie's money; the houses at Oomercarry were built soon after the purchase. I have seen the assessment bills; I cannot tell whether they were in the name of Shustrie or of Rahim; I used to read them occasionally. Shustrie was sick for some time before he died; I can't tell whether it was six months or a year; in his absence we all obeyed Aga Mahomed Rahim; this is in my writing; I wrote this in the office at the order of some one, but I forget whom.

Kursetjee Rutmaghour.—In 1838 I was in Mr. Larkin's office, the attorney; I recollect Dadabhoy Pestonjee executing a deed in our office in that year, I attested the execution.

(O 2.)

This is the deed.

Mr. Larkins is now in England.

Plaintiff's Case.

Witnesses for Defendant.

Shree Crustna.—I am employed in the assessor's office, and have been so for 14 years; I make out the rates; the bills are made out from the books; the Oomercarry houses were first brought on the books in 1835; the bills were made out in the name of Aga Shustrie.

Cross-examined.

The houses are still in the name of Shustrie; down to the present day, since I have been in the office; I have known the assessment made out in the office in the names of many men who were

Sic. orig.

Mushiden Kazim.—I purchased half the dockyard from Aga Mahomed Rahim; I have not heard of the demand of five lacks against Rahim; I remember Rahim being arrested. I bought the dockyard shortly afterwards on account of money due to me, and I paid a sum of money also; the balance, I paid that in December 1845; I paid about 10,000 rupees a day in December, and I made similar payments before and since; I paid in December 149,000 rupees odd from the 12th to 29th December; I paid in hard cash.

George Henry Walker.—I am a solicitor to Mirza Ali Khan in this suit; I have issued the sequestration in this suit; I have recovered nothing without a contest, except in one case, where the claim was abandoned; all the property we sequestered has been claimed by some one or other; there are 18 claims, and 14 separate claims; about 16 lacks of rupees has been sequestered; no jewels were sequestered, and no personal property except some timber; no furniture or stocks in trade has been found; we have realised altogether about 50,000 rupees.

The last witness, Mushadin Kazim, claims the dockyard.

(F.)

No. 6.

IN the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry, complainant, v. Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheeragee, defendant.

Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan, petitioner.

Dadjeeba Gungather Josee, residing in the Colbert Oart, on the Calbadavy-road, Bombay, a witness produced, sworn, and examined on the part of Meerza Ackbar Khan, on the 23d day of October 1847, saith,

I am a clerk in the Treasury, acting under Mr. Musprat, the sub-treasurer; I have been in the office 18 or 20 years; I attend to the daily treasury cash account. I have in the course of my occupation received Treasury bills from Scinde; that is, they have been passed through the office. During the last two years I have received some drawn by the Treasury in Scind on the Treasury here, all of which were paid to the mettah of Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee; I don't know his name.

The Bills are as follows:—

	Nos.								<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Drawn in favour of Issurdass	- 1,111	of 1842-43	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
" " Issurdass	- 1,100	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-
" " Issurdass	- 1,097	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,650	-	-
" " Khenoularm	1,113	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	-	-
" " Raloomell	- 1,112	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-
" " Houtsing	832	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-
" " Roopchund											
" " Issurdass	- 1,037	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	-	-
" " Issurdass	- 1,028	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100	-	-
" " Issurdass	- 1,016	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
" " Ralocmull	- 1,117	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
" " Ally Acbar	- 1,105	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	308	5	-
									<i>Rs.</i>	19,258	5 -

There are also the following Bills:—

	Nos.								<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Drawn in favour of Meerza Hoosien	- 24	- 1843-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
" " Sied Mahomed	- 213	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-
" " Hajee M. R. Khan	51	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	-	-
" " Aga (Mahomed)	- 223	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,200	-	-
" " Aga Goolam Hoossien	426	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	-	-
" " Hajee M. R. Khan	- 59	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000	-	-
" " " "	- 40	- 1842-43	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,600	-	-
" " " "	- 37	- 1843-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,000	-	-
" " " "	- 133	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,500	-	-
" " " "	- 154	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,000	-	-
" " " "	- 72	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-
" " Goolam Hoossien	- 457	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,500	-	-

On looking at the last-mentioned bills, they were paid to the purvoo of Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee. They were debited to the Treasury account.

(signed) *Dadjeeba Gungather Josey.*

Taken by me.

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

(G.)

No. 7.

IN the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and Beebee Mariam Begum, administratrix to the Estate and effects of Meerza Abbas bin Aga Mahomed Ally Khan Shoostry, deceased, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Shoostry, executor of the last will and testament of Mahomed Ally Khan Shoostry, deceased, and Hajee Mahomed Sallay Khan, defendant.

By Original and Amended Bill.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and Beebee Mariam Begum, administrator and administratrix of Sheriff Jehan, late of Bombay, Mahomedan woman, deceased, and the said Beebee Mariam Begum, administratrix of Meerza Abbas, Mahomedan, late of Bombay, deceased, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, executor of the last will and testament of Aga Mahomed Shoostry, Mahomedan, late of Bombay, deceased, and Hajee Mahomed Sallay Khan, defendants.

By First Bill of Revivor.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and Beebee Mariam Begum, administrator and administratrix of Sheriff Jehan, late of Bombay, Mahomedan woman, deceased, and the said Beebee Mariam Begum, administratrix of Meerza Abbas, Mahomedan, late of Bombay, deceased, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, executor of the last will and testament of Aga Mahomed Shoostry, Mahomedan, late of Bombay, deceased; and Rhimut Beebee, widow; Hajee Mahomed Sallay Khan, Aga Mahomed Jaffer, and Aga Mahomed Tuckie, defendants.

By Second Bill of Revivor.

Aga Mahomed Shoostry, executor of the last will and testament of Mahomed Ally Khan Shoostry, deceased, complainants, *v.* Beebe Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Original Bill.

And Aga Mahomed Rahim and Shooasazee, executor of the last will and testament of Aga Mahomed Shoostry, late of Bombay, deceased, complainant, *v.* Beebe Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Bill of Revivor.

Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, petitioner.

Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, maketh oath and said, that he has been informed and believes, that some time in the month of March last a writ was issued under the seal of this Honourable Court, directing John Holland, Esq., the sheriff of Bombay, to sequester certain lands, houses, tenements, and hereditaments alleged to be part of the property and estate of the above-named defendant Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, situated in the island of Bombay, but which, in fact, belong to this deponent, they having been conveyed to him some time in the month of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and consisted of a certain house situated at Mazagon, known by the name of the Mount House; also seven other houses and one stable, situated at a place called Omecarry, and another house situated on the border of the Baboola Tank, in all of the value of rupees one lac and nine thousand, or thereabouts; and this deponent further saith, that at the time the said houses were so seized and sequestered, he, this deponent, was at Kurrachee in Scinde, where this deponent generally resides, having an appointment there as chief moonshee to the Governor, Sir Charles Napier; and this deponent further saith, that having been informed of such sequestration, he, this deponent, obtained leave of absence to visit Bombay, in order to substantiate his right to the above property, so sequestered as aforesaid; and this deponent further saith, that he arrived in Bombay on the 19th day of May last past, and was then informed that certain interrogatories had been exhibited by order of this Honourable Court to examine this deponent, *de bene esse*, touching his interest in the aforesaid lands and houses, and to which this deponent duly filed his answer on oath, setting out his said title on the 18th day of June last past; since which time nothing further has been done, as will appear by the Master's certificate hereunto annexed, marked and lettered (A.), in consequence of the complainant in the said suit not having filed any replication in the said Master's office; and this deponent further saith, that in consequence of the said sequestration and seizure of the said houses as aforesaid, the said house and property called the Mount House has remained vacant and unoccupied, although this deponent has had two or three advantageous offers to let the same at the monthly rent of 225 rupees, but which he, this deponent, has been unable to accept, in consequence of the said sequestration, and many of the tenants of the houses at Omecarry have also left, and are still leaving, without paying the rent for the same. And this deponent further saith, that the period for which he obtained leave of absence from his duties at Scinde will expire on the 17th day of this present month of July, and that it is imperative on him forthwith to return to Scinde; and this deponent further saith, that he is apprehensive and believes that if he does so before the said sequestration is taken off from his said land, houses, and property, that much injury will result from the same, unless some measures are taken to prevent his, this deponent's, said property from being wasted, or that some competent person is directed by the Court to look

after

after the same for him during his absence; and this deponent further saith, that he has been informed and believes that an application has been made to his solicitor, Mr. Arthur, by the solicitors for the said complainant, calling on this deponent to enter into security for the costs attendant on this investigation during his intended absence from Bombay, and which he, this deponent, is advised not to accede to, as he has done all in his power to bring the same to a final termination, but which the complainant has frustrated, by neglecting to file any replication up to the present time, knowing full well that he, this deponent, must leave Bombay in a few days.

(signed) *Edward Arthur,*
Petitioner's Solicitor.

Sworn at Bombay aforesaid, this 12th day of July 1847.

(signed) *M. A. Ackbar.*

Before me,

(signed) *J. A. McKenzie,* Commissioner.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. De Blaquiere,* Registrar.

(H.)

No. 8.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty, complainant, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, defendant.

Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan, petitioner.

Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, of Bombay, a witness, produced, sworn, and examined on the part of the complainant, on the 22d April 1848, saith:—

I mortgaged and conveyed property to Ally Ackbar Khan in 1845. It was a house situate at Baboola Tank, Dr. Larkworthy's. I sold the Mount House to him, and seven houses situate at Omar Cady, near the gaol. That is all the property I remember to have sold him. The consideration was upwards of a lack; I was indebted to him in that amount on a bond, and for interest due for two years; I was not sued. I had known Ally Ackbar Khan many years in the lifetime of his father; after the father's death I had dealings with Ackbar; I had latterly many dealings.

He sent money to me from Scinde; we were very intimate friends. I did not see him often; he used to come and stay a month or two in Bombay. He did not stay with me. I don't remember how often he has been here; when he was here he came to me; I saw him often. In the month of September, when the agreement was made to pay the money I had borrowed into the bank, he first applied to me to pay the money. I went to a gentleman in the bank and told him. There was a condition by which I was allowed six months time, and I promised to pay the money in that time.

In about two months Ackbar Khan himself came to Bombay; he then pressed me for payment. I told him I had not money; but if he wanted houses or land I will give them to you. He agreed to take the houses and land. He did not live with me; he lived with Meerza M. Rassza. I told Mr. Stewart—that is the gentleman at the bank—I wanted the vouchers before I paid my money; but my principal objection was, that I had by the condition six months to pay the money in. I saw all the papers Mr. Stewart had; for the rest he wrote to Ally Ackbar. Afterwards Ally Ackbar came and finished the business. I did not get papers from the bank; after the gentleman at the bank wrote to Ally Ackbar he did not send me the papers. When Ally Ackbar came, I arranged as to the property he was to take. He saw me when he had been five or six days in Bombay; then I had conversation about the houses. He came to Bombay with the object of getting his money. It was about 15 days before the settlement was made. He arrived here a few days after I was arrested; I heard he went to look over the property. Meerza Ally Ackbar employed a solicitor; a solicitor living near the bank; I don't remember his name; it was the gentleman who attested the deed; all my papers were taken to him; afterwards the deed was prepared; I went and signed it; Meerza Ally Ackbar paid for it. I gave the property because I had no money. I had not money enough to pay the debt; I was then much in want of money. I had a small amount, about 1,000 rupees, little more or less. I had not then recently made large payments; I might have made small; 1,000 or 2,000 rupees; I was much in want from the day I was arrested. Before I was arrested I had credit enough to get any amount of money from the bank, and from the shroffs in the bazaar. At that time I had about 1,000 or 2,000 rupees; I had not, in November, two months before my arrest, so much as 50,000 rupees. I cannot tell how much I had; my brother kept the account. I remember November, because about that time I came to know I was much in want of money. I sold the Mount House; it formerly belonged to Aga Mahomed Shoosty; he gave it to his daughter, my wife; at the time he died the suit was pending against Shoosty; I carried it on. I admitted only so much as was in the will. The answer filed was not interpreted to me. After Shoosty's death the house remained in my wife's possession; Shoosty received the rents during his life; at the time Shoosty died there was no tenant; my wife

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Meerza Ali Akbar.

afterwards added an upper story; Mr. Skinner lived in it a short time before the upper story was put; I don't remember when; the upper story was put about two years after my return from a pilgrimage; I was away about five months; it was about two years before I went away after Shoostry's death. It was about four years, to the best of my recollection, that the house remained empty. I gave the direction for the alteration; on behalf of my wife; the engineer, Mr. Augusto, drew the plan; I approved of it; I explained the plan to my wife; I did not show it to her; I thought it necessary to obtain her permission. My wife paid the workmen; by her order, the mystry came to my office and was paid there; they were paid by money in the office; I don't remember the person, nor when paid it on her behalf. The business was in the hand of one particular person. I dare say I told them to make the payment, but I don't remember who; it was paid out of the money of my wife. There was a separate book, in which agreements and receipts were entered. The account the mystry kept was in his own name. My wife herself sent the money to the office, and the mystry received and paid it; I have known her send the money; I know that the money was sent by her to the office, and the mystry was paid; I know it because I lived in my house; it was sent in my presence; I don't know how many times; it was sent by her to the house servants; I don't remember to whom it was sent; it was about the time of the repair of the Mount House; I don't remember how much was sent; my wife kept her money in the house where she liked; she had a treasure chest; a large one; she kept the key; I had no need of the key; I never had the key; I never kept anything there; I don't know what she did with the key.

(signed) In Persian, *Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee.*

Interpreted by me.

(signed) *Narayan Dumanathjee*, Sworn Interpreter.

Taken by me.

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity.

(I.)

No. 9.

IN the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shastry and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, defendant.

Meerza Ally Ackbarkhan, petitioner.

Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, late a merchant of Bombay, but now a prisoner in the gaol, produced, sworn, and cross-examined on the part of Meerza Ally Ackbarkhan, on the 8th day of May 1848, saith:—

Shown the Account marked (C.)

The last line of that account is in my handwriting. The account is in the handwriting of my son-in-law; he examined it and I signed it. Ally Ackbarkhan was in Bombay at the time that account was made out. The date to the last item is the 15th Shuwan; it was signed about five years ago. The account (C.) was made out prior to the bond. The amount of the account (C.) is included in the bond. After the bond was given, the first application was made to pay it off at the end of two years from the date. I think it was prior to giving the bond I bought the Mount House. No, on recollection, the house was bought by me after the execution of the bond of 20 April 1844; an application was made by the Bank of Bombay to pay off the bond. Meerza Acbar was then in Scinde. When the bond was made out, he was not in Bombay. A demand was made by the bank in the month of September 1845; when Meerza Ally Acbarkhan came to Bombay, and after the price of the house was settled, I gave Meerza Ally Acbar the deed, and all the other papers I had with me. The contract for sale was made subsequent to my arrest. The application by the bank was prior. Mr. Hancock drew the conveyance. I never consulted Ally Acbarkhan about the suit against me. He has never been mixed up with the matter of the suit at all. The deed marked (A.), although it bears date 14 November 1845, was executed long before that day. I am not quite sure the date was filled up at the time of my giving it up. I kept the deed till it was given up to Ally Ackbarkhan, for the purpose of the present conveyance.

Re-examined.

I was examined here as to the mortgage of Hajee Mahomed Hoossien. I remember being reminded that the witnesses in support of the claim of Hajee Mahomed Hoossien had said that the 20,000 rupees was paid to Zybonissa the same day 5,000 rupees was borrowed from Hajee

Hajee Mahomed Hoossien; I said it was not the same day, but long prior to it. That money was borrowed of Hajee Mahomed Hoossien the same day the mortgage bears date to him.

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Meerza Ali Akbar.

(signed) In Persian, *Aga Mahomed R. Sherazee*.

Interpreted by me.

(signed) *Narayan Dinnanathjee*,
Sworn Interpreter.

Taken by me.

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity.

(J.)

No. 10.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Bombay.—Plea Side,
29th day of June, in the Christian year 1848.

Bombay, to Wit.—Meerza Ally Acbarkhan by Edward Arthur, his attorney, complains of John Holland, Esquire, in this action, to determine the issue following: viz., Whether, on 16th day of March in the Christian year 1847, being the day on which the property herein-after mentioned was sequestered by the said John Holland, under a certain writ of sequestration duly issued by this court, he, the said Meerza Ally Acbarkhan, had a good and valid right and title as against the sequestration to all that piece or parcel of ground containing 12,400 square yards, being part of a certain estate at Mazagon, without the Fort walls of Bombay, commonly called Mount Estate, and the bungalow built thereon by one Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee, now deceased; and also all that piece of land, messuage, or dwelling-house and premises, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the verge of Baboolla Tank, and assessed under No. 1, and containing 6,492 square yards; and also all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at or near Oomercarry, containing by admeasurement 4,260 square yards, and bounded on the east by a footpath or passage, and on the south by the public Gaol-road, together with the seven several messuages or dwelling-houses and stables erected thereon, assessed respectively under Nos. 118, 119, 120, 121, and 122, mentioned in the petition of the said Meerza Ally Ackbarkhan, filed on the 24th day of April in the Christian year 1847; and if so, whether the said Meerza Ally Ackbarkhan is entitled to any and what compensation, by way of damages, for the seizure of the aforesaid property, and any part thereof; and the plaintiff Meerza Ally Ackbarkhan affirms, and the said John Holland by George Henry Walker, his attorney, denies, that the said plaintiff had a good and valid right and title as against the said sequesterator to the said lands, messuages, and premises at the time the same were so sequestered as aforesaid; and of this and of the amount of compensation, if any, to which the said plaintiff is entitled by way of damages for the seizure aforesaid, as well the said plaintiff as the said defendant put themselves upon the Court.

(signed) *Ayrton & Walker*.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. De Blaquiére*, Registrar.

(K.)

No. 11.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

Vacation after first Term, 1847.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and Beebee Mariam Begum, administratrix to the estate and effects of Meerza Abbas bin Aga, Mahomed Ally Khan Shoostry, deceased, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Shoostry, executor of the last will and testament of Mahomed Ally Khan Shoostry and Hajee Mahomed Sally Khan, defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry, and Beebee Mariam Begum, administrator and administratrix of Sheriff Jehan, late of Bombay, Mahomedan woman, deceased, and the said Beebee Mariam Begum, administratrix of Meerza Abbas, Mahomedan, late of Bombay, deceased, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, executor of the last will and testament of Aga Mahomed Shoostry, Mahomedan, late of Bombay, deceased, and Hajee Mahomed Sallay Khan, defendants.

By Bill of Revivor.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

Aga Mahomed Shoostry, executor of the last will and testament of Mahomed Ally Khan Shoostry, deceased, complainants, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Original Bill.

And Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, executor of the last will and testament of Aga Mahomed Shoostry, late of Bombay, deceased, complainants, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Bill of Revivor.

Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, petitioner.

Upon reading a warrant from Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, the petitioner above named, together with an affidavit sworn to on the 24th day of April instant, by Edward Arthur, gentleman, the constituted agent or attorney of the said petitioner, and his petition, setting forth, that, by a certain indenture, dated the 26th day of August 1819, made between Cooverboye and Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy, widow, and son of Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, then deceased, of the one part; and Furdoonjee Limjee, also of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, of the other part; after reciting, amongst other things, that by an indenture of lease, dated the 5th day of May 1758, made between the Honourable Robert Bouchire, Esq., President and Governor of Bombay, and his Council, of the one part, and Samuel Hough of Bombay, merchant, of the other part; the said President and Council did demise unto the said Samuel Hough, his heirs, executors, and administrators, for the term of 99 years, certain part of the estate of Mazagone on the Island of Bombay, comprising the site of the house and out-houses, commonly called Mount House, erected by the said Samuel Hough, and the lands adjacent, and bounded as in and by the said indenture was particularly set forth and described, together with the batty-ground cultivated, and all and singular the appurtenances thereto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, subject to the payment of a fine at the end of every 21 years during the said term; and that by the said indenture, it was, amongst other things, agreed and declared on the part of the said President and Council, that the dwelling-house and out-houses so erected and built by the said Samuel Hough, or which his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns should thereafter erect on that part of the estate of Mazagon, should be and remain his and their property after the expiration of the term thereby demised, on his or their paying the usual ground-rent to the said President and Council, or their successors; and after reciting several mesne assignments, and that the said estate and property then was vested in the said Cooverboye and Muncherjee Dhunjee: It was in and by the said indenture in recital witnessed, that in consideration of a sum of money therein mentioned paid by the said Furdoonjee Limjee, they, the said Cooverboye and Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy, granted, bargained, sold and assigned unto the said Furdoonjee Limjee all that piece or parcel of ground, containing 12,400 square yards, part of the said estate at Mazagon, and also a bungalow, then lately built by one Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee, or any which the said Furdoonjee Limjee, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, should or might thereafter erect, as by the said indenture, reference being thereunto had, would more fully appear, that the said Furdoonjee Limjee, by a deed, bearing date the 1st day of December, in the Christian year 1830, for the considerations therein mentioned, absolutely sold and assigned all his right, title and interest in the said estate, and in a certain bungalow built on a part thereof by the said Furdoonjee Limjee, unto the said Aga Mahomed Shoostry, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns: That the said Aga Mahomed Shoostry retained possession of the said Mount Estate up to the time of his death, which took place on or about the Christian year 1834; and in and by his last will and testament, dated the 7th day of March in the said year 1834, amongst other things, bequeathed the said house and garden at Mazagon, so as foresaid purchased of and from the said Furdoonjee Limjee to his daughter, Bunoo Khamun, the wife of the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, whom he appointed sole executor thereof, and who had since duly proved the said will on the ecclesiastical side of this Honourable Court, as in and by the said will, or the probate copy thereof, would more fully appear: That by a certain indenture, dated the 14th day of November in the Christian year 1845, and made between the said Zeboonessa, commonly called Bunoo Jan Khanum, of the one part, and the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, of the other part, for considerations therein contained, the said Zeboonessa absolutely assigned unto the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee the said piece or parcel of ground, being part of the said Mount Estate: That by a certain indenture, bearing the date the 15th day of December 1845, and made between the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, of the one part, and the petitioner, Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, of the other part, in consideration of the sum of 55,000 rupees to the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee paid by the petitioner, the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee granted and assigned the said estate and property at Mazagon, called the Mount Estate, absolutely to the said petitioner, as in and by the said last-mentioned indenture, reference being thereto had, would more fully appear: That the petitioner, under and by virtue of the said deed of the 15th day of December 1845, entered into and took possession of the said ground, dwelling-house, and estate at Mazagone, called the Mount Estate, and retained and kept possession thereof until the same was sequestrated as thereafter mentioned: That by a certain indenture of lease, bearing date the 7th day of November in the Christian year 1804, and made between the

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Ignacio Gomes of Bombay, of the one part, and James Henry Stevens of Bombay, of the other part, for the considerations therein mentioned, the said Ignacio Gomes let unto the said James Henry Stevens all that piece or parcel of ground containing by admeasurement 32 sticks, or 320 feet in length, and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ sticks, or 115 feet in breadth, situated in the village of Omercurrey, in the Island of Bombay, bounded on the north by the Byculla-road, on the south by a small house belonging to the said James Henry Stevens, on the east by Stonecutter's-street and the Bazar, and on the west by Government Tank, formerly stone quarry, for such term as in the said indenture was mentioned, and at the yearly rent of 62 rupees: That the said James Henry Stevens, by deed dated the 13th day of May in the Christian year 1808, endorsed on the last-mentioned deed, assigned all his interest in the said last-mentioned hereditaments and premises unto Pestonjee Bomanjee of Bombay, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns: That in and by a certain indenture, bearing date the 13th day of November in the Christian year 1838, and made between Dadabhoy Pestonjee and Muncherjee Pestonjee Wadia, the sons and residuary legatees of the said Pestonjee Ramanjee Wadia, deceased, of the one part, and the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, of the other part, after reciting, amongst other things, the said lease of the 7th day of November in the Christian year 1808, it was witnessed, that in consideration of the sum of 2,000 rupees paid to them by the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, they the said Dadabhoy Pestonjee and Muncherjee Pestonjee, did grant, bargain, and sell the said piece of ground therein described as a piece of land, messuage, or dwelling-house and premises, situated without the Fort of Bombay, at the verge of Baboolah Tank, and assessed under No. 1, and containing 6,492 square yards; to hold the same unto the said Aga Mahomed Sheerazee for ever, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, as in and by the said deed, reference being thereunto had, will more fully appear: That the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, being considerably indebted to the petitioner, on the 15th day of December in the Christian year 1845, duly executed to the petitioner a mortgage in fee of the said last-mentioned piece of ground, hereditaments and premises, for the sum of 22,001 rupees: That thereupon the petitioner, under and by virtue of the said mortgage deed, entered into possession of the said last-mentioned hereditaments and premises, and ever since had retained possession thereof, and of the said rents and profits thereof, until the same were sequestrated as hereinafter mentioned: That in and by a certain indenture made on the 15th day of December in the Christian year 1845, between the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, of the one part, and the petitioner, of the other part, in consideration of the sum of 32,001 rupees paid by the petitioner to the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee granted and confirmed unto the petitioner all that piece or parcel of land or ground situated at or near Omercurrey, containing by admeasurement 4,260 square yards, and bounded on the east by a foot-path or passage, on the west by the house of Hajee Mahomed Sallay Khan; on the north by a foot-path or passage; and on the south by the Gaol-road; together with the seven several messuages, dwelling-houses, and stable erected thereon, assessed respectively under Numbers 118, 119, 120, 121; and 122, to hold the same to the only proper use of the petitioner, his heirs, legal personal representatives and assigns for ever, as in and by the said last-mentioned indenture, reference being thereto had, would appear: That the consideration money for the several estates and property thereinbefore respectively mentioned, was paid by the petitioner at the respective dates of such conveyance; and the petitioner entered into and took possession of the same respectively, and continued in possession thereof respectively, and received the rents and profits arising from the same and every part thereof, till on or about the 16th day of the month of March last, when the same were respectively seized by John Holland, Esq., the Sheriff of Bombay, or his deputy, or some person authorised by him under and by virtue of a writ of sequestration issued out of and by the Honourable Court in the said suits against the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, of a date long subsequent to the dates of the said several deeds of conveyances; and the said Sheriff intended to sequester the rents, issues, and profits of the said several estates, messuages, and tenements, and to deprive the petitioner of the benefit of the same: That the petitioner was advised and submitted that the said several conveyances of the said messuages and tenements over-rule the said sequestration, and that the petitioner was entitled, under and by the virtue of the said several conveyances, to the possession of the said several messuages and tenements, and to the enjoyment of the rents, issues, and profits of the same, and every part thereof respectively. The petitioner therefore humbly prayed this Honourable Court, that the said sequestration might be taken off from the said several messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments so respectively belonging to the petitioner as aforesaid; and that for that purpose the said complainant might, if necessary, be directed to exhibit interrogatories in the Master's Office for the examination of the petitioner, and for the recovery of his interest in the said premises respectively, or that this Court would make such other order as might seem fit and the justice of the case might require; and also, on reading the notice of the said application, and the affidavit of the service thereof on John Holland, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay, and Mr. Francis Legget, Deputy Sheriff of Bombay, sworn to on the 26th of April instant by Nurrotum Arzoonjee, a clerk in the service of Edward Arthur, gentleman, solicitor for the said petitioner, and after hearing Mr. Crawford, of counsel for the said petitioner, it is ordered, that the said petitioner do come in and be examined *pro interesse suo* in the said several messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments respectively; and the above named Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and Bebee Mariam Begum are to file interrogatories for that purpose in a fortnight from the date of filing this order in the Master's Office, before the Master of this Honourable Court; and if the said Meerza Ally Mahomed

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Shoosty and Bebee Mariam Begum shall think fit to reply to the examination of the said petitioner, put in by him in answer to such interrogatories, either party is to be at liberty to examine witnesses, *vivâ voce* before the said Master, touching the claim of the said petitioner. And it is further ordered that the said Master do look into the said examination and evidence of such witness, if any, and certify to the Court whether the said petitioner hath made out a title to the said several messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments respectively, or any and what part thereof; and the said Master is to be at liberty to state any special circumstances, and the parties are to be at liberty to apply to this Court as they may be advised.

Witness, Sir David Pollock, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 29th day of April 1847.

By the Court.

(signed) *W. De Blaquiere*, Registrar.

(signed) *A. M. Pollock*, Sealer.

(Seal.)

The 3d day of May 1847, by *O. W. Ketterer*.

Mr. Arthur, for Petitioner.

(True copy.)

(signed) *Wm. Brooks*,
Master in Equity.

No. 12.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty and others, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Shoosty, and others, defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty and others, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, and others, defendants.

By Bill of Revivor.

And Aga Mahomed Shoosty, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Original Bill.

Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

Nurrotum Arzoonjee, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, a clerk in the service of Edward Arthur, gentleman, solicitor for Meerza Ally Akbarkhan, maketh oath, and saith, That he did, on the 24th day of April instant, personally serve Francis Leggett, Esq., the Deputy Sheriff of Bombay, with the notice hereunto annexed, by delivering to, and leaving a true copy thereof with the said Francis Leggett; and at the time of such service, he, this deponent, showed him, the said Francis Leggett, the said original notice, under the signature of Edward Arthur.

(signed) *Nurrotum Arjonjee*.
(signed) *Edward Arthur*,
Solicitor of Meerza Ally Akbar Khan.

Sworn at Bombay aforesaid, this 26th day of April 1847, before me,

(signed) *A. M. Pollock*, Commissioner.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. De Blaquiere*, Registrar.

No. 13.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

IN the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

Vacation after Second Term 1847.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Shoostry
and another, defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim
Sherrazee, and another, defendants.

By First Bill of Revivor.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry, and another, defendants.

By First Bill of Revivor.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry, and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim
Sherrazee, and another, defendants.

By Second Bill of Revivor.

And Aga Mahomed Shoostry, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Original Bill.

And Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Bill of Revivor.

And Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, petitioner.

Mr. Crawford, being of counsel for Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, moves, that the rule or order made in this matter, on the 13th day of July instant, whereby it was ordered that Meerza Ally Mahomet Shoostry and Bebee Mariam Begum should, within four days from the service of the said rule or order, show good and sufficient cause to the contrary why it should not be referred to the Master of this Honourable Court to appoint a proper person or persons to be receiver or receivers of the rents and profits of a certain house situated at Mazagon, called or known by the name of the Mount House; and also of seven other houses and one stable, situated at a place called Omercarry; and of another house, situated on the border of the Baboola Tank, alleged in the affidavit of the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan to be and belong to him, and which had been seized and sequestered by the Sheriff of Bombay, under a writ of sequestration issued out of this Court in the causes; and also why the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan should be required to enter into security for the costs attendant on the investigation of the matter before the said Master during the intended absence from Bombay of the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, may be made absolute, whereupon, and on reading the said rule and the affidavit of the service thereof, and on hearing Mr. Dickinson of counsel for the said Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and Bebee Mariam Begum: It is ordered, by consent of all parties, that John Holland, of Bombay, Esq., the sequestrator, be at liberty to manage the same, and do forthwith, from time to time, let out any or all of the said houses, hereditaments, and premises, at monthly or other rent, as may be most advantageous; and that he do, from time to time, receive and take the rents, issues, and profits that may arise therefrom, and after payment thereof of the commission as such sequestrator, and such sums as may be required for keeping the same hereditaments and premises in a proper state of repair, and payment of all costs, charges, and expenses incurred in collecting the said rent, or incidental thereto, that the said sequestrator do invest the same in his own name, or that of the Master in Equity of this Honourable Court for the time being, in Government securities, with interest from time to time, when the same shall amount to 500 rupees; and that he shall deposit such Government securities with the Master of this Honourable Court, to abide the result of the decree made in the petition of the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan in the above causes.

Witness, Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid,
this 29th day of July 1847.

By the Court.

(signed) *W. De Blaquiere*, Registrar.

Mr. Arthur,

for Meerza Ally Akbar Khan.

Messrs. Ayrton & Walker, for Meerza Ally Mahomed
Shoostry and Bebee Mariam Begum.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. De Blaquiere*, Registrar.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Shoosty,
and another, defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim
Sherrazee, and another, defendants.

By First Bill of Revivor.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty, and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim
Sherrazee, and another, defendants.

By Second Bill of Revivor.

And Aga Mahomed Shoosty, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Original Bill.

And Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherrazee, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Bill of Revivor.

Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan, petitioner.

Upon motion of Mr. Dickinson, being of counsel for the above-named Meerza Ally
Mahomed Shoosty and Bebee Mariam Begum, and on reading the notice of said motion,
and the affidavit of service thereof, on Edward Arthur, gentleman, solicitor for the petitioner
above named : It is ordered, that the said petitioner do, within one week from the service of
the order upon him, produce and deposit with the Master of this Honourable Court, all the
deeds, books, papers, accounts, and other documents, referred to in the examination of the
said petitioner filed in the said Master's office in this matter ; and that the said Meerza Ally
Mahomed Shoosty and Bebee Mariam Begum, be and they are hereby at liberty to inspect
the same, and to take copies of such of the said documents, or of such parts thereof as they
may be advised, and the said Master shall think fit.

Witness, Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid,
the 22d day of July 1847.

By the Court.

(signed) *W. De Blaquiére*, Registrar.

Messrs. Ayrton & Walker, Solicitors for Meerza Ally
Mahomed Shoosty and Bebee Mariam Begum.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. De Blaquiére*, Registrar.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Shoosty and
another, defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim
Sherrazee and another, defendants.

By First Bill of Revivor.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim
Sherrazee and another, defendants.

By Second Bill of Revivor.

And Aga Mahomed Shoosty complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Original Bill.

And

And Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

By Bill of Revivor.

Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, petitioner.

UPON motion of Mr. Crawford, being of counsel for Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, duly sworn to on the 12th day of July instant, together with an exhibit therein referred to thereunto annexed, and marked with the letter A.: It is ordered, that Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and Bebee Mariam Begum do, within four days from the service of the rule or order, show good and sufficient cause to the contrary, why it should not be referred to the Master of the Honourable Court to appoint a proper person or persons to be receiver or receivers of the rents and profits of a certain house, situated at Mazagone, called or known by the name of the Mount House; and also of seven other houses and one stable, situated at a place called Omercarry; and of another house situated on the border of the Baboola's Tank, alleged in the said affidavit to be and belong to the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, and which have been seized and sequestered by the sheriff of Bombay under a writ of sequestration issued out of this Honourable Court in these causes; and also why the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan should be required to enter into security for the costs attendant on the investigation of the matter before the said master, during the intended absence from Bombay of the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan.

Witness Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Knight, acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 13th day of July 1847.

By the Court,

(signed) *W. De Blaquiére*, Registrar.

Mr. Arthur, for Meerza Ally Akbar Khan.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. De Blaquiére*, Registrar.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

Vacation after Second Term, 1848.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Shoostry and another, defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Shirazee and another, defendants.

By First Bill of Revivor.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee and another, defendants.

By Second Bill of Revivor.

And Aga Mahomed Shoostry, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Original Bill.

And Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, complainant.

By Bill of Revivor.

Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, petitioner.

THE matter of the petitioner above-named, Ally Akbar Khan, coming on this day for hearing on the report made by the Master in Equity of this Honourable Court, dated the 31st day of May last, and filed on the 2d day of June instant before the said Court, in the presence of counsel learned, on the part of the complainants, Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and Bebee Mariam Begum, and the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan; whereupon, and on hearing Messrs. Crawford and Holland, of counsel for the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, and Mr. Howard, of counsel for the said complainants, Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and Bebee Mariam Begum: It is ordered, that the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan as the plaintiff, and John Holland, Esq., the sequestrator appointed in these causes, as the defendant, do proceed

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar,

to a trial on the plea side of the said Court, upon the following issue: Whether the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan has made out a good title to all the messuages, tenements, and hereditaments, mentioned in the said petition.

Witness Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 24th day of June, 1848.

By the Court,

(signed) *W. De Blaquiére*, Registrar.

Mr. Arthur, for Meerza Ally Akbar Khan.

Messrs. Ayrton & Walker, for Meerza Ally Mahomed
Shoosty and Bebee Mariam Begum.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. De Blaquiére*, Registrar.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

Sittings after Third Term, 1848.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Shoosty
and another, defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim
Shirazee and another, defendants.

By First Bill of Revivor.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim
Shirazee and another, defendants.

By Second Bill of Revivor.

And Aga Mahomed Shoosty, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Original Bill.

And Aga Mahomed Rahim Shirazee, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Bill of Revivor.

Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, petitioner.

UPON motion of Mr. Dickinson, being of counsel for the above-named Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty and Bebee Mariam, and on reading the notice of the said motion, and the affidavit of the service thereof, and after hearing Mr. Crawford, of counsel for the above-named Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, the petitioner above-named, who opposes the said motion: It is ordered that the petition of the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan filed in the matter, and all proceedings thereupon had, do stand dismissed out of this Honourable Court, without costs, so far as concerns the messuages, garden, hereditaments, and premises known as the Mount House and garden in the said petition described. And it is further ordered, that the sequestrator appointed in these causes do forthwith advertise for sale, and that after the expiration of three weeks from the date hereof, he do sell by public auction the said messuages, garden, and premises, which in the return of the said sequestrator are mentioned to have been sequestrated on the 18th day of March 1847; and that he do pay the net proceeds of such sale into the hands of the Accountant-general of the said Court, to the credit of these causes. And it is further ordered, that the said parties do pay their own costs of the said petition, and of the proceedings had thereupon, and of the issues directed therein.

Witness Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 15th day of September 1848.

By the Court,

(signed) *W. De Blaquiére*, Registrar.

Messrs. Ayrton & Walker for Meerza
Ally Mahomed Shoosty and Bebee Mariam Begum.

Mr. Arthur for petitioner.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. De Blaquiére*, Registrar.

IN the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

Vacation after Third Term, 1848.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Shoostry
and another, defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim
Sherazee and another, defendants.

By First Bill of Revivor.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim
Sherazee and another, defendants.

By Second Bill of Revivor.

And Aga Mahomed Shoostry, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Original Bill.

And Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Bill of Revivor.

Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, petitioner.

UPON motion of Mr. Crawford, being of counsel for Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, the above-named petitioner, and on reading the notice of the said motion, and the affidavit of the service thereof on Messieurs Ayrton and Walker, solicitors for the sequestrator appointed in these causes, sworn to on the 30th day of September last by Nurrotum Arjoonjee, a clerk in the employ of Edward Arthur, gentleman, solicitor for the said petitioner, and also on reading the petition of the said petitioner, and the affidavit of the said Edward Arthur annexed thereto, filed on the 24th day of April 1847: It is ordered, that the sequestration laid by order of this Honourable Court upon all the messuages, houses, lands, hereditaments, and premises, situate, lying, and being at Baboola Tank and Omercary, particularly described and set out in the said petition, and also on all other property except the garden ground with the house and outhouses situate at Mazagon, on the island of Bombay, commonly called the Mount House, be removed, and that the sequestrator do pay over to the said petitioner the entire amount of the rents and profits received by him of the messuages, houses, lands, hereditaments and premises hereinbefore referred to, save and except the said Mount House.

Witness Sir Thomas Erskine Perry Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the
2d day of October 1848.

By the Court.

(signed) *W. De Blaquiere*, Registrar.

Mr. Arthur, for petitioner.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. De Blaquiere*, Registrar.

IN the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

Vacation after Second Term, 1848.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Shoostry
and another, defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim
Sherazee and another, defendants.

By First Bill of Revivor.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim
Sherazee and another, defendants.

By Second Bill of Revivor.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

And Aga Mahomed Shoosty, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.
By Original Bill.

And Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.
By Bill of Revivor.

Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, petitioner.

UPON motion of Mr. Crawford, being of counsel for the petitioner Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, and on reading the certificate of the registrar of the Honourable Court, dated the 3d day of June instant: It is ordered, that the report made by the Master in Equity of this Honourable Court, dated the 31st day of May last, and filed on the 2d instant, be confirmed, unless good and sufficient cause shall be shown to the contrary thereof, within eight days from the service of this rule or order.

Witness Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 5th day of June 1848.

By the Court, &c.

(signed) *W. De Blaquiére*, Registrar.

Mr. Arthur, for the petitioner Meerza Ally Akbar Khan.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. De Blaquiére*, Registrar.

IN the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Bombay.—Equity Side.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

Vacation after Third Term, 1848.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Shoosty and another, defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee and another, defendants.

By First Bill of Revivor.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee and others, defendants.

By Second Bill of Revivor.

And Aga Mahomed Shoosty, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Original Bill.

And Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Bill of Revivor.

Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan, petitioner.

UPON motion of Mr. Dickinson, being of counsel for the above-named Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty and Bebee Mariam Begum, and on reading an affidavit of the said Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty, duly sworn to on this 5th day of October instant: It is ordered, that the said Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty be at liberty to bid at the sale by public auction of the messuages, garden, hereditaments, and premises at Mazagon, commonly called the Mount House.

Witness Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 5th day of October 1848.

By the Court.

(signed) *W. De Blaquiére*, Registrar.

Messrs. Ayrton & Walker, for Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty
and Bebee Mariam Begum.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. De Blaquiére*, Registrar.

No. 14.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

IN the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Bombay.—Equity Side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Shoostry and another, defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and others, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee and another, defendants.

By Bill of Revivor.

And Aga Mahomed Shoostry, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Original Bill.

Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

To John Holland, Esquire, Sheriff of Bombay, and Francis Legget, Esquire, Deputy Sheriff.

Gentlemen,

TAKE notice, that an application will be made to this Honourable Court on Thursday next, the 29th day of April instant, or so soon after as counsel can be heard, on behalf of Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, that the writ of sequestration may be taken off from the several messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments belonging to the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan; and that for that purpose the above-named complainant may (if necessary) be directed to exhibit interrogatories in the Master's office, for the examination of the said Meerza Ally Acbar Khan, and for the discovery of his interest in the several premises, on the grounds of the petition and affidavit filed this day with the Registrar of this Honourable Court, dated the 24th day of April 1847.

Yours, &c.

(signed) *Edward Arthur,*
Solicitor for Meerza Ally Akbar Khan.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. De Blaquiére,* Registrar.

No. 15.

IN the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Bombay.—Equity Side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Shoostry and another, defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and others, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee and another, defendants.

By First Bill of Revivor.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and others, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee and others, defendants.

By Second Bill of Revivor.

And Aga Mahomed Shoostry, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Original Bill.

Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Bill of Revivor.

Norrutum Arjoonjee, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, a clerk in the employ of Edward Arthur, gentleman, solicitor for Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, maketh oath and saith: That he did on the 22d day of July instant, serve Messieurs Ayrton & Walker, gentlemen, the solicitors for the above-named complainants, Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and Bebee Mariam Begum, with the order hereunto annexed, by delivering to, and leaving a true copy thereof, at their office in Church-lane, with Muccund Piedmonjee, clerk to the said Messieurs Ayrton & Walker; and that at the time of such service he, this deponent, showed him the said original order, under the seal of this Honourable Court.

(signed) *Edward Arthur,*
Petitioner's Solicitor.

Sworn at Bombay aforesaid, this 23d day of July 1847.

(signed) *Nurrutom Arjoonjee.*

Before me,

(signed) *J. A. McKenzie,* Commissioner.

(True copies.)

(signed) *W. De Blaquiére,* Registrar.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Bombay.—Equity Side.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

Vacation after Second Term, 1847.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Shoosty and another, defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty and others, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerajee and another, defendants.

By First Bill of Revivor.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee and others, defendants.

By Second Bill of Revivor.

And Aga Mahomed Shoosty, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Original Bill.

And Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerajee, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Bill of Revivor.

UPON motion of Mr. Crawford, being of counsel for Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, and on reading an affidavit of the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, duly sworn to on the 12th day of July instant, together with an exhibit therein referred to, thereunto annexed, and marked with the letter (A): It is ordered, that Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty and Bebee Mariam Begum, do, within four days from the service of this rule or order, show good and sufficient cause to the contrary why it should not be referred to the Master of this Honourable Court to appoint a proper person or persons to be receiver or receivers of the rents and profits of a certain house situated at Mazagon, called or known by the name of the Mount House; and also of seven other houses and one stable, situated at a place called Omercarry, and of another house situated on the border of the Baboolah's Tank, alleged in the said affidavit to be and belong to the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, and which have been seized and sequestered by the sheriff of Bombay, under a writ of sequestration issued out of this Honourable Court in these causes; and also, why the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan should be required to enter into security for the costs attendant on the investigation of the matter before the said Master, during the intended absence from Bombay of the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan.

Witness Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Knight, acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 13th day of July 1847.

By the Court.

(signed) *W. De Blaquiére*, Registrar.

Seal.

(signed) *O. W. Ketterer*, Sealer.

The 15th day of July 1847.

Mr. Arthur, for Meerza Ally Akbar Khan.

No. 16.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Shoosty and another, defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty and others, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee and another, defendants.

By First Bill of Revivor.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty and others, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee and others, defendants.

By Second Bill of Revivor.

And Aga Mahomed Shoosty, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Original Bill.

And

And Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.
By Bill of Revivor.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, petitioner.

9 July 1847.

3. At the request of Mr. Arthur, the solicitor for Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, I do hereby certify that, on the 6th day of May last, a copy order bearing date the 29th day of April 1847, was filed by Mr. Arthur, and a warrant on leaving was issued to consider the said order returnable on the 10th day of the said month of May last, at one o'clock. That on the 10th day of the said month of May, a warrant was attended to consider the said order, when Mr. Walker requested a postponement of the consideration of this order, stating he intended to apply to the Court to vary the same. That on the 12th day of the said month of May, Messrs. Ayrton & Walker filed the interrogatories for the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, and a warrant on leaving was issued, returnable on the 14th day of the said month of May. That on the 13th day of the said month of May, I issued a warrant to Messrs. Ayrton & Walker to settle the said interrogatories, returnable 17th day of the said month of May. That on the 17th day of the said month, I was attended by Mr. Walker and Mr. Arthur, when I allowed the interrogatories, and directed Mr. Arthur to bring the examination within a week; and on the same day I granted a certificate to Messrs. Ayrton & Walker, that I have allowed the said interrogatories for the examination of the said petitioner, Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, pursuant to the order made in this cause, bearing date the 29th day of April last. That on the 18th day of the said month of May, Mr. Arthur filed the answer and examination of the said petitioner, Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, and a warrant on leaving issued; and on the 25th day of June last issued warrant to Mr. Arthur to proceed on the examination of Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, returnable 29th June last. That on the 29th day of June last, a warrant to proceed on the examination was attended by Mr. Arthur, when he produced a deed, dated the 15th December 1845, and was proceeding to support the examination of his client by evidence; but it appearing the complainant had not filed any replication in this cause, I declined to proceed, considering that, until replication was filed, and thereby the facts alleged in the examination were put in issue, the examination stood admitted. In this view, it appeared to me, I was confirmed by Daniel's Practice, page 648; Seton on Decrees; The Attorney-general *v.* The Mayor of Coventry, 3 Swanston's Reports, s. 311. All which I humbly certify to this Honourable Court.

(signed) W. Brooks, Master in Equity.

(True copy.)

(signed) W. De Blaquiere, Registrar.

No. 17.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Shoostry and another, defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and others, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee and another, defendants.

By First Bill of Revivor.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee and others, defendants.

By Second Bill of Revivor.

And Aga Mahomed Shoostry, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Original Bill.

And Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Bill of Revivor.

In the matter of the petition of Meerza Ali Ackbar Khan, the replication of complainants in the first above-mentioned cause to the examination of Meerza Ali Ackbar Khan, the petitioner above-named:

The complainants above-named, saving and reserving unto themselves all and all manner of advantage of exception to the manifold insufficiencies of the said examination, for replication there, to say that they will aver and prove that the said examination of the said petitioner is untrue, and insufficient to be replied unto by these complainants.

(signed) Ayrton & Walker, Complainants' Solicitors.

(True copy.)

(signed) W. Brooks, Master in Equity.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

No. 18.

IN the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

Between Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Shoostry and another, defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and others, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee and another, defendants.

By Bill of Revivor.

And Aga Mahomed Shoostry, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Original Bill.

And Aga Mahomed Sherazee, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Bill of Revivor.

AN interrogatory to be exhibited to Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan, Mahomedan, inhabitant of Scinde, for the examination before William Brooks, Esq., the Master in Equity of this Honourable Court, of the said Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan, *pro interesse suo*, in certain houses, lands, and premises sequestrated in this suit, pursuant to an order made in this suit on the 29th day of April, in the Christian year 1847, on the petition of the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan :

Do you produce the title deeds on which you claim to be entitled to the lands, houses, and premises mentioned in your petition? Are these all that you possess, or ever had? When was the consideration money mentioned in each conveyance paid by you? Was it paid at the date of the conveyance previously to the purchase by you of the houses, lands, and premises of which you allege yourself in your petition to be the purchaser? Did you, or any, and what person, on your behalf, make any and what examination into the previous title of the said premises? Did you employ any and what European attorney, or agent, or friend, in effecting the purchase and mortgage set forth in your said petition? By whom were the deeds of conveyances to you drawn out, and who paid the expenses thereof? When did the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee first become entitled to the same premises respectively, and from whom, and by what means did he acquire the same? Were not the same, or some, and what part thereof, formerly the property of Aga Mahomed Shoostry, deceased? Are you aware, and were you not aware, at the date of each purchase and mortgage claimed by you, that the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee was the executor of the said Aga Mahomed Shoostry, and that as such executor he was involved in litigation with the complainants, and that a report had been made by the Master of the Honourable Court, by which a sum of upwards of 10 lacs of rupees was found to be payable by the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee? Was it not well known, and did not you know or suspect, and did not your solicitor know or suspect, that the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee was greatly indebted to the complainants in his character as executor of Aga Mahomed Shoostry, the said Aga Mahomed Shoostry being executor of Mahomed Ally Khan, deceased; and whether or not to an amount to ruin and make insolvent the said Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee? What is your office or employment, and what salary did you receive, and how long have you received such salary? When was it raised to the present amount, and what was it previously to such increase? Have you ever received any perquisites of office, or other income, independently of your salary, and from what source? Where did you obtain the large sums of money mentioned in the several conveyances set up by you? Declare the truth of the several matters and things inquired of you by this interrogatory, according to the best of your knowledge, recollection, information, and belief.

(signed) *Ayrton & Walker*, Complainants' Solicitors.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity.

No. 19.

IN the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry, complainant, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, defendant, and Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan, petitioner.

31 May 1848.

In pursuance of an order made in this cause, bearing date the 29th day of April 1847, whereby it was ordered that the said petitioner should come in, and be examined *pro interesse suo*,

suo in the said several messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments respectively; and the above-named Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry, and Bebee Mariam Begum were to file interrogatories for that purpose in a fortnight from the date of filing this order in the Master's office, before the Master of this Honourable Court; and if the said Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and Bebee Mariam Begum should think fit to reply to the examination of the said petitioner put in by him in answer to such interrogatories, either party was to be at liberty to examine witnesses *visà voce* before the said Master, touching the claim of the said petitioner; and it was further ordered, that the said Master should look into the said examination and evidence of such witnesses, if any, and certify to the Court whether the said petitioner hath made out a title to the said several messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments respectively, or any and what part thereof; and the said Master was to be at liberty to state any special circumstances, and the parties were to be at liberty to apply to this Court as they might be advised. I have proceeded with the inquiry, directed by the said order, in the presence of the solicitor of the said Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan, and the solicitors of the complainants, Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and Bebee Mariam Begum; and the said complainants have exhibited interrogatories for the examination of the said Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan, who duly filed his answer and examination to the same on the 18th day of June 1847; and the said complainants having replied thereto, I proceeded to examine the witnesses produced before me in support of the claim of the said Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan to the several messuages, land, tenements and hereditaments in question; and I have examined upon oath the following witnesses produced on behalf of the said Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan, viz., Aga Mahomed Jaffer on the 29th day of June last; Meerza Abdool Mootalib Ispahaney on the 27th day of September last; Mahomed Jaffer on the 24th day of September last, the same witness on the 6th day of October last; Dajeeba Gungathur Josey on the 23d day of October last; Nilloo Kerrojee on the 30th day of November last, and Aga Mahomed Ruza on the same day: and I have also examined upon oath the following witnesses produced by the petitioner for cross-examination by the said complainants: Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and Bebee Mariam Begum, Meerza Abdool Mootalib Ispahaney, on the 22d day of January last, and Mahomed Ruza on the same day; and I hereby certify that the said petitioner, Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan, has made out a good title to the several messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments respectively in the said petition and order mentioned and referred to. All which I humbly certify to this Honourable Court.

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity,

Equity Side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Shirazee.

I APPOINT all persons concerned to attend me at my office on Wednesday next, the 19th day of May, at half-past 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to proceed in this cause, as by order I am required; dated this 15th day of May 1847.

When the petitioner, Hajee Goolam Hoossein, is to bring in peremptorily his examination to the interrogatories filed on the 24th April last, relating to the house in the petition mentioned in this suit.

Messrs. Ayrton & Walker for complainant.

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity.

No. 20.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Shoostry and another, defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and others, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee and another, defendants.

By Bill of Revivor.

Aga Mahomed Shoostry, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Original Bill.

Aga Mahomed Rahim & Sheerazee, complainants, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Bill of Revivor.

And Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan, petitioner.

Wassoodew Jamajee, Bombay, Hindoo, inhabitant, a clerk in the service of Messrs. Ayrton & Walker, gentlemen, solicitors for the complainants above-named, maketh oath

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

and saith, that he this deponent did, on the 15th day of May instant, serve Messrs. Acland, solicitors for the petitioner Hajee Goolam Hoossein, with the warrant hereunto annexed, by delivering a true copy thereof to their clerk, Narron Bapoojee, at the office of the said Messrs. Acland within the Fort walls of Bombay, and this deponent at the same time showed him, the said Narron Bapoojee, the original warrant, under the signature of William Brooks, Esq., Master in Equity.

(signed) *Ayrton & Walker.*

(signed) *Wassoodew Jannajee.*

Sworn at Bombay aforesaid, this 19th day of May 1847.

(signed) *W. Brooks, Master in Equity.*

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Brooks, Master in Equity.*

No. 21.

Supreme Court, Equity Side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee and others, defendants, in the matter of the petition of Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan.

To Messrs. *Ayrton & Walker*, Sequestrator's Solicitors.

Gentlemen,

TAKE notice, that on Monday next, the 2d day of October next, or so soon after as counsel can be heard, that this Honourable Court will be moved, that the prayer of the petitioner in this matter, and all proceedings thereupon had, may be conformed so far as regards the seven houses situated, lying, and being at Omercarry, the first of such houses, situated on the verge of the Baboola Tank, assessed No. 1, and the other six houses situated at or near Omercarry, and numbered respectively 118, 119, 120, 121, and 122, and all other messuages, houses, lands, hereditaments and premises particularized and set out in the said petition, save and except the garden ground, with the house and outhouses situated at Mazagon, on the island of Bombay, commonly called the Mount House in the petition mentioned, and that the sequestration may be removed, and the rents and profits now in the hands of such sequestrator may be paid over to the petitioner Alli Ackbar Khan.

Yours, &c.

(signed) *Edward Arthur,*
Petitioner's Solicitor.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Shoostry and another, defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee and another, defendants.

By First Bill of Revivor.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, and others, defendants.

By Second Bill of Revivor.

And Aga Mahomed Shoostry, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Original Bill.

And Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Bill of Revivor.

Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan, petitioner.

Narrotum Arjoonjee, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, a clerk in the employ of Edward Arthur, gentleman, solicitor for the petitioner above-named, maketh oath and saith, that he did, on the 27th day of September instant, serve Messrs. Ayrton & Walker, gentlemen, solicitors for the sequestrators above named, with the notice hereunto annexed, by delivering to and leaving a true copy thereof at their office, in Church-lane, with Mucoond Pudmondjee, a clerk

a clerk in employ of the said Messrs. Ayrton & Walker, and that at the time of such service he, this deponent, showed him, the said Pudmonjee, the said original notice, under the signature of the said Edward Arthur. Dismissal of Meerza Ali Akbar.

(signed) *Narrotum Arjoonjee.*

(signed) *Edward Arthur,*
Petitioner's Solicitor.

Sworn at Bombay aforesaid, the 30th day of September 1848, before me.

(signed) *J. A. McKenzie,* Commissioner.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. De Blaquiere,* Registrar.

No. 22.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry, and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Shoostry, and another, defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry, and others, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, and another, defendants.

Bill of Revivor.

Aga Mahomed Shoostry, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Original Bill.

Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Bill of Revivor.

Meerza Ally Acbar Kkan, petitioner.

31 May 1848.

IN pursuance of an order made in this cause, bearing date the 29th day of April 1847, whereby it was ordered that the said petitioner should come in and be examined *pro interesse suo* in the said several messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments respectively in the said order referred to; and the above-named Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and Bebee Mariam Begum, were to file interrogatories for that purpose in a fortnight from the date of filing this order in the Master's office, before the Master of this Honourable Court; and if the said Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and Bebee Mariam Begum, should think fit to reply to the examination of the said petitioner, put in by him in answer to such interrogatories, either party was to be at liberty to examine witnesses *viva voce*, before the said Master, touching the claim of the said petitioner; and it was further ordered, that the said Master should look into the said examination and evidence of such witnesses, if any, and certify to the Court whether the said petitioner hath made out a title to the said several messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments respectively, or any and what part thereof; and the said Master was to be at liberty to state any special circumstances, and the parties were to be at liberty to apply to this Court as they might be advised. I have proceeded with the inquiry directed by the said order, in the presence of the solicitor of the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, and the solicitors of the complainants, Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and Bebee Mariam Begum, and the said complainants have exhibited interrogatories for the examination of the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, who duly filed his answer and examination to the same, on the 18th day of June 1847; and the said complainants having replied thereto, I proceeded to examine the witnesses produced before me in support of the claim of the said Meerza Ally Acbar Khan to the several messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments in question, and I have examined upon oath the following witnesses produced on behalf of the said Meerza Ally Acbar Khan, viz.: Aga Mahomed Jaffer on the 29th day of June last; Meerza Abdool Mootalib Ispahany on the 27th day of September last; Mahomed Jaffer on the 24th day of September last; the same witness on the 6th day of October last; Dajeeba Gungather Jozey on the 23d day of October last; Nilloo Kerrojee on the 30th day of November last, and Aga Mahomed Ruza on the same day. And I have also examined upon oath the following witnesses produced by the petitioner for cross-examination by the said complainants: Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and Bebee Mariam Begum, Meerza Abdool Mootalib Ispahany, on the 22d day of January last; Mahomed Ruza, the same day; and I hereby certify that the said petitioner, Meerza Ally Acbar Khan, has made out a good title to the several messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments respectively in the said petition and order mentioned and referred to. All which I humbly certify to the Honourable Court.

(signed) *William Brooks,* Master in Equity.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. De Blaquiere,* Registrar.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

No. 23.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

Registrar's Office, Vacation after First Term, 3 June 1848.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty, and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Shoosty, and another, defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

And Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty, and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Shirazee, and another, defendants.

By Bill of Revivor.

Aga Mahomed Shoosty, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Original Bill.

And Aga Mahomed Rahim Shirazee, complainant, *v.* Bebee Mariam Begum, defendant.

By Bill of Revivor.

Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, petitioner.

I HUMBLY certify that, on the 2d of June instant, a report made by the Master of this Honourable Court, dated the 31st of May last, was filed in my office in these causes in the matter of the above-named petitioner, dated the 3d day of June 1848.

(signed) *W. De Blaquiére*, Registrar.

Mr. Arthur, solicitor for Meerza Ally Akbaar Khan.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. De Blaquiére*, Registrar.

No. 24.

25th July 1848.

Present—The Honourable the Chief Justice; the Honourable Mr. Justice Yardley.

Meerza Ally Akbar Khan *v.* John Holland, Esq.

Issue called on.

Mr. Holland, for plaintiff, opens the issue; and Mr. Crawford states the case.

Proofs for Plaintiff.

At the request of Mr. Crawford, witnesses are ordered out of court.

A., Office copy of will of Aga Mahomed Shoosty.

A., read. Put in.

B., C., D., put in; deeds.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickinson.

Re-examined by Mr. Holland.

E., put in; a deed of conveyance. F., an account. G., an account. H., a bond.

Mahomed Ruza called, sworn, and examined by Mr. Holland.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howard.

Re-examined by Mr. Holland.

Narrayen Luxumonjee called, sworn, and examined by Mr. Crawford.

I., put in; a deed of conveyance.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickinson.

26th July 1848.

Present—The Honourable the Chief Justice; Mr. Justice Yardley.

Meerza Ally Akbar Khan *v.* John Holland, Esq.

Issue re-called on.

Aga Mahomed Jaffer called, sworn, and examined by Mr. Crawford.

E., shown to witness; I., shown to witness; H., shown to witness; G., shown to witness; F., shown to witness.

Cross-

Cross-examined by Mr. Howard.

Re-examined by Mr. Crawford.

Meerza Ally Mootalib Isphaney re-called, and re-examined by Crawford.

F., G., shown to witness.

Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee called, sworn, and examined by Mr. Crawford.

F., G., shown to witness. J. put in; a letter. J. read.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howard.

[Court adjourned till Friday, the 28th July 1848.]

Present—The Honourable the Chief Justice; Mr. Justice Yardley.

Meerza Ally Akbar Khan v. John Holland, Esq.

Issue re-called on.

Dajeeba Gungather Josey called, sworn, and examined by Mr. Holland.*Shaik Esmail* called, sworn, and examined by Mr. Holland.

K., L., M., N., O., P., Q., R., S., T., U., V., W., X., Y., Z., A. 1, B. 1, C. 1, D. 1, E. 1, F. 1, G. 1, put in; 23 Treasury bills.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickinson.

Narrayen Luxamonjee re-called.

H. 1, put in; a title deed. I. 1, put in; a deed.

John D. Asivedo called, sworn, and examined by Mr. Crawford.

J. 1, K. 1, L. 1, M. 1, N. 1, O. 1, P. 1, Q. 1, R. 1, S. 1, 1 T. 1, 2 U. 1, 3 V. 1, 4 W. 1, 5 X. 1, 6 Y. 1, 7 Z. 1, 8 A. 2, 9 B. 2, 10 C. 2, 11 D. 2, 12 E. 2, 13 F. 2, 14 G. 2, 15 H. 2, 16 I. 2, 17 J. 2, 18 K. 2, 19 L. 2, 20 M. 2, 21 N. 2, put in.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickenson.

Re-examined by Mr. Crawford.

Cursetjee Rutnaghur called, sworn, and examined by Mr. Crawford.

O. 2, put in; a deed.

Equity proceedings also taken as read.

Plaintiff's case closes.

Mr. Howard addresses Court for the defendant.

Shreecrustna Wassoodew called, sworn, and examined by Mr. Dickinson.

H., J., and I. shown to witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford.

Mushadee Cuzum called, sworn, and examined by Mr. Howard.*Mr. G. H. Walker* called, sworn, and examined by Mr. Howard.

Cross-examined by Mr. Holland.

Defendant's case closes.

Mr. Crawford replies.

29 July 1848.

By the Court—As to Mount House, argument to be reserved.

As to Omercarry property, that it was bought with Rahim's money.

As to Baboola property, ditto; and that it was not bought with Shoostry's money.

8 September 1848.

Present—The Honourable the Chief Justice; Mr. Justice Yardley.

Meerza Ally Akbar Khan v. John Holland.

Cause called on for argument, on the legal points reserved.

Mr. Dickinson addresses the Court.

Mr. Crawford addresses the Court.

[Court adjourned until 9 September.]

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

9 September 1849.

Present—The Honourable the Chief Justice ; Mr. Justice Yardley.

Meerza Ally Akbar Khan v. John Holland, Esq.

Mr. Crawford reserves his argument.

Mr. Howard replies.

Verdict for defendant, as to Mount House.

Verdict for plaintiff, as to residue.

Each party to pay their own costs.

(True copy.)

(signed) W. De Blaquiére, Prothonotary.

No. 25.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry, complainant, v. Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, defendant, and Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, petitioner.

Nilloo Kerrojee, a clerk in the office of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, a witness, produced, sworn, and examined on the part of the petitioner, Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan, on the 30th November 1847, saith ; I produce from the office of the Prothonotary two returns ; returns of the sequestrator marked A. and B., whereby it appears that the sheriff of Bombay made the following return to the writ marked A. : “ By virtue of this writ to me directed, I have taken and sequestered, and do hold houses, lands, &c., mentioned in the annexed schedule as within I am commanded ; and I further certify that I have received several notices of adverse claims, copies of which are also hereunto annexed ; ” and to the writ marked B. : “ By virtue of this writ to me directed, I have taken and sequestered, and do hold houses, lands, household furniture, &c., mentioned in the annexed schedule as within I am commanded ; I further certify that I have taken and sequestered, and do hold the ship ‘ Hydree,’ and 32/64 parts or shares in the vessel called the ‘ Sir Herbert Compton,’ and three shares in the steamer ‘ Sir James Rivett Carnac,’ by serving notices, copies of which are hereunto annexed, upon several persons therein addressed, and no reply to any of them has yet been received ; and I lastly certify that I have received several notices of adverse claims, copies of which are also hereunto annexed.”

(signed) *Nilloo Kerrojee*.

Taken by me.

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity.

No. 26.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry and another, complainants, v. Agra Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, defendant.

Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, petitioner.

Aga Mahomed Jaffer, of Bombay, merchant, a witness, produced, sworn, and examined, on the part of Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan, on the 6th day of October 1847. (Shown an account marked C.), saith ; this is in the handwriting of Meerza Abdool Mootalib ; he is the son-in-law of Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee. The signature is in the handwriting of Aga Mahomed Rahim. I have no doubt about the signature ; I have often seen him write. (Shown an account or list of sums of money, bills, &c., marked B.) The paper B. is a list of the particulars of bills of exchange and gold coins received from Meerza Ally Acbar. The list B. is referred to in account C. The paper B. is in the handwriting of Meerza Abdool Mootalib. (Shown a paper marked A). This is a bond for one lack of rupees given by Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee to Meerza Ally Acbar. The signature is in the handwriting of Aga Mahomed Rahim. The handwriting at the back is a memorandum that the bond has been satisfied by the assignment of houses ; that memorandum is in the handwriting of Meerza Ally Acbar.

(signed) *M. Jaffer*.

Taken by me.

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity.

No. 27.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty, complainant, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, defendant.

Meerza Ally Ackbar, petitioner.

Aga Mahomed Jaffer, of Bombay, merchant, a witness, produced, sworn, and examined on the part of Meerza Ally Acbar Khan, on the 29th day of June 1847, saith; I know Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee; I have known him many years. I know also Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan. I am an attesting witness to the deed now produced. (The conveyance, dated the 15th December 1845, shown to the witness.) The deed is executed by Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee; I mean the Persian signature; as well as that at the foot of the deed, as to the receipt for the consideration.

Taken by me.

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity.

No. 28.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty and another, complainants. *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, defendant.

Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan, petitioner.

Meerza Abdool Mootalib Isphahane, of Bombay, merchant, a witness produced, sworn, and examined on the part of the petitioner, Meerza Ackbar Khan, on the 27th September 1847, saith:—I know Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee; I am his son-in law; I have known him since I came to Bombay, about 16 years; I know his wife; I have known her since I married her daughter, since the Mahomedan year 1257 (1841). I never saw her write; I see my name attached to the deed now produced, marked A.; I attested this as the declaration or acknowledgment of declaration of Zybunessee; she gave a pen to Aga Mahomed Rahim, and asked him to sign the deed for her. It is in the handwriting of Aga Mahomed Rahim; she put her finger on the seal or signature, and admitted it to be hers. The deed is in English. I cannot speak English. I explained to her the contents of the deed; I asked her what the deed was about; she told me it was the conveyance of a garden. Aga Mahomed Rahim produced the deed; she said it was a conveyance of the Mount Garden. At the time this took place, there were present Aga Mahomed Rahim, his wife, and myself. His son was not there. It was upon the upper story; it was in one of the rooms of the zinana. Aga Mahomed Rahim produced 20 notes of 1,000 rupees each, and gave them to his wife. Before that he had given more than 60,000 rupees. I know that, because he told me. When Aga Mahomed's wife told me to attest the execution, she said, attest the paper, as I have received the whole amount of the consideration. I was an assistant to Aga Mahomed Rahim for the last ten years. I cannot from the book tell what sums were paid by Aga Mahomed Rahim. The other witnesses were not present when the deed was executed.

(signed in Persian) *Meerza Abdool Mootalib Goolistana Isfahanee*.

Interpreted by me.

(signed) *Mahomed Yoovoos Haffiz*,
Sworn Interpreter.

Taken by me.

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity.

No. 29.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoosty and another, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, defendant.

Meerza Acbar Khan, petitioner, Mount House.

Dismissal of Meerza Abdool Mootalib Isphany, of Bombay, merchant, a witness produced, sworn, and Meerza Ali Akbar. examined on the part of the complainants, on the 22d January 1848, saith: .

(Reminded that he had said, in his former examination, that before the execution of the conveyance, Aga Mahomed Rahim had given Zyboonissa more than 60,000 rupees.)

I remember that it was paid before I attested the deed. I know it, because, when he paid money, he used to ask me to enter the amount in a book, therefore I must have entered that payment; whatever he paid was entered; therefore I think this was entered. I remember I entered it. It was not entered as one item. There were different payments; several items on several occasions. I do not recollect if it was paid in large or small sums. On some occasions the payments were made in sums as much as 10,000 or 15,000 rupees. I do not recollect when the payments commenced. The payments were made at intermission of six months. None of the payments were made before I married her daughter. The payments commenced about one year after my marriage. I cannot say if the small payments were made in cash. The payments were made in notes or cash. No payments were made on her account; they were made to her. I do not think any payments amounted to more than 15,000 rupees, except the 20,000 rupees made in my presence. The 20,000 rupees was paid afterwards; the 60,000 rupees does not include it. I can't say when the last part of the 60,000 rupees was paid. I think it was before the day when the deed was signed. It was not on that day. It is so many years ago I can't tell how long before. I was not present when the payments were made. I can't say if any payments were made two months before the signature of the deed of conveyance. I married in 1242; I mean 1257. The payments continued over a period of about six months; I mean to say the entries of payments. I know only of the entries. The Aga told me he was going to purchase the garden in Nisbet-lane (the Mount Garden) from his wife; and afterwards he told me the payments I have mentioned were for the purchase of the garden. He told me he was going to purchase the garden when the entry of the first item was made, not before. According to our custom I am in the habit of seeing my mother-in-law. She has lived in the same house for some time with me. About the end of the 1261 she came. She has been with me two years. I have not conversed with her about this money. Only when I attested the signature to the deed, I asked her if she had received the money. I have been in connexion with Aga Mahomed Rahim some time; our respective fathers were related. They were cousins. I was first connected with the Aga, in business, in 1251. Since my marriage he has placed his whole trust on me; in some of his affairs I managed, some were managed by his brother. Soon after my marriage I bought the house of him; the house near Baboola Tanks, adjoint Aga Mahomed Jaffer's house. I paid him 30,000 rupees for it. That is a house now claimed by the sequestrator. Proceedings are going on in this office. I at the same time bought one of Ziboonissa. I paid 7,500 rupees for it. That is also in dispute. The Aga lived with me up to the time he went to gaol; he and his family also. His family are still living with me. I can't say who kept Ziboonissa's money. She never consulted me about it. I can't say what she did with the money the Aga paid her. I don't recollect the time exactly when I was asked to attest the deed. (Reminded the conveyance is dated 14th November 1845.) I do not know if it was then the deed was signed. I was at his (the Aga's) house, and was asked to attest the deed. I was asked to attest the execution of the deed the same day it was signed. That was where Dr. Larkworthy lives now; the Aga then lived there. I did not go to the house on purpose to attest; I went accidentally. I do not recollect the time of day it was when I went; the Aga and his wife were there; the whole family were there in the house, but not present where we were. When I arrived there the Aga produced the deed of conveyance. He took the deed to his wife, and some notes. I was present. She was upstairs, in the female apartments. He produced the money from his desk, 20,000 rupees. The desk was in the drawing-room, a principal room upstairs; in the house set apart for the ladies. The room was one of the female apartments. The Ziboonissa was in that, the same room as the desks. When he had taken the notes out of the desk he brought them to my mother, and gave them into her hands. She counted them one by one. Twenty notes, of 1,000 rupees each. My mother took the notes, and asked me for how many rupees were each of these notes. I said, for 1,000 rupees each. The Aga said, "Have we 20,000 rupees? I have given you more than 60,000 rupees on a former occasion; take the money, and sign this agreement" (meaning the deed of conveyance). She then asked me for how many rupees the notes were. After I told her, she put her signature. She could not write, but made her husband put her signature. She said, "Do you put my signature on my behalf?" He brought pen and ink, and put the signature. My mother taking the pen, saying to Aga Mahomed, "Put my signature." The Aga said to my mother, "Tell the Meerza to put his attestation." My mother said to me, "Do you put your attestation to this paper." She, placing her hand on the deed, said so. (Shown a seal on the deed.) I believe this was not then on; the paper was signed. I do not remember. I asked my mother what the deed was. I was asked to attest. I asked for my own information. The Aga simply brought the paper; he did not tell me what it was. She (Ziboonissa) said, "This is the conveyance of my Mazagam garden sold to my husband. I have received the whole amount of consideration." I then put my attestation; the inquiry was made after she had signed. I then went away to my house. The money remained with her. I left the Aga with her. There were not any other attestations when I put mine. I do not know when the others were put. If the parties have confidence, it is not necessary that they should have a strange witness; but if they have not confidence they call one in. I had not any other conversation with the Aga about the purchase. I am sure

I had

I had not. The subject was never mentioned. He never told me why he did not get the conveyance prepared sooner. He did not mention any particular object he had in having the deed signed then. I entered the money; I must have entered it; I believe it was entered. I must have entered it, because all receipts and payments are entered. I do not remember entering it. The Aga then had not a large sum on his books; a small sum. How can I know how much? I do not remember. After paying the 20,000 rupees, I mean. I do not remember the balance he had. He was not in want of money then. I believe he had not a great deal of money; he had a great deal of credit. If he wanted money, he could get it from the Bank, on his note of hand. When he required money he could get it. About the time he was arrested he was in difficulties.

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Meerza Ali Akbar.

Re-examined by Mr. Arthur.

The books in which the entry of payments I have mentioned, were made also in the office. I do not know where they are now. The name of the book was the Cash-book. I do not remember the name of any other book in which they were made. I do not remember the year of such entries. I think it was the Cash-book of 1260. The last time I saw that book was about a year afterwards. I last saw it at the office. It is a year and a half, or more, since I saw it. It was in the room in the office. In the possession of the brother of Aga Mahomed Rahim. He is not here now. I do not know where he is. I do not hear from him. He is, I think, in the direction of Malabar. I do not know if he has that book with him. I did not see him go away. Meerza Ally Acbar Khan was a creditor of the Aga, for a lack of rupees and upwards.

(signed) In Persian, *Meerza Abdool Mootab Isphane*.

Interpreted by me,

(signed) *Nowrozjee Furdonjee*, Sworn Interpreter.

Taken by me,

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity.

(True copy.)

(signed) Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 30.

IN the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry, and others, complainants, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, defendant.

Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, petitioner.

Mahomed Jaffer of Bombay, merchant, witness produced; sworn, and examined on the part of Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, on the 24th day of September 1847.

Being shown a deed, dated the 14th November 1845, exhibited this day before me, marked (A.) says:—

The deed was not signed in my presence. It is executed by my sister. It is an assignment of the Mount House property to Aga Mahomed Rahim, her husband. She admitted to me the deed was executed by her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Walker.

I am the son of Aga Mahomed Shoostry, the brother of Zbyuressa. Aga Mahomed Rahim is her husband. I lived next door to them, except two or three years. I have not always been intimate with him; always been on intimate terms with my sister, but not with Aga Mahomed Rahim; Aga Mahomed Shoostry died in 1834. This suit was instituted before that. As soon as Aga Mahomed Shoostry died, the suit was revived against Aga Mahomed Rahim. I heard Aga Mahomed Rahim then admitted he had assets to answer the suit. Since I have been in Bombay, Mahomed Ally Khan was reputed to be a wealthy man; when Aga Mahomed Shoostry died, my sister was about 18 or 19 years of age. After Mahomed Shoostry's death, my sister never lived in the Mount House. It was let out to tenants, and has ever since been so let out; my impression is that Aga Mahomed Rahim let it out. To the best of my belief, it was let out by him. I presume Aga Mahomed Rahim received the rents. I don't know if he paid them to my sister or not. She must have received money, whether for rent or otherwise; I don't know. I don't think she ever kept any accounts. When I asked my sister about executing the deed, I did not say anything about the money (the money, consideration-money). Nothing has passed between us on the subject. I never talked to her about money matters. I should not interfere in matters between husband and wife. I should think these were the first occasions she had any

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Meerza Ali Akbar.

dealings in selling houses. I never saw my sister write. I never knew her write. Till I saw her signature, I did not know my sister could write. Meerza Mahomed Ruza brought me the deed. He brought both the deeds, the one for 55,000 rupees as well. I first declined to attest the execution of the deed, as I did not see it signed. Razee was acting for Ackbar Khan. Reminded of the purport of the receipt for 81,000; I don't know that sum was paid. I don't know of her having had a large sum of money. She had another house. That was given by the will also. She sold that to Meerza Mootalib. I don't remember when that was sold.

(The Conveyance of this produced.)

The deed of conveyance to Meerza Mootalib was brought to me some time after it was executed. Meerza Mootalib brought it to me; that deed is dated the 14th July 1842. It was brought to me two or three years ago, more or less. I asked my sister if she wished me to attest her signature of the deed conveying the property to Meerza Mootalib; she said "yes." The English writing under the signature of my sister is in my handwriting; I mean to the deed of 14th November 1845. I don't know when the other witnesses put their signatures. The deed to Meerza Mootalib is in the handwriting of John D'Azuvedo. Mahomed Ruzeer, one of the witnesses to the deed, is now about 18 years old. He is the son of Aga Mahomed Rahim Meerza Mootalib, another attesting witness to the deed of 14th November 1845, is son-in-law to Meerza Mahomed Rahim. As far as I know, on the death of Aga Mahomed Shoostry, nothing was done to make over the Mount House to my sister.

Re-examined by Mr. Arthur.

When I took the deed of 14th November 1845, I don't think there was any one present with my sister. Her husband was not present. I told her it was a deed of conveyance to the Mount House from her to her husband. I did not read it over. I asked her if I should attest it; she said "yes."

(signed) *Mahomed Jaffer.*

Taken by me.

(signed) *W. Brooks, Master in Equity.*

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Brooks, Master in Equity.*

No. 31.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry, and others, complainants, v. Aga Mahomed Shoostry, &c., defendants.

Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, petitioner.

2 August 1847.

RECEIVED from Edward Arthur, the solicitor for the said petitioner, the following deeds, papers, and documents, namely:

Indenture, dated 15th December 1845, for 55,000 rupees, made between Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, of the one part, and Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, of the other part.

Indenture, dated 14th November 1845, for 81,000 rupees, made between Zyboonessa, commonly called Bunnoo Jan Khanum, of the one part, and Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, of the other part.

Indenture, dated 1st November 1814, for 3,001 rupees, made between Luke Ashburner, Olleeyett Woodhouse, and William Ashburner Morgan, trustees of the estate of Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee, and Keekhoosroo Sorabjee, of the first part; the said Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee and Keekhoosroo Sorabjee, of the second part; and Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee, of the third part.

Indenture, dated 26th August 1819, for 5,001 rupees, made between Coverjee and Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy, widow, son, and lawful representatives of Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee, of the one part, and Furdoonjee Limjee, of the other part.

Indenture, dated 1st December 1830, for 31,001 rupees, between Furdoonjee Limjee, of the one part, and Aga Mahomed Shoostry, of the other part.

A deed of mortgage, dated 9th September 1819, in the Guzerathee character, made and executed by Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee, to Parsee Nasserwanjee Cawusjee, securing the repayment of 2,700 rupees.

A deed of bargain or agreement, dated 13th November 1830, written in the Guzerathee character, made and executed by Furdoonjee Limjee, to Aga Mahomed Shoostry, to sell and dispose of to him all that garden or part of plantation for 31,001 rupees.

Indenture,

Indenture, dated 15th December 1845, for 32,001 rupees, made between Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, of the one part, and the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, of the other part. Dismissal of Meerza Ali Akbar.

Mortgagee in fee, dated 15th December 1845, for 22,001 rupees, made between Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, of the one part, and the said Meerza Ally Akbar Khan Bahador, of the other part.

Indenture, dated 30th November 1838, for 22,000 rupees, made between Dadabhoy Pestonjee and Muncherjee Pestonjee, of the one part, and Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, of the other part.

Indenture, dated 7th November 1804, made between Reverend Ignacia Gomes, of Bombay, Vicar of the Portuguese Church of Nossa Senhora da Esperanza, of the one part, and James H. Stevin, of Bombay, gentleman, of the other part.

An agreement or bargain paper, dated 1st November 1814, written in the Guzerathee character, made and executed by Keekoosroo Sorabjee to Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee, to sell and dispose of to him all that piece or parcel of land containing 12,500 square yards, for the price or value of 3,001 rupees.

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity.

24th June 1848, received the several exhibits enumerated in the annexed Master's receipt, dated 2d August 1847; and also three other exhibits, written in the Persian language, with their translation.

(signed) *Ragoonath Luxumonjee*,
For Edward Arthur.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity.

No. 32.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry, and another, complainants; Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazer, defendants.

Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, petitioner.

Aga Mahomed Rusa, of Bombay, merchant, a witness, produced, sworn, and examined on the part of the petitioner, Meerza Ally Akbar Khan, on the 30th day of November 1847, saith,—

I am a son of Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee. I have seen the deed now produced and shown to me, marked (A.) I am one of the attesting witnesses to the deed; I attested the execution of the deed, by my mother, Zubien, and also I was a witness to the signature of the receipt for the consideration of 81,000 rupees. The name Aga Mahomed Ruza, written in Persian, as one of the witnesses attesting the execution of the deed by my mother, and the signature of my mother to the receipt for the consideration, is in my own handwriting. The other attesting witness was Meerza Mootalib; his signature is also attached, but he was not present when my mother executed and signed the deed; when the deed was signed, there were present my father and myself. My father wrote the name of my mother in Persian, in which my mother held the pen; my mother requested my father to do so; my mother said she had sold the garden to his father, and asked me to be a witness. I did not see the consideration-money paid. I put my name to the deed about two hours after it was executed by my mother; I did not see Meerza Mootalib sign; his signature was there when I signed. The deed was executed more than two years ago; the date is to the deed. I saw it executed the day it bears date; I don't recollect the day. My mother produced the deed for the purpose of its being executed.

(signed) In Persian, *Hajee Mahomed Ruza*.

Taken by me.

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Brooks*, Master in Equity.

No. 33.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry, complainant, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, defendant.
Meerza Ally Ackbar Khan, petitioner.

Hajee Mahomed Rusa, of Bombay, merchant, a witness, produced, sworn, and examined for cross-examination by the complainants, on the 22d January 1848.

Saith (shown the deed marked A.), I have seen this deed before. The two signatures in Persian are of one and the same person; I saw them affixed; they were affixed at the same

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Meerza Ali Akbar.

time. It was in the house where Dr. Larkworthy lives now. There was present my father, the Aga, my mother, and myself; I did not see any one else. I do not know the time; it was in the morning. I was there, but not for the purpose of seeing the deed signed. I do not know who brought the deed; the deed was with my parents. I was there when the deed was signed; the deed was there when I entered. After I entered, it was attested by me in a quarter of an hour. The signature was put before I entered; the two signatures were written by my father; my mother held the pen; I saw that from an outer room. I did not see any money paid. I could see into the room where my parents were, when they signed the deed. I did not see Meerza Mootalib there; if he had been with my father and mother, I could have seen him.

Re-examined by Mr. Arthur.

A quarter of an hour elapsed between my seeing the deed signed and my attesting it. I remained during that time in the smaller room. I did not see Meerza Mootalib there during that time; his attestation was on it (the deed) when I put mine.

(signed) *Hajee Mahomed Ruza.*

Interpreted by me.

(signed) *Nowrazjee Furdoonjee, Sworn Interpreter.*

Taken by me.

(signed) *W. Brooks, Master in Equity.*

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Brooks, Master in Equity.*

No. 34.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Equity Side.

Meerza Ally Mahomed Shoostry, complainant, *v.* Aga Mahomed Rahim Shirazee, defendant.

Meerza Ally Ackbur Khan, petitioner.

Aga Mahomed Rahim Shirazee, late a merchant of Bombay, now a prisoner in the gaol. A witness produced, sworn, and examined on the part of the complainant, on the 24th April 1848, saith—

(Examination continued.)

(Reminded of the Mount House Purchase, money.)

I said the account was kept in a separate book. I mean the account of the repairs. Whatever money was sent to pay the Mystry, and for no other purpose. I told my wife what money would be required. The house was my wife's; she of course paid the expenses. By the orders of my wife the necessary expenses were paid. On the first day an agreement was made between my wife and Luckmon Mystry. I can't say positively my wife's name was in the agreement. Sometimes perhaps my name was put in an agreement. Luckmon is dead.

I don't know where all the agreements are now. They were kept in the office after they were signed. I don't know what became of them after the house was repaired. I don't know who lived in it. It has latterly been occupied by Colonel Melvill. He lived there three years. I don't remember if any one lived there before. He paid, I think, 215 rupees per one month, having to repair. There was a written agreement; it was in my name. The servants collected the rent. The bills were prepared at the office. By John D'Azavedo. He knew how to fill up the bills. He kept the agreement. I gave it him. There was not one man in particular who received the money in the office. It was paid to the owner of the house. Into her hands. They sent the money to her from outside. Sometimes I took the money from them; sometimes servant took it. When my wife got it, I don't know if she entered in a book. Perhaps she sometimes wrote it in her receipts, in a book. Sometimes; I wrote for her. Not her accounts. She could not write. She had money of her own. What do I know how she got her money. It was not necessary. I did not know how she got it. I know nothing of her getting any money. Of course, I paid her money. I paid her whatever was necessary. I paid her money for household and other expenses; current expenses of the day. I paid small sums at a time. I paid her also large sums. I paid her a large sum on the occasion of my marriage. I cannot give answer at once to all concerns at once. I know of such money, dowry for instance, and current expenses. I know of none besides. With these exceptions, I know not of others.

Q. Did

Q. Did you pay her the purchase-money of the Mount House?—A. She did not purchase that. Her father bought it. I paid her the money for the house I purchased.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

(Reminded he had said, not he had paid her any money; he said this was a mercantile transaction.)

The house I purchased was the Mount House. I bought it one year before I sold it. I then paid her 80,000 rupees; not in one sum. I paid it on different occasions. Not about the same time. At intervals of a month or twenty days. It occupied about six months to pay all the money. The last payment was 20,000 rupees. I paid it the day the deed was signed. The first payment was about six months before. I can't say how many payments there were. There were payments in 5,000, 10,000 and 15,000 rupees. The largest payment, 20,000, was paid last. The sums were paid on account of the purchase of the house. I don't remember the date when I agreed to buy the house. I paid her (my wife) earnest money. No writing was made at that time. She said, "I have spent a large sum; I do not reap much profit, therefore sell the house." I agreed to buy it for 80,000 rupees. She (my wife) agreed to what I said. All was done in two or three words. This house I agreed to pay 80,000 for, I sold for 55,000 rupees. It was owing to you (Mr. Walker). In consequence of this suit I was obliged to sell it. I had not the money to pay my wife at once. The deed was prepared subsequent to the contract for sale, when the last payment was paid. The instalments were paid in cash notes and gold-mohars. I took it and paid it myself. I was in the habit of sending for the money. I got it from Meerza Mootalib, because he kept the cash. The payments are entered in the book. The books are not forthcoming, they were taken from the office. Sometimes when I made the payment Meerza Mootalib was present other clerks were not present. I was not in the habit of being in the office. A purvo prepared the deed. Ramchunder Moroba prepared the deed. He was in the dockyard. I don't remember how long before the deed was executed. Ramchunder was desired to prepare it. It was prepared a few days before. As soon as it was prepared, it was given to me. I kept it with me till it was signed. It was signed at my bungalow. I had appointed a time to sign it. I don't remember the time of day. It was signed up-stairs. I had appointed Meerza Abdool Mootalib to attest it. I was at home, and he came from the Fort. He came in before the proceedings commenced for signing the deed. The deed was in my box. My wife was present. She took the pen and I put her signature on her behalf. The signature to the deed of my wife's name is my writing. The balance of the purchase-money, 20,000 rupees, was paid, and the signature was put. I don't remember anything that was said was on this occasion of the signing the deed. She counted the money. There were notes of 1,000 rupees each. She counted them herself. Meerza was present. I saw my son; he was in an opposite room. I saw him plainly. He could hear what was said. My son was looking on. Meerza was on one side the table. When my wife had counted the money she kept the money. She put it in her box. The deed was kept by me. I kept it till I handed it over to Meerza Ally Akbar. There was no alteration made after it was signed. I don't remember when the date was put in. It was put in subsequently. I remember when the deed was prepared, the date was not put, because it was not then known when it would be executed. I don't remember when it was inserted. Perhaps it was inserted subsequent to the execution. I don't remember; I saw the date put in. I don't remember; I gave it out for the purpose of the date being put in.

(signed) In Persian, *Aga Mahomed Rahim Shirazee.*

Interpreted by me.

(signed) *Nowroojee Furdoonjee,*
Sworn Interpreter.

Taken by me,

(signed) *W. Brooks, Master, in Equity.*

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Brooks, Master in Equity.*

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

No. 4141.

Para. 1. UNDER date the 18th October 1845, this Government transmitted to the Government of Sind an original letter which had been received for that purpose, under a flying seal from Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, a Mahomedan merchant of Bombay, to the address of his Excellency Sir C. Napier (then) Governor of Sind, relative to certain remittances which the writer alleged had been made to him by Mirza Allee Ukbar, moonshee on the establishment of his Excellency. These remittances, it was stated, had been made in 26 bills, drawn out in other persons' names, and amounted in the aggregate to the sum of Rs. 99,902. 5. This letter was to the following effect: "I have the honour

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to bring to your notice, that on your taking command of the Sind field force, and on the downfall of the Ameers of Sind, and the seizure of their treasures, one Meerza Ally Ukbar, moonshee of your establishment, transmitted to me some cash at different times, in Government bills; they were drawn not in his own name but in those of other persons, and enclosed to me under his letter. The moonshee wrote to me also that the bills were not his own, and that he would inform me all about them at a future period. I drew the amount from the Treasury at Bombay, and kept the sum as a deposit until his arrival here. He, after his arrival, brought to me several other bills which were also of the same nature. In conversing with him, he told me that they were his own property, and requested me to provide him with credit in his own name. I acted according to his wishes; sometime after this transaction he requested me to give him a voucher for the same, and to give him interest for the sum at the rate of 15 per cent.; but on considering the difficulty I had experienced in his not having drawn the bills in his own name, I requested him to furnish me with security in regard to the persons whose names were inserted in the bills, to prevent any demand that might be made against me by the parties. I have passed him a voucher mentioning that six months previous to his receiving the amount, he ought to give me notice for due delivery, and until that period he must provide me with the required security, and then receive his money. After this he went to Sind; and from thence he drew on me several bills in favour of different persons, and on his second return to Bombay in April or May last he did the same, and received the money. I did not at any time object to payment, but frequently required the security above alluded to, which he promised to furnish after his arrival at Sind, but up to this date I have not obtained from him. A few days ago, I received an order from him to pay the balance remaining in my hands to J. Stuart, Esq., secretary and treasurer of the bank of Bombay. I have no objection to comply with this order, but am fearful that demand may, perhaps, arise against me either by the persons in whose names the bills were drawn, or from the Government, and see no one except your Honour to set me free from the risk, as the moonshee belongs to your establishment, and the persons in whose names the bills are drawn are also under your authority, and may have paid the amount of the bills into the Sind Treasury. I therefore most respectfully beg to enclose herein a list* of the said bills, and request you will do me the favour to get me free from every mischance that could possibly happen to me on these accounts."

2. In reply, this Government was informed, in a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Sind, dated the 1st November 1845, that his Excellency (the Governor of Sind) has no concern in any pecuniary transactions that may have taken place between Moonshee Mirza Ally Ukbar and the Shirazee merchant.

3. This case having been reported to the Honourable Court, an intimation was, at the suggestion of that authority, made by the Government of India to his Excellency the Governor of Sind, that it would be well to inquire, but without casting any reflection on the character of the moonshee, how he had become possessed of the above property, amounting to nearly a lac of rupees. The only information on this point apparently afforded to the Government of India, was that contained in a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Sind to the Government of India, dated the 17th May 1847, in which it was stated that the moonshee declared that the money thus remitted "had mostly been made in trade."

4. The matter thus rested until my predecessor's visit to Sind, in the early part of last year, when he personally instructed Mr. Pringle, the Commissioner, to institute an inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining the real circumstances of the case.

5. Under date of the 24th March 1848, Mr. Pringle submitted to Government a report upon this case, which being considered unsatisfactory, he was,
on

* In this list the names of the parties in whose favour these bills were drawn are not given, but merely the numbers and amount of the bills.

on the 22d of the following month (April 1848), directed to suspend the moonshee, and investigate most thoroughly the circumstances relative to his transactions with an individual named Hajee Mahomed Hoossein Candabaree, through whom it appeared his remittances to Aga Mahomed Rahim had been negotiated, and the means by which the moonshee, on a salary of 200 rupees a month, had, according to his own admission, amassed during the Affghan campaign, a sum amounting to 34,732 rupees. Mr. Pringle was also requested to investigate any other circumstances which might exhibit features of dishonesty or suspicious appearances against the moonshee.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

6. On the 2d November last, Mr. Pringle reported that in conformity with the above instructions, he had, on the 2d June preceding, suspended the moonshee, and on the 5th idem, had required him to furnish information of the circumstances under which he became possessed of the sum of Rs. 99,902. 5., when and by what means it was remitted to Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, and under what condition it was lodged with him. Mr. Pringle called upon the moonshee to produce accounts, vouchers, and evidence in support of any statements he might make, at the same time explaining any circumstances connected with the transactions which might differ from ordinary practice, or throw doubt or suspicion upon them.

7. In the above report, Mr. Pringle submitted the result of his inquiries into this case, and the explanation which the moonshee had submitted upon each of the above points. The substance of the moonshee's statement was, that he had inherited from his father a considerable sum of money, of which Aga Mahomed Rahim had paid him on account the sum of 35,170 rupees, and that having traded with this amount, through an individual named Hajee Allee, he had nearly doubled his capital, and that the balance (nearly 30,000 rupees) of the Rs. 99,902. 5. which he remitted to Bombay, was the property of Hajee Mahomed Hoossein Khandaree, who had deposited the money with him for the sake of security during the unsettled state of affairs which existed in Sindé in the early part of the year 1843.

8. For some time prior to the above report reaching Government, several law-suits against Aga Mahomed Rahim had been pending in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, Bombay, and amongst them one to which the moonshee (Meerza Allee Akbar) was a party as a claimant on Aga Mahomed Rahim's estate; it therefore occurred to Government that in the course of the proceedings the moonshee must have been examined on oath in regard to his transactions with Aga Mahomed, and also have put in an account current of those transactions, and have proved in what mode his remittances from Sindé were effected.

9. Mr. Acland, the Company's solicitor, was accordingly requested to obtain and forward to Government a copy of any statement which the moonshee might have made before the Supreme Court, connected with his claim on Aga Mahomed Rahim, and of the latter party's explanation; accompanied by any documents filed in the suit calculated to throw light on the real nature of their pecuniary dealings.

10. With the accompanying letter Mr. Acland has, in reply to the above call, furnished copies of 34 documents, forming a portion of the records of the Supreme Court, which he states are all the documents he has been able to trace bearing upon the subject. Of these 34 documents, 11 only contain information upon the points at issue. These documents I have, for facility of reference, distinguished by the letters A. to K., and I now proceed to notice their contents. The remainder of these papers, to which I have affixed Nos. 12 to 34, although connected with the suit, afford no information in connexion with the points requiring the consideration of Government.

11. In this document, being a petition presented to the Supreme Court of Meerza Allee Acbar, by his attorney, Mr. Edward Arthur, and filed on the 24th April 1847, the petitioner sets forth his right to a house at Mazagaw, known by the name of the "Mount House," which he states he purchased on the 15th December 1845 from Aga Mahomed Sheerazee for the sum of 55,000 rupees; that on the same day (15th December 1845) Aga Mahomed Rahim mortgaged to him for the further sum of 22,000 rupees a house by the Baboola Tank,

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(A).

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and on the same occasion sold to him some other houses at Oomercarry in consideration of the sum of 32,000 rupees paid to the Aga, making a total of 1,10,000 rupees.

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(B).

12. This document contains the substance of facts deposed to on oath, the 18th June 1847, by Meerza Ally Acbar before the Master in Equity. On this occasion this individual stated that in the years 1842 and 1843 he remitted from Sind to Aga Mahomed Rahim, in Bombay, the sum of 43,405 rupees, and that subsequently, while in Bombay, he deposited with the Aga the further sum of Rs. 73,936. 7. 6., making a total of Rs. 1,17,341. 7. 6., and that this money was principally composed of Government Treasury bills; that, being unable at a later period to obtain a satisfactory settlement of his accounts, he demanded their adjustment, when the Aga, in satisfaction of his claims, conveyed to him, by deed of sale and mortgage, the Mount House and other property for the sum of 1,10,000 rupees. In the same examination Meerza Allee Acbar stated that until the year 1844 he received a monthly salary of 260 rupees, and that his salary, at the period of his examination (June 1847), was 520 rupees per mensem; that during the Afghan campaign he was moonshee to the Right honourable Lord Keane, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, and that whilst at Lahore he received valuable presents from persons who were not in office; and that he obtained as deposits several sums of money from a friend in Sind, whose name he is precluded from disclosing, and that these deposits formed a portion of the money he lodged in Aga Mahomed Rahim's hands.

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(C).

13. This paper contains the substance of facts deposed to on oath before the Master in Equity by Aga Mahomed Rahim on the 2d May 1848, relative to the circumstances under which he transferred the Mount House at Mazagon to Meerza Allee Acbar. Aga Mahomed Rahim's statement upon this point is as follows: "Meerza Ally Acbar went to the landlord to get the ground transferred to his own name; he demanded the arrears of rent; it was paid at once. When Meerza Ally Acbar bought the premises, he remarked that Mahomed Jaffer was the brother of my wife; it was therefore necessary for him to affix his signature. Meerza Ally Acbar Khan demanded his money before I was arrested; he made a demand in the month of September 1845; he did not press me on account of my affairs; he said he wanted his money; I told him there was six months' time allowed by the deed, and within that time I would pay him; subsequently he bought the land."

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(D).

14. At his further examination before the Master in Equity, on the 6th of May 1848, being four days subsequently to the above statement, Aga Mahomed Rahim deposed as follows: "I have known Meerza Ally Acbar Khan since he came to Bombay with his father; he came to Bombay about 22 or 23 years ago; he was a boy, and went to school; he was never engaged in trade; he got a salary as a moonshee to the Government; he succeeded his father in the situation; he was generally out of Bombay; he traded out; first he went to Candahar, then to Sind, and remained with Sir Charles Napier; he went to Candahar, where troops went with Lord Keane. All his money dealings were entrusted to me; I acted as his banker all his life; he began to deposit the sums of money mentioned in the accounts exhibited to me on the 6th October 1847, about five or six years ago, during the war in Sind; the balance before that time was small; it was become large, and he claimed interest on it.

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(E).

15. On being called upon, on the 25th July 1848, to give his evidence before the Judges of the Supreme Court, in an action connected with this property, brought by Meerza Allee Acbar against Mr. Holland, as sheriff of Bombay, Aga Mahomed Rahim deposed as follows: "I know Ali Acbar; I have known him from the time he arrived in Bombay, about 24 years ago; I recollect his going to Sind with Lord Keane. After he left I corresponded with him. I don't know whether he made money with Lord Keane. When he returned from Sind to Cabool he made some money, and remitted it; the date is mentioned in the account. It was about six years ago. He remitted to myself. He sent me money in hoondees; sometimes on merchants, sometimes Government hoondees. He continued to remit to me for six years. Latterly he sent me money to a large amount, in round numbers, upwards of a lack of rupees within those six years. The security I gave him was a Persian bond for a lack; and there

there was a small balance left with me. Whenever I received hoondees from him, I wrote him acknowledgments. I furnished him with accounts when he came to Bombay. He came to Bombay in 1260, A. D. 1844. My son-in-law, Mootalif, made out this account. I signed it, and gave them to Meerza Ali. One account is the list of the hoondees; the other is the account, and it is signed by me. I don't remember the exact time when these were delivered to Acbar, but it was when he came to Bombay in 1260, A. D. 1844. I did not give him the bond when I furnished these accounts; I gave him the bond when he went to Sind, as he sent a man to me to demand it; it was a short time after I furnished the accounts. I also mortgaged a house to him at Baboola Tank; that house is now occupied by Dr. Larkworthy. I sold the Mount House to him. I also sold to him the seven houses at Oomercarry; nothing else. I sold him the Mount House for 55,000 rupees. I had bought this house from my wife, Jybonissa, and paid her 80,000 rupees. I sold it so low, because Ali Acbar wanted his money, and I had no money to pay him. I sold the Oomercarry premises for 32,000 rupees; they were worth more, but I sold them at that price because I was helpless. I was not paying interest to Ali Acbar at this time; the interest commenced to him from the execution of the bond. These transactions were entered in my books; these books were with my brother; I don't know what has become of them; my brother had the charge of the office; he is not now in Bombay, and has been absent two years. I believe, on Ali Acbar's first demanding his money, he directed me to pay his money into the Bombay Bank. I told the people at the bank that there were six months given me to pay the money. In a month Ali Acbar came to Bombay, and I said to him, 'If you will wait awhile, I will sell the ground and pay you the money.' He said, 'Sell the ground to me.' His object in coming to Bombay was to get the money from me. He employed Mr. Hancock as his solicitor. I kept this deed 10 months before I made it over to Ali Acbar. At the time I sold the house to Ali Acbar a European merchant was living there; I don't know anything of the rent from that day. At Shoostree's death the key of the house was given to my wife. The house which I mortgaged to Ali Acbar I had purchased from Dadabhoy Pestonjee. Colonel Melvill was a tenant of the Mount House; that was soon after the bungalow was rebuilt. I have not sold the mortgaged house to Ali Acbar. I remember making a written* statement to Sir Charles Napier in October 1845; it was respecting the remittances of Ali Acbar from Sind. A list of the hoondees I had also received was sent at the same time; the list comprised the Government bills only. My object in making this communication to the Government of Sind was that nobody else should make any demand on me. I made this communication to Government on the occasion of Ali Acbar ordering me to pay his money into the Bank of Bombay. I received an answer to this application from Government; perhaps it was amongst my papers."

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* Copy of which I
have given in a
former part of this
minute.

16. On his cross-examination on the same day, Aga Mahomed Rahim stated as follows: "I knew Ali Acbar when I went up with Ali Acbar to Sind. He was a moonshee in Bombay, and he got his father's place. The father was the Government moonshee, and was attached to Lord Keane; Captain Powell was the Persian interpreter. When he went to Sind he had no property of any amount. When he sent me large sums down†; when I suspected, I wrote that letter to Government; I heard that charges had gone in against him. The petitioner stated, that with the money I had received from him I built the dockyard. Ali Acbar is in Sind now; I have not heard that he is under arrest, but I hear it is so. Ali Acbar did not tell me first of all that the money was not his, but the hoondees were not in his name; I suspected him, because Sind was plundered at the time, and he was in Government employ; at the time he came to Bombay he told me the money was his, and I believed him. I asked him to give me security against these persons in whose names the hoondees were; he said he would send me letters from the persons in whose names the hoondees were drawn."

† I have underlined
this portion of the
evidence, as being
of importance.

17. Moonshee Razar, the son of Aga Mahomed Rahim, in his examination before the Judges of the Supreme Court on the same date (25th July 1848), stated as follows: "I have seen Ali Acbar; I don't remember his coming to Bombay about the time my father was arrested; I remember his coming to Bombay the year before; he did not reside with my father; the last time he was

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(E).

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in Bombay he lived with Mahomed Razir; I don't know whom he lived with the year before; he never lived with my father, but he came to see him occasionally. I believe on the first occasion he lived with Aga Mahomed Jaffir; that is next door, and there is a communication between the two houses."

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18. The individual above mentioned, named Aga Mahomed Jaffir, deposed (on the same date) as follows: "I am acquainted with Ali Acbar for many years past; he was in correspondence with my brother-in-law Rahim; Ali Acbar went up to Sind, and was in the campaign with Lord Keane, and was afterwards moonshee to Sir C. Napier. I recollect Ali Acbar claiming a balance from Aga Rahim. This bond is in Abdool Mootalif Ispahain's handwriting, dated 20th April 1844; Aga Rahim's name to this bond is in his writing; the account is in Mootalif's writing; the last line is in the handwriting of Aga Mahomed Rahim; this account was sent to Sind; this account is in Mootalif's handwriting. I remember Ali Acbar coming from Sind at the end of 1845; I don't recollect the exact day; I was at Poonah at the time; I heard of a negotiation going on between Rahim and Acbar for this house; I don't recollect whether it was before or after the application for a *Ne exeat*. I think Acbar remained in Bombay two or three months; I was at Poonah about a month or five weeks; I did not find Ali Acbar here on my return; he had gone away. When he arrived, I was here; I did not attest the parchment deed before I went to Poonah; when I attested it, Ali Acbar had left Bombay; he did not live with me on this occasion, but with Mahomed Razar. Ali Acbar was here before, five or six times; he only stopped with me once in May 1847; he did not stay with me in 1844, except he may have stayed one or two days; he stopped with Aga Mahomed Rahim, in one of his Omercarry houses, and was constantly with Rahim; he took his meals with him sometimes. Aga Rahim's litigation must have been known to Ali Acbar; Ali Acbar did not talk to me, as he was not very friendly with me. In fact, he concealed all these money transactions from me; I was not then on good terms with Rahim."

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19. On the same day (25th July 1848), Dajeebhoy Gungadhur Josee, a clerk in the General Treasury, Bombay, gave the following evidence before the Supreme Court: "I am clerk in the General Treasury; I keep the daily Treasury cash account. In the course of the last four or five years I have received bills from Sind; they were from Ali Acbar in favour of Aga Mahomed Rahim. This is a list of them*: the gross amount of Government bills is Rs. 19,258. 5. the

		Number of Bills.				Rs.	a.	p.
* Drawn in favour of Issurdass	-	-	1,111	of 1842/43	-	2,000	-	-
Issurdass	-	-	7,100	"	-	3,000	-	-
Issurdass	-	-	1,097	"	-	1,650	-	-
Khewulram	-	-	1,113	"	-	1,100	-	-
Raloomull	-	-	1,112	"	-	1,500	-	-
Houtsing Roopchund	-	-	832	"	-	700	-	-
Issurdass	-	-	1,037	"	-	1,900	-	-
Issurdass	-	-	1,028	"	-	3,100	-	-
Issurdass	-	-	1,016	"	-	2,000	-	-
Ratoomull	-	-	1,117	"	-	2,000	-	-
Allyactor	-	-	1,105	"	-	308	5	-
TOTAL						Rs.	19,258	5

There are also the following bills:

Drawn in favour of Meerza Hoossein	-	24	of 1843/44	-	-	1,000	-	-
Sied Mahomed	-	213	"	-	-	350	-	-
Hajee M. R. Khan	-	51	"	-	-	550	8	-
Aga Mahomed	-	223	"	-	-	3,200	-	-
Aga Goolam Hoossain,	-	426	"	-	-	7,500	-	-
Hajee M. R. Khan	-	59	"	-	-	13,000	-	-
Ditto	-	-	40	of 1842/43	-	9,600	-	-
Ditto	-	-	37	of 1843/44	-	9,000	-	-
Ditto	-	-	133	"	-	6,500	-	-
Ditto	-	-	154	"	-	9,000	-	-
Ditto	-	-	72	"	-	8,000	-	-
Goolam Hoossain	-	457	"	-	-	9,500	-	-
TOTAL						Rs.	77,200	8 -

the other bills are *Rs.* 77,200. 8.; they are to a greater amount. These bills were debited to Aga Mahomed Rahim, in the Treasury. These bills came down in 1843, all of them, and were all paid in the same year.”

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20. Sheik Ismael, a further witness, deposed as follows: “I have been employed to do business here for Ali Akbar; I recover rents for him; I have received the rents for the Mount House for 6½ months; I have received them ever since Ali Akbar bought the house, but the house was untenanted at first. The houses at Oomercarry are also in my charge, and so is Larkworthy’s bungalow at Baboola Tank. I recovered the rents from the Oomercarry tenants, seven in number, from the time of the purchase, up to the time of the sequestration; when I received the rents, I paid the money to Ali’s agent, Mahomed Razar; he was partner with Ali Akbar. Ali Akbar was moonshee to Captain Hogg, who was Persian interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief; he had 200 rupees a month. I was in Bombay when Ali Akbar was here two years ago; he was not a great friend of Aga Rahim.”

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(E).

21. A further witness, named Meerza Abdool Mootalif, deposed as follows: “The plaintiff, Meerza Ali Akbar Khan, was in Bombay; when he heard Rahim was arrested, he came. Ali Akbar was living separate, in a house in Bendi Bazar. Rahim was arrested twice in 1845 and 1847. This deed was executed, I believe, before the first arrest, more than a year before. The plaintiff had deposited more than a lac with Rahim before that deed; he was with Sir C. Napier in Sind; he used to send hoondees for the larger amounts; these hoondees were on Government. These accounts are in my handwriting; I wrote them by order of Rahim; these accounts are written by me; they went to Ali Akbar; I know that, because Rahim told me Ali Akbar wanted his accounts; he was in Bombay at the time; I made them out, and they were delivered to Ali Akbar, but not in my presence.”

Document marked
(E).
* S. O.

22. The substance of this document being a deposition made before the Master in Equity, on the 23d October 1847, by Dajeeba Gungathur Josee, clerk in the General Treasury, Bombay, is the same as the subsequent evidence given by that individual before the Supreme Court, on the 25th July 1848, alluded to in para. 19 of this Minute. No further notice of this document is therefore requisite.

Document marked
(F).

23. This is copy of an affidavit filed in the Supreme Court, on the 12th July 1847, by Meerza Ali Akbar, declaring that the “Mount House,” and the other dwellings above alluded to, were made over to him in the month of December 1845, by Aga Mahomed Rahim, in satisfaction of his (the moonshee’s) demand upon Aga Mahomed Rahim. The facts relative to this point sworn to in this affidavit, are to the same effect as those deposed to by this individual in his examination before the Supreme Court, on the 25th July 1848. This document calls therefore for no further remark.

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(G).

24. These are copies of depositions made by Aga Mahomed Rahim, before the Master in Equity, on the 22d April and 8th May 1848, relative to his having transferred the “Mount House,” and other property at Mazagon, to Meerza Allee Akbar, in satisfaction of his debt to that individual. The facts deposed to in these documents are in substance the same as those stated in his examination before the Supreme Court, on the 25th July 1848, and further notice of their contents is therefore unnecessary.

Documents marked
(H) and (I).

25. These are copies of documents filed in the Supreme Court, relating to the right of Meerza Allee Akbar to the houses transferred to him by Aga Mahomed Rahim, but afford no additional information relative to the pecuniary transactions between these parties. No notice of these papers is therefore requisite.

Documents marked
(J) and (K).

26. During the investigation lately conducted by Mr. Pringle, for the purpose of ascertaining the circumstances under which Meerza Ali Akbar became possessed of the large sum of money he from time to time remitted to Aga Mahomed Rahim, he, with the view of inducing Government to attach no importance to the letter which was written by Aga Mahomed Rahim to Sir Charles Napier, on the 14th October 1845, which I have quoted at length in the 1st para. of this Minute, has produced an original further letter, written to His

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Excellency on the 3d July 1847, by Aga Mahomed Rahim, in which the writer has endeavoured to remove any unfavourable impressions which might be produced by his former letter, in regard to the remittance made to him by Meerza Allee Ackbar. This letter is to the following effect :

“ On the 14th October 1845, I addressed a letter to your Excellency, showing therein the amount of bills, and the particulars of their remittances made to me by your Excellency’s moonshee, Meerza Allee Ackbar Khan. My object of addressing to your Excellency such a letter, was not with intention to injure the moonshee, but merely for getting myself cleared from any future demand, and exonerated of any responsibility whatever with respect thereof. I might have retracted from my assertions, if the moonshee had come to me previously, and told me that this was the money he drew from me.

“ I was his father’s agent, who was in the service of Government for upwards of nearly 23 years; he always deposited his savings with me, and he was a man of wealth. The moonshee from time to time drew from me almost all his money, which was to the amount of nearly 35,589 rupees.

“ I beg to enclose to your Excellency the list and copies of vouchers from different persons in whose favours he drew the cash; and now, as I find that he traded, and the cash he remitted to me was of his own, I therefore regret much to have written to your Excellency such a letter. I, being non-conversant with the English, left the letter in question entirely with my writer to be written, who, I find, exceeded, and has written more than I authorised him; but still I observe it was the moonshee’s own fault for sending to me such large amounts at once by bills in other persons’ names, and not writing to me a sufficient explanation with respect thereof, and afterwards even not seeing me, which made me remain silent; but now, as I hear from many other sources that the moonshee traded and always saving, makes me extremely sorry to have written such letter to your Excellency; moreover, when I find that he has drawn from me his father’s money to such an amount. The transaction being of a distant date, I hardly had any recollection of it at the time I wrote such letter to your Excellency. I ordered his father’s account to be made out, which I now have to annex; and now I most earnestly pray your Excellency will be pleased to excuse me for my having written such former letter to your Excellency; and now I again beg leave to write this to your Excellency, with hopes to do justice to myself and to the moonshee, and with sentiments of respect.”

27. The above letter, however, is perfectly valueless, as regards the object for which it has been produced by Meerza Allee Acbar, since Agha Mahomed Rahim, in his evidence before the Supreme Court, on the 25th July 1848, being twelve months subsequent to the date of that letter, stated as follows:—

“ I remember having written a statement to Sir Charles Napier in October 1845. It was respecting the remittance of Allee Acbar from Sind. A list of the hoondees I had also received was sent at the time. When he (Meerza Allee Acbar) went to Sind, he had no property of any amount. When he sent me large sums down, then I suspected, and wrote that letter (of the 14th October 1845) to Government. I heard that charges had gone in against him. I suspected him, because Sind was plundered at the time, and he was in Government employ.”

28. The fact of Meerza Allee Acbar having made his remittance by bills in other persons’ names to Aga Mahomed Rahim is clear, while the parties named as the payers of a large portion of the sums into the treasuries from which the bills were granted, deny* all knowledge of any bills having been drawn in their names. This fact places the whole transaction in a most suspicious light.

29. In his evidence before the Supreme Court, Aga Mahomed Rahim has not made any allusion to his having, as stated by Meerza Allee Acbar, paid him the sum of 35,170 rupees, as property devolving to him from his (Meerza Allee Acbar’s) father on his decease, and which that individual asserts was the capital with which he commenced trading in 1840, and the source from which he derived

* *Vide* Letter from Captain Brown, Captain of Police in Sind, to the Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner, dated the 4th October, No. 555, of 1848, forming the last Enclosure to Mr. Pringle’s Report of the 2d November last, to which I have alluded in a previous part of this Minute.

rived the large profit to which he remitted to Aga Mahomed Rahim. On the contrary, Aga Mahomed Rahim states, he (Meerza Allee Acbar) had no property of any amount, and that the circumstance of his having begun to remit money from Sind in 1842-43 excited his suspicion, and induced him to believe that it was money of which he had plundered Government.

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30. We have no positive proof of the fact being as Agha Mahomed Rahim states in the above evidence he surmised to be the case; but, altogether, I consider that such strong corroborative grounds for suspicion exist against Meerza Allee Acbar that I cannot bring myself to believe in his innocence. If my honourable colleagues concur in this view, I do not consider that we should be justified in any longer retaining the services of this individual; and I would remove him from his situation of moonshee to the commissioner in Sind.

31. If this arrangement be determined on, the necessity of continuing this appointment should be considered in the Financial Department; but at all events, if maintained, it should be on a reduced salary.

(signed) Falkland.

24 April 1849.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Willoughby, concurred in by the Right Honourable the Governor.

No. 4142.

1. THIS inquiry originated in the extraordinary and suspicious circumstance of Moonshee Ali Akhbar, in the employment of the Government of Sind, having without any visible means of acquiring so much property, about the period of the conquest of that province, remitted nearly a lac of rupees to Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, a merchant in Bombay, not in his own name, but in those of other parties. The transaction first came to the knowledge of Government in October 1845*, when Aga Mahomed reported it to Government, under the plea of providing for his own security, before he complied with the moonshee's demand, that the money remitted as above should be transferred to his own credit.

2. Aga Mahomed represented, that 26 bills, of the aggregate amount of 99,902 rupees, were sent to him by the moonshee, on the downfall of the Ameers of Sind and the seizure of their treasuries, not in his own name, but in those of others, and that the moonshee wrote to him that the bills were not his own. "Afterwards, when the moonshee came to Bombay, Aga Mahomed states he brought other bills also of a similar nature," and from the proceedings now before us, it would appear that the moonshee's pecuniary transactions with the sheerazee, amounted to at least† Rs. 1,15,498. 7. 6.

3. It naturally excited surprise, how a Government servant, who by his own admission up to the date of the above transaction, never received a higher salary than 200 rupees per mensem, could have honestly become possessed of so large a sum. The Government of Scinde, however, declined‡ to interfere; the Governor Sir Charles Napier observing, that he has no concern in any pecuniary transactions between the moonshee and Aga Mahomed Sheerazee.

4. On the circumstance, however, being reported to the Honourable Court of Directors, that authority directed, that an inquiry should be instituted to ascertain how the moonshee had become possessed of so much property.

5. The result of the inquiry is now before us, and no one can, I think, peruse the proceedings, without arriving at the conclusion that the moonshee has not satisfactorily explained how he became possessed of the property, and that there are strong grounds for believing that it was not honestly acquired, and that Aga Mahomed's assertion,§ as follows, is probably correct. "He (the moonshee)

* Letter from the Government of Bombay to the Government of Scinde, dated the 25th October 1845.

† Vide his affidavit, marked (B.) in the documents obtained from the Supreme Court.

‡ Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Scinde, dated the 1st November 1845.

§ Affidavit, marked (D.), obtained from the Supreme Court.

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moonshee) was never engaged in trade; all his dealings were entrusted to me; I acted as his banker all my life. He began to deposit the sums of money mentioned in the account exhibited to me, on the 6th October 1847, about five or six years ago, during the war in Sind. The balance before that time was small; it was become large, and he claimed interest on it;" adding, on his cross-examination, "when Allee Akhbar went to Sind, he had no property of any amount, when he sent me large sums down. I suspected; I wrote that letter to Government: I suspected him, because Sinde was plundered at the time, and he was in Government employ. At the time he came to Bombay, he told me the money was his, and I believed him."

Report, dated
2d Nov. 1848.

6. The Hyderabad merchants, in whose names the bills were remitted to Bombay, deny all knowledge of the transaction, which Mr. Pringle rather mildly observes, is certainly an unsatisfactory feature in this part of the case. But the different versions which the moonshee has given of the mode in which he acquired the property, are, I conceive, fatal to his character; he little expected that the affidavit he filed in the Supreme Court, in the prosecution of his suit against Aga Mahomed Sheerazee, would be communicated to Government, and thus enable us to detect the discrepancies in his statements. When first called upon to explain, he stated* that his father had died possessed of considerable wealth; that Aga Mahomed by his will was left executor and guardian, and that he drew from him to the amount of 35,170 rupees, with which he traded in partnership with a Punjaub trader of the name of Hajee Ally, and thereby added to his capital. The letter from the Government of Sind† to the Government of India states, that the moonshee declared that the money remitted had mostly been gained in trade. In his affidavit‡ before the Supreme Court, he states that he remitted to Aga Mahomed, in 1842 and 1843, from Sinde, 41,562 rupees, and that when in Bombay he deposited with the same person Rs. 73,936. 7. 6.; total, 1,15,498 rupees, chiefly in Government Treasury bills, drawn in Sinde on the Government of Bombay, and for which he obtained from Aga Mahomed property in mortgage to the value of 1,10,000 rupees§. He then states, that his salary as principal moonshee to Sir Charles Napier was, up to 1844, 260 rupees per mensem, when it was raised to 520 rupees, but that during the campaign in Affghanistan, in 1838, 1839, and 1840, he was the moonshee|| employed by the late Lord Keane, and whilst at Lahore he received several valuable presents from divers persons, but out of office, and obtained as deposits portions of the several sums mentioned in the said conveyances, from a friend whose name he is precluded from disclosing. Here, it will be observed, no mention is made of the property he inherited from his father, or of his having mostly acquired it by trade, and we can easily guess why the moonshee was obliged to vary his statement. Had his father by will left him 35,170 rupees, as he represented to the Sinde Government, probate must have been taken out, and the will itself could have been referred. Before this tribunal, also, his commercial dealings could have been scrutinized, had that plea been set up. Be this as it may, in his last statement made¶ to Mr. Pringle, the moonshee reverts to the explanation he originally tendered to Sind Government, but with considerable variations in detail. In short, he represents that he inherited 35,170 rupees from his father, that by trade, through one Hajee** Allee, and his savings during the campaign in Affghanistan, Lahore, and Sinde, he had nearly doubled his capital, and that the balance (nearly 30,000 rupees) belonged to one Hajee Mahomed Hussein.

7. Aga Mahomed Sheerazee, who first denounced the moonshee, though indirectly, has subsequently made a very unsuccessful attempt to exculpate him; for

* Letter to the Secretary to the Government of Scinde, dated the 6th September 1847.

† Letter to the Government of India, dated the 17th May 1847.

‡ *Vide* (B.) of the documents obtained from the Supreme Court.

§ *Vide* (A.) of the documents obtained from the Supreme Court.

|| N.B.— Allee Akhbar was employed as a moonshee to Captain Sidney Powell, who was Lord Keane's interpreter.

¶ Letter from Mr. Pringle, dated 2d November 1848.

** This person is not to be found, and the moonshee has no accounts to produce of his transaction with him, though, on settling accounts, he received a balance they exhibited in his favour, of 70,000 rupees.

for as our Right honourable President has justly observed, his exculpatory letter is dated the 3d July 1847, and his affidavit in the Supreme Court criminary of the moonshee is dated the 25th July 1843. The attempts of Aga Mahomed Sheerazee to defraud his creditor's collusive mortgages, is matter of notoriety, and latterly he and the moonshee Allee Akbar made* up their differences, and endeavoured to establish the mortgages for 1,10,000 rupees alluded to in para. 6. They, however, only partially succeeded, as the moonshee's claim to the "Mount House," mortgaged for 55,000 rupees, was thrown out.

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8. Under all the circumstances, I am of opinion, that as a suspicion, amounting to moral conviction, exists, that the moonshee Allee Akbar availed himself of the opportunity afforded by the political events which occurred in Sind, 1842-43, and by the great trust and confidence reposed in him by Sir Charles Napier, to enrich himself by illegitimate, that is to say, by dishonest, means, though the exact mode in which he did so has not transpired. I therefore concur in the Right honourable the Governor's proposal, that he should be dismissed from his situation as moonshee; and I at the same time regret, that it is not in our power to adopt legal proceedings against him, and that his ill-gotten wealth must therefore be allowed to remain in his possession.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*
Falkland.

3 May 1849.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

No. 4143.

I CANNOT regard the moonshee's explanation as otherwise than extremely unsatisfactory. The story of the alleged profits from the partnership with Hajee Allee appears to me to be one hardly to be credited, and the taking up of the bills in the names of parties who deny their cognizance of the transaction, to be most suspicious. From the subsequent disclosures, the whole amount to Aga Mahomed Rahim's hands would seem also to have been dealt with by the moonshee as his own, there being nothing in support of the assertion that 30,000 rupees belonged to Hajee Hoossein as a deposit.

2. I concur, therefore, in the proposal of the Right honourable President to remove the moonshee from his situation under the Commissioner in Sind. With respect to the transfer of his services to some other quarter, or permission to retire on a pension suggested by Mr. Pringle, we can be guided by the sentiments which may be expressed by the Honourable Court, to whom, I presume, these proceedings are intended to be reported.

5 May 1849.

(signed) *D. A. Blane.*

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

No. 4144.

THE suggestion contained in the 30th para. of my Minute of the 24th ultimo should now be acted on; the last para. of the same Minute being transferred for consideration to the Financial Department.

10 May 1849.

(signed) *Falkland.*

No. 2148 of 1849.—Political Department.

No. 4145.

From *William Courtney*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
to *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Commissioner in Sind.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 2d November last, No. 2993, reporting

* A reference to the proceedings in the Supreme Court show that Allee Akbar's suit against Aga Mahomed was not opposed by the latter, but by other creditors, who had obtained judgment against him, and who he attempted to defraud by fraudulent mortgages.

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porting the result of your inquiry as to the means by which Moonshee Meerza Ali Akbar Khan, became possessed of large sums of money, which he remitted to Aga Mahomed Sheerazee, a merchant of Bombay, between the years 1842 and 1844.

2. In reply, I am instructed to inform you, that the pecuniary transactions of Meerza Ali Akbar Khan with Aga Mahomed Sherazee, having lately formed the subject of legal proceedings in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, Government has obtained copies of several documents connected therewith, which throw considerable light on these transactions.

3. From a perusal of the above, and of your proceedings, his Lordship in Council considers that Ali Akbar Khan has failed satisfactorily to account for the mode in which he became possessed of the property in question, and is of opinion that the strongest grounds exist for believing that the same was not honestly acquired.

4. From the proceedings submitted with your letter, it appears that the Hyderabad merchants, in whose names the bills were remitted to Bombay by Ali Akbar Khan, deny all knowledge of the transaction. This and other suspicious circumstances, together with the fact of his having given before you and before the Supreme Court of Bombay, entirely different versions of the mode in which he acquired the property, are, in the opinion of Government, fatal to his character.

5. Under all the circumstances, the Right honourable the Governor in Council feels convinced that Moonshee Ali Akbar Khan, availing himself of the opportunities afforded by the political events which occurred in Sind in 1842-43, and betraying the trust and confidence which were reposed in him by his Excellency the late Governor of Sind, enriched himself by means which were dishonest, although their exact nature cannot at present be discovered.

6. The Right honourable the Governor in Council is of opinion that it is not in the power of Government to adopt legal proceedings against Ali Akbar Khan, for the recovery of the sum which he has misappropriated; but considering him altogether unworthy a further employment under Government, his Lordship directs his dismissal from the situation of moonshee on your establishment, his pay ceasing from the 2d June 1848, the date of his suspension.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle,
21 May 1849.

(signed) *W. Courtney,*
Acting Sec. to Govt.

No. 107 of 1849.—Political Department.

(Office, No. 2151.)

No. 4146.

From *William Courtney*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to *H. M. Elliot*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, with the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

Sir,

IN continuation of Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter, dated the 10th April 1847, No. 120, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for submission to the Right honourable the Governor-General of India, copy of the correspondence noted in the margin,* relative to the

* From the Commissioner in Sind, dated 24 March, No. 699 of 1848, with enclosures.

To the Commissioner in Sind, dated 22 April, No. 1656 of 1848.

From - ditto - ditto - dated 2 November, No. 2993 of 1848, with enclosures.

To the Honourable Company's Solicitor, dated 23 November, No. 4956 of 1848.

From - - ditto - - ditto - - dated 2 December, No. 655 of 1848.

To - - - ditto - - ditto - - dated 9 December, No. 5155 of 1848.

From - - ditto - - ditto - - dated 15 January, No. 29 of 1849.

Minute by the Right Honourable the Governor, dated 24 April 1849.

Minute by the Honourable Mr. Willoughby, concurred in by the Right Honourable the Governor, dated 3 May 1849.

Minute by the Honourable Mr. Blane, dated 5 May 1849.

Further Minute by the Right Honourable the Governor, dated 10 May 1849.

To the Commissioner in Sind, dated 21 May, No. 2148 of 1849.

the case of Moonshee Allee Akbar Khan, and to state that, in consequence of his Lordship in Council being satisfied that this individual has misappropriated large sums of money, instructions have been issued for his dismissal from his situation of moonshee on the establishment of the Commissioner in Sind.

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I have, &c.
(signed) *William Courtney*,
Acting Sec. to Government.

Bombay Castle, 21 May 1849.

No. 2152 of 1849.

RESOLUTION of Government in the Political Department.

No. 4147.

ORDERED, that an extract from para. 30, and copy of para. 31, from a Minute by the Right honourable the Governor, dated the 24th ultimo, be transferred to the Financial Department, in order that, as a vacancy has occurred in the situation of moonshee to the Commissioner in Sind, by the dismissal of Allee Akbar Khan from that appointment, the points mooted in the latter para. may be there considered and disposed of.

(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 21 May 1849.

(True extract.)
(signed) *A. Malet*, Chief Secretary.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 31 March 1849.

No. 1021 of 1849.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Right Honourable Viscount *Falkland*,
Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

No. 4171.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my letter, No. 990, dated the 1st instant, intimating that I had granted Moonshee Mirza Ali Akbar Khan Bahadur leave to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, I have the honour to transmit for the consideration of your Lordship in Council, copy of a letter of this date from the moonshee, applying for permission to join his Excellency Sir Charles Napier, and that an early decision be come to in his case, and an advance made in the interim for his maintenance from his arrears of pay.

Political Depart-
ment.

2. I beg to suggest that the orders of Governments on the subject of the moonshee's application, be communicated to him direct when he is in Bombay.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner in Scinde.

Kurrachee, 5 May 1849.

To *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I TAKE the liberty of submitting to you that I have by this mail been favoured with the orders of my old master, his Excellency Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in British India, and that he has kindly permitted me to join him without delay.

Being most anxious to take advantage of the opportunity which has presented itself, may I take the liberty of begging that you will be kind enough to forward to the Government of Bombay, this my application for leave to cross the frontier of this Presidency.

Having been under suspension from rank and pay for nearly 12 months, and having been reduced by necessity to dispose of the few valuables I formerly possessed, to meet the current wants of myself and family, I trust that I may

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not be considered trespassing on your kindness and consideration by mentioning the circumstances, and requesting that you will use your influence with the Government of Bombay to have an early decision of my case arrived at; and in the interim, that they will permit such an advance to be made to me, from arrears of pay, as will enable my carrying the instruction of his Excellency into effect.

5 May 1849.

I have, &c.
(signed) *M. Ali Akbar.*

(True copy.)

(signed) Geo. Inverarity,
Assistant Commissioner in Scinde.

No. 4172. MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby* and the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

As this person has been ordered to be dismissed the service, he will not be entitled to any arrears of pay; this information should be communicated to him in Bombay.

Copies of our proceedings in his case should be forwarded to the Government of India, in order that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in British India may be made aware of the suspicions under which the moonshee has laboured, and of the course we have deemed it right to pursue.

12 May 1849.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

No. 2168 of 1849.

No. 4173. From *W. Courtney*, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Moonshee *Mirza Ali Akbar*, Khan Bahadoor, Bombay.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter to the Commissioner in Sind, dated the 5th instant, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to inform you, that instructions having been issued for your dismissal from the establishment of the Commissioner in Sind, your application for arrears of pay cannot be complied with.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Courtney*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 21 May 1849.

No. 108 of 1849.

(Office, No. 2169.)

No. 4174. From *W. Courtney*, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *H. M. Elliot*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India with the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter dated the 21st instant, No. 107, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for submission to the Right honourable the Governor-General of India, copy of a letter from the Commissioner in Sind, dated the 5th instant, No. 1021, and of its enclosure, being an application from Ali Akbar Khan for a portion of the arrears of pay due to him since his suspension from the situation of principal moonshee on the establishment of the Commissioner in Sind, and of my reply of this date, negating his application.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Courtney*,
Acting Sec. to Government.

Bombay Castle, 21 May 1849.

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Meerza Ali Akbar.AUDIT on an Abstract of Staff Pay and Allowances due to the Persian Interpreter to
the Commissioner in Scinde for the Month of January 1849.

No. 2953.

Registered Number of 1848-49.	Subject of Audit.	Amount.	Remarks by the Civil Auditor.	Orders of Government.
8118	Staff pay and allowances due to Capt. Harding as Persian interpreter to the Commissioner in Scinde for the month of January -	Rs. a. p. 486 - -	The orders of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council are respectfully requested, whether the salary of Persian interpreter, as herein shown, may be admitted in the Civil Department from the 1st of January 1849. Heretofore it appears to have been a military charge, and is now claimed from the Civil Department for the reason stated in the accompanying copy of a letter from the treasurer in Scinde, No. 160, of the 8th ult., sent with the abstract. (signed) W. Simson, Civil Auditor. Bombay Castle, Civil Auditor's Office, 14 March 1849.	Passed in the Civil Department for the month of January 1849. By order, &c. (signed) W. Courtney, Acting Sec. to Government. Bombay Castle, 12 April 1849.

No. 160 of 1849.

From the Treasurer in Scinde to the Civil Auditor, Bombay.

Sir,

GOVERNMENT having now resolved that all appointments at present existing in Scinde, and not included in the list prospectively fixed, should cease to be borne on the Military Establishment, Captain Harding, Persian interpreter to the Commissioner in Scinde (whose staff salary used to be drawn hitherto from the Military Department), has in consequence preferred the accompanying abstract for salary for January last, but before disbursing its amount, I shall feel obliged by your favouring me with your instructions thereon.

I have, &c.

(signed) H. Stanley,
Treasurer in Scinde.Scinde General Treasury, Kurrachee,
8 February 1849.

(True copy.)

(signed) W. Simson, Civil Auditor.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the
Honourable Mr. Willoughby and the Honourable Mr. Blane.

No. 2954.

PARA. 214 of Sir G. Clerk's Minute of the 24th April last, relative to the appointment of Persian interpreter, was transferred for consideration to the Military Department. The appointment of Persian interpreter is not among those sanctioned in that department; Mr. Pringle should therefore be requested

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to state what duties are performed by this officer which cannot be executed by some other of his civil establishment. The abstract of pay for January must I conclude, be sanctioned, as the appointment has not yet been abolished.

3 April 1849.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

No. 2955.

No. 1531 of 1841.—Political Department.

From *W. Courtney*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to
R. K. Pringle, Esq., Commissioner in Sind.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you copy of an audit on an abstract for staff pay and allowances preferred by Captain Harding, as Persian interpreter to the Commissioner, for the month of January last, together with copy of a letter, No. 160, dated the 8th of the following month, addressed by the Treasurer in Sind to the Civil Auditor.

2. In forwarding these documents, I am desired to request that you will be pleased to state, for the information of Government, what duties are performed by this officer which cannot be executed by any other member of your Civil Establishment.

3. Captain Harding's abstract of pay for January has, I am to state, been passed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Courtney*,
Bombay Castle, 12 April 1849. Acting Secretary to Government.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 16 May 1849.

No. 3875.

No. 1022 of 1849.—Political Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Right Honourable Viscount *Falkland*
Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

My Lord,

IN transmitting, for the information of your Lordship in Council, copy of a letter of this date from my Persian interpreter, Captain Harding, tendering the resignation of his present appointment in order to proceed to take up that of Persian interpreter to his Excellency Sir Charles Napier, appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, I have the honour to solicit the early attention of your Lordship in Council to Captain Harding's request to be permitted to do so with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Kurrachee, 5 May 1849. Commissioner in Scinde.

To *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

HAVING received a letter from Major M'Murdo, A. D. C., offering to me, by direction of his Excellency Sir C. Napier, the appointment of Persian interpreter to his Excellency, I have the honour to request that you will grant me permission to proceed hence to join his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, in anticipation of this my resignation of the appointment I now hold under you being accepted by the Bombay Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Harding*, Captain,
Kurrachee, 5 May 1849. Persian Interpreter to the
Commissioner in Scinde.

(True copy.)

Assistant Commissioner in Scinde.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Blane* and the Right Honourable the Governor.

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I THINK, as a steamer leaves to-morrow for Kurrachee, Captain Harding's resignation may at once be accepted, and after the order has been issued, this may be sent to the Right honourable the Governor.

No. 3876.

9 May 1849.

J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.
Falkland.

No. 2006 of 1849.

From *W. Courtney*, Esq. Acting Secretary to Government, to *R. K. Pringle*, Esq.,
Commissioner in Scinde.

No. 3877.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1022, dated the 5th instant, and to inform you that the Right honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Captain Harding of his appointment of Persian interpreter to the Commissioner in Scinde.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Courtney*,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 10 May 1849.

No. 2007 of 1849.

ORDERED, that a copy of the above letter from the Commissioner in Scinde, No. 1022, dated the 5th instant, and of the reply, No. 2006, this day returned thereto, be transferred to the Military Department for information, and such orders as may be necessary.

No. 3878.

(signed) *W. Courtney*,
Acting Secretary.

No. 2008 and 2009.

A COPY of the above letter to the Commissioner in Scinde to be sent to the Accountant-general and the Civil Auditor for information.

(signed) *W. Courtney*,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 10 May 1849.

No. 918 of 1849.—Political Department.

From the Commissioner in Scinde to the Right Honourable Viscount *Falkland*,
Governor and President in Council.

No. 4159.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Acting Secretary Courtney's letter, in the Political Department, No. 1531, dated the 12th instant; and with reference to the 2d para. to state, for the information of your Lordship in Council, that the duties at present performed by Captain Harding are nearly the same as those of the Persian secretary to the Government of Bombay. He conducts the correspondence in the Persian Department, makes translations of all documents requiring it, and introduces native visitors at Durbars and other public occasions. I think these duties might eventually be performed by my assistant, Mr. Inverarity, with the aid of a good moonshee; but as yet Mr. Inverarity is unacquainted with the Persian language, and the principal moonshee, Mirza Ali Akbar Khan Bahadoor, is under suspension.

2. Should it be contemplated to dispense with the services of Captain Harding in his present situation, I would beg to bring to the notice of your Lordship

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in Council the ready and efficient assistance I have on all occasions received from that officer in the business of his department, and the strong terms in which his services and claims were recommended to Sir George Clerk and myself by Sir Charles Napier on his departure from this province, and which I trust will obtain for him, should opportunity offer, such favourable consideration as it may be in your Lordship's power to afford.

Kurrachee, 21 April 1849.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle,*
Commissioner in Scinde.

No. 4160.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

I WOULD continue Captain Harding's services for the present; the case can be reconsidered whenever a favourable opportunity for the abrogation of his appointment shall occur.

8 May 1849.

(signed) *Falkland.*

No. 4161.

FURTHER MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby* and by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

SINCE I wrote the above Minute, Captain Harding has resigned his office, and the Persian moonshee has been dismissed the service. Mr. Pringle may now, with reference to para. 1 of his letter, be requested to inform us what arrangements he would recommend should be made, in order that the duties performed by the above two officers may be provided for as economically as possible in future.

12 May 1849.

(signed) *Falkland.*
J. P. Willoughby.
D. A. Blane.

No. 2164 of 1849.

No. 4162.

From *W. Courtney*, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, to *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 918, dated the 21st ultimo, reporting on the duty performed by Captain Harding, your Persian interpreter.

2. This officer having intermediately resigned the above appointment, and your Persian moonshee, Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, having been dismissed the service, his Lordship in Council requests that you will, with reference to the 1st para. of your letter, submit for the consideration of Government the arrangements which you would recommend, in order that the duties performed by these two officers may be provided for as economically as possible in future.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Courtney,*
Bombay Castle, 21 May 1849. Acting Secretary to Government.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 13 June 1849.

No. 27 of 1849-50.—Political Department.

No. 4585.

From *W. Simson*, Esq., Civil Auditor, to *W. Courtney*, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government.

Sir,

WITH reference to the audit, No. 1086, of the 14th of March last, and the Government decision thereon, dated the 12th of April following, I have the honour

honour to annex copies of memorandums relative to Captain Harding's salary as Persian interpreter to the Commissioner in Scind, and to request that you will have the goodness to obtain the instructions of his Lordship in Council, whether, under the Military Auditor-general's memorandum, No. 135, of the 16th ultimo, Captain Harding's civil salary while at head quarters should be fixed at (410) four hundred and ten rupees per mensem, with an allowance for office tentage when employed on detached duty; or whether it may be admitted throughout the year at (485) four hundred and eighty-five rupees, and be held to cover the travelling expenses that officer may be liable to.

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2. The Civil Auditor begs to observe, that it is usual to grant deputation allowance to military officers in civil employ when out in the districts or on detached duty, under the orders of Government, unless their salaries should include travelling allowance.

3. Further, the Civil Auditor begs to be informed whether he may continue to pass Captain Harding's salary as Persian interpreter to the Commissioner in Scinde, since in the audit referred to it is stated, "Passed in the Civil Department for the month of January."

4. In reply to a reference made to the Military Auditor-general on the 4th instant, that officer states that the pay and allowances admissible to Captain Harding in the Military Department, are those of his rank (*Rs.* 415. 6.), four hundred and fifteen, and annas six, which have hitherto been drawn by him, in addition to the staff pay paid to him in the Military and now in the Civil Department.

Bombay Castle,
Civil Auditor's Office,
10 May 1849.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Simson*,
Civil Auditor.

Regd. No. 8118 of 1848-49.

MEMORANDUM.

THE Military Auditor-general is requested, to state the amount of staff pay and allowances to Captain Harding, as Persian interpreter to the Commissioner in Sinde, and of what items they are composed; also the date up to which the same have been admitted in the Military Department.

Bombay Castle,
Civil Auditor's Office,
13 April 1849.

(signed) *W. Simson*,
Civil Auditor.

No. 135 of 1849.

MEMORANDUM.

IN reply to the Civil Auditor's Memorandum, No. 8118 of 1848-49, the Military Auditor-general begs to state, that the under-mentioned staff pay and allowances have been admitted for Captain Harding, as Persian interpreter to the Commissioner in Sinde, up to the 31st December last. viz. :

									<i>Rs.</i>
Staff Pay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350
Horse Allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Office Tentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
									<i>Rupees</i> - 485

In reference to the latter item, it may be proper to add, that agreeably to the G. G. O. 13th December last, No. 668, office tentantage has been discontinued to the staff in Sinde from 1st January last, except when on actual service.

(signed) *Geo. Moore*, Lieut. Col.,
Bombay, Military Auditor-General's Office, Military Auditor-General.
16 April 1849.

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Meerza Ali Akbar.

(Returned.)

WITH reference to the 2d para. of the Military Auditor-general's memorandum of the 16th instant, the item of office tentage included in the amount of staff pay and allowances, should be struck out, and an amended abstract should be preferred for audit for the reduced sum, viz., 410 rupees. The enclosed abstract is returned accordingly.

Bombay Castle,
Civil Auditor's Office,
17 April 1849.

(signed) *W. Simson*,
Civil Auditor.

IN reply to the Memorandum, No. 452 of 1849, from the Treasurer in Scinde, calling upon Captain Harding for reasons stated by the Civil Auditor and Military Auditor-general's remark on the envelope, Captain Harding begs to state, that during the month of January 1849, he was in the field, that is, accompanied the Commissioner to Upper Scinde, and as he (Captain Harding) did not draw deputation allowance, he concludes that he is entitled to the office tentage, having been obliged to pay for the carriage, &c., of his office.

Kurrache,
25 April 1849.

(signed) *F. Harding*, Captain,
Persian Interpreter to the Comr. in Scinde.

(True copies.)

(signed) *W. Simson*,
Civil Auditor.

No. 4586. MINUTE by Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Messrs. *Willoughby* and *Blane*.

CAPTAIN HARDING's salary may be passed up to the date of his vacating his office. I think the office tentage should be allowed him. This will prevent any extra charge for deputation.

26 May 1849.

(signed) *Fakland*,
J. P. Willoughby
D. A. Blane.

No. 2381 of 1849.—Political Department.

No. 4587. From *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, to *W. Simson*, Esq., Civil Auditor, Bombay.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 10th instant, No. 27, and to inform you that the Right honourable the Governor in Council authorises the salary of Captain Harding, late Persian interpreter to the Commissioner in Sind, being passed up to the date of his vacating that office, at the rate of (485) four hundred and eighty-five rupees per mensem.

Bombay Castle,
31 May 1849.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 13 June 1849.

No. 4670. From *Moonshee Mirza Ali Akbar*, Kkan Bahadoor, to *W. Courtney*, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, my arrival at Bombay. I do so, because his Excellency the Commissioner of Scind, in granting me leave to visit the Presidency, desired

desired me to wait on you for Government instructions, regarding what I had the honour of addressing him, and of which I beg herewith to enclose a copy.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

I have been upwards of a year under suspension from my office of the chief moonshee to the Government of Scind. No direct accusation of any kind, to my knowledge, has been preferred against me by any one; on the contrary, upon vague insinuation of my enemies, I was called upon to explain a certain matter, strictly private, but which (although I was not bound, I humbly conceive, to do, in the absence of any specific charges being brought against me) I satisfactorily explained in order to remove even a shadow of doubt any libel of my enemies might have created in the minds of Government as to my probity.

I have, Sir, served the British Government in most important offices, on and out of field of battle, in time of danger and peace, with fidelity and zeal, however poor my ability. The nature, value, and importance of such services, I leave Government to judge by the perusal of the copies of the accompanying documents, a few out of many in my possession, from the several high authorities I had the good fortune of being placed under.

I will not say more than, that fully relying on the unbiassed decision of Government affording me justice, and that now speedily as I am pressed for time, to avail myself of the invitation from my worthy and brave master, the chief commander elect of the British army in India, and thus, by God's will, to distinguish myself anew in the service of the British Indian Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Ali Akbar,*

Khan Bhadoor.

Bombay, 14 May 1849.

(1.)

To *R. K. Pringle*, Esq., Commissioner in Scind.

Sir,

I TAKE the liberty of submitting to you, that I have by this mail been favoured with the orders of my old master, his Excellency General Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in British India, and that he has kindly permitted me to join him without delay.

Being most anxious to take advantage of the opportunity which presented itself, may I take the liberty of begging that you will be kind enough to forward to the Government of Bombay this my application for leave to cross the frontier of the Presidency.

Having now been under suspension from rank and pay for nearly 12 months, and having been reduced by necessity to dispose of the few valuables I formerly possessed, to meet the existing wants of myself and family, I trust that I may not be considered trespassing on your kindness and consideration by mentioning the circumstances, and requesting that you will use your influence with the Government of Bombay to have an early decision in my case arrived at; and in the interim that they will permit such an advance to be made to me from my arrears of pay as will enable my carrying the instructions of his Excellency into effect.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Ali Akbar.*

Kurrachee, 8 May 1849.

(2.)

To *Ali Akbar*, Chief Moonshee, Sukkur Agency.

My Friend,

I DID not give you a certificate of conduct, like the others of the native establishment, previous to my departure from Sukkur, because I considered that your superior merits deserved a more distinguished mark of my sense thereof, and that, in the shape of a letter addressed to yourself after my arrival in Bombay, it would be more prized by you.

It is with truth, and in mere justice to you, *Ali Akbar*, that I declare I never have witnessed services by any native of India more zealous, more able, or more honest than such as you have rendered to Government under me as head moonshee to the Lower Scind Agency for three years past, and to that of Upper Scind and Beloochistan united thereto, for 15 months past, during which you have shared all the exposure and arduous service I myself have had to undergo, and have aided me in many important services, especially in bringing to light the peculation and bribery which prevailed in the previous native establishment of Upper and Lower Scind, thereby braving the enmity of the most powerful and influential natives, who have not failed to endeavour to injure you to the utmost of their power; but

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

which machinations, I trust, you will ever be able to defeat, as heretofore, by your integrity, which has never yet been justly impugned.

It will give me great pleasure to have it in my power to be of service to you, and I shall always be most happy to hear of your welfare; I request, therefore, you will write to me from time to time.

Rely upon me, Ali Akbar, to be your sincere friend and well-wisher,

Bombay, 23 November 1849.

(signed) *J. Outram.*

(3.)

I BEG to certify to the Committee, that Ali Akbar, the moonshee to the Government of Scind, has exhibited the greatest gallantry in battle, both at Meeane and at Hyderabad, and has in every way, by his incessant labours in obtaining information on every point, contributed as much, if not more, than any individual to the success of the campaign in Scinde. I most strongly recommend him for the order of merit.

Government House, Hyderabad,
21 June 1843.

(signed) *C. Napier,*
Governor.

(True copy.)

(signed) P. M'Pherson, Major, Military Secretary.

(4.)

No. 135 of 1844.

From the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council to his Excellency Major-General Sir *C. Napier*, G.C.B., Governor in Scind.

General,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 4th inst., enclosing a copy of a petition from Moonshee Meerza Allee Akbar, soliciting some appointment of emolument as a reward for his services, which services your Excellency highly esteems.

We can have no hesitation in authorising the appointment of Moonshee Meerza Allee Akbar to any situation you may think him competent to fill, with an adequate salary; but probably your Excellency may consider that he is best placed where he is, and would only recommend that his salary should be increased. Upon that point we shall pay due regard to any suggestion from your Excellency.

In the meantime, taking into view the high consideration to which the conduct and service of the moonshee are entitled, we have thought fit to raise him to the rank of Khan Bhadoor, much esteemed by natives; and we will hereafter enclose the official sunnud conferring that honour upon him, which will be read in due form at the Governor-general's durbar to be held on the Queen's birth-day.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Ellenborough.*
W. Casement.
T. H. Maddock.

Calcutta, 23 March 1844.

(True copy.)

(signed) John Napier, Captain and Mil. Sec.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Lordship the memorial of my moonshee, Ali Akbar, Khan Bahadoor, together with a copy of a letter written to him by Lieutenant-colonel Outram, my predecessor as Political Agent in Scind.

From the moment of my arrival, I have found the moonshee all that Lieutenant-colonel Outram's letter says of him. I have no hesitation in saying that, for the five years during which I have commanded in Scind, Ali Akbar has been of the greatest service, and I feel under very great obligations to this excellent public servant, in whom I have great confidence, and repeat Lieutenant-colonel Outram's words: "It is with truth and in mere justice, that I declare I never have witnessed services by any native of India more zealous, more able, or more honest" than such as Ali Akbar has rendered to Government under me

me for five years. He has been attacked by a party at Bombay inimical to me, and merely, I verily believe, because he is my moonshee. I have not taken his part; I left him to defend himself, and there ill-natured attacks have died a natural death. I now feel it my duty to recommend this able and faithful public servant to your Lordship in Council; and I hope that his petition may be granted, to be allowed to retire from the service on 200 rupees a month, this being half his present pay.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

If his length of public service be short, it will be recollected that it has been through the difficulties and dangers of the Affghan and Scind wars, a time of incessant exertion, including the dangers of two general actions, in which he conducted himself bravely.

If the prayer of Ali Akbar's memorial be granted, I can assure your Lordship in Council that few things would be more grateful to me.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. Napier,*

Lieut.-Gen., Governor of Scind.

Kurrachee, 4 September 1847.

(True copy.)

(signed) *Edward Campbell,*

Lieut. 60th, A. D. C.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby* and the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

No. 4671.

I CONCLUDE that the Revenue Secretary will have ere this communicated to Ali Ackbar his dismissal from the service; and I think all that is necessary to be done now is to refer him to the letter containing the above information.

(signed) *Falkland.*

J. P. Willoughby.

D. A. Blane.

28 May 1849.

No. 2417 of 1849.—Political Department.

From *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, to *Mirza Ali Akbar*, Khan Bahadoor.

No. 4672.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter dated the 14th ultimo, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to refer you to Mr. Acting Secretary Courtney's communication, dated the 21st idem, No. 2168, informing you that instructions had been issued for your dismissal from the service.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. Malet,*

Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 2 June 1849.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 27 June 1849.

No. 1211 of 1849.—Political Department.

From the Commissioner in Sind to the Right Honourable Viscount *Falkland*, Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

No. 5196.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Acting Secretary Courtney's letter, No. 2164, dated the 21st ultimo, and to state, that the duties performed by Captain Harding and Ali Akbar may be provided for by the appointment of two good moonshees, on salaries of 100 rupees and 50 rupees per mensem respectively, as proposed in the scale of establishment submitted with my letter, No. 325, dated the 9th February last.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

2. The saving thus effected would be as follows :—

	Rs.
Captain Harding's salary - - - - -	485
Ali Akbar's ditto - - - - -	400
General assistant's moonshee - - - - -	75
Judicial assistant's ditto - - - - -	70
	1,030
Deduct proposed salary of two moonshees -	150
	880

Besides the above, there is another moonshee on a salary of 45 rupees on the sanctioned establishment of the late Secretary's office, whose place has been for some time vacant, and which I do not propose to fill up; so that the total saving would be 925 rupees per mensem.

Kurrachee, 1 June 1849.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner in Sind.

No. 5197.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

THIS may be sent to the Financial Department, in continuation of the transfer of the 21st ultimo.

14 June 1849.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
D. A. Blane.

No. 2658 of 1849.—Political Department.

No. 5198.

RESOLUTION of Government in the Political Department.

ORDERED, that copy of the above letter from the Commissioner in Sind, dated the 1st instant, No. 1211, connected with arrangements for the performance of the duties hitherto discharged by Captain Harding, his late Persian interpreter, and Mirza Ali Akbar Khan Bahadoor, his late moonshee, be transferred to the Financial Department, in continuation of the transfer dated the 21st ultimo, No. 2152.

Bombay Castle, 18 June 1849.

(signed) *A. Malet*,
Chief Secretary.

No. 5909.

To *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government.

Sir,

With reference to your letter, dated 2d June, I have the honour to enclose a duplicate of an appeal to the Governor-general of India; and to request the Right honourable the Governor in Council to cause it to be transmitted to Simla, the original having been duly sent by me through the post.

Bombay, 10 July 1849.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Mirza Ally Akbar*,
Late Moonshee to Scinde Govt.

TO the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, the humble Petition of *Meerza Ally Ackbar*, Khan Bahadoor, late Moonshee in the Service of the British Government in Scinde.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Aktar.

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT your memorialist, in the year 1838 was employed as the moonshee of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, and subsequently accompanied his Excellency in the expedition to Cabool, and your memorialist was afterwards employed in Scinde under Colonel Outram, from whom your memorialist received the following testimonial :

“To *Ally Ackbar*, Chief Moonshee, Sukkur Agency.

“My Friend,

“Bombay, 23 November 1842.

“I did not give you a certificate of conduct like the others of the native establishment, previous to my departure from Sukkur, because I considered that your superior merits deserved a more distinguished mark of my sense thereof, and that in the shape of a letter addressed to yourself, after my arrival in Bombay, it would be more prized by you.

“It is with truth, and mere justice to you, *Alli Ackbar*, that I declare I never have witnessed services by any native of India more zealous, more able, or more honest than such as you have rendered to Government under me, as a head moonshee to Lower Scinde Agency for three years past, and to that of Upper Scinde and Beloochistan united thereto, for 15 months past, during which you have shared all the exposure and arduous services I myself have had to undergo, and have aided me in many important services, especially in bringing to light the peculation and bribery which prevailed in the previous native establishment of Upper and Lower Scinde, thereby braving the enmity of the most powerful and influential natives, who have not failed to endeavour to injure you to the utmost of their power, but whose machinations I trust you will ever be able to defeat as heretofore, by your integrity, which has not yet been justly impugned.

“It will give me a great pleasure to have it in my power to be of service to you, and I shall always be most happy to hear of your welfare ; I request therefore you will write to me from time to time.

“Rely upon me, *Ally Ackbar*, to be your sincere friend and well-wisher.

(signed) “*J. Outram.*”

That your memorialist, after the departure of Colonel Outram from Scinde, was employed by his Excellency Sir Charles Napier, G. C. B., and continued to serve under him until he quitted India ; but his Excellency being of your Lordship's Council, it might be unbecoming in your memorialist to add the very favourable notice which his Excellency was pleased to bestow on your memorialist's endeavours to discharge his duties to the Government.

That while your memorialist was under his Excellency's commands, a Persian merchant, named Agha Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, with whom your memorialist had deposited money, having become insolvent, and being pressed by your memorialist to pay over the amount remaining in deposit, addressed a letter to his Excellency Sir Charles Napier, G. C. B., stating that the money had been remitted by your memorialist, under circumstances which rendered it unsafe for him, Agha Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, to restore it, without receiving some information from his Excellency, for which he professed to apply, but his Excellency Sir Charles Napier declined to interfere in the matter.

That Agha Mahomed Rahim Sherazee having been the agent and banker of your memorialist's father, your memorialist, while being absent from Bombay, rested satisfied with the apparent respectability of Agha Mahomed Rahim Sherazee ; but shortly after your memorialist had called on him to withdraw his deposit, it became a matter of notoriety that Agha Mahomed Rahim Sherazee had for a long time been guilty of the most fraudulent practices, and had placed upon the records of the Supreme Court false affidavits, which up to the present time have debarred him from obtaining the benefit of the Insolvent Act, and that for the last two years he has been in the Bombay Gaol. Amongst other striking instances of fraud, your memorialist believes it was about this

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

time intimated to the Government of Bombay, that Agha Mahomed Rahim Sherazee had for years drawn for Agha Ismail Khan, son of Hajee Khabel Khan, a pension of 2,000 rupees a month, and embezzled the greater portion of it, on which the Government ceased paying it to Agha Mahomed Rahim Sherazee.

That your memorialist may therefore be permitted to ask whether the letter addressed by Agha Mahomed Rahim Sherazee to Sir Charles Napier was not a mere false pretence and device on his part, to endeavour to screen himself from refunding to your memorialist the sums with which he had been entrusted; your memorialist however has not only never denied that he made remittances to Agha Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, but has insisted upon their repayment.

That in consequence of a communication made by the Government of Bombay to the Honourable the Court of Directors, the Honourable Court directed the attention of the Government of India to Agha Mahomed Rahim Sherazee's letter, and orders were issued that your memorialist should be requested to explain how he became possessed of the money remitted by him to Agha Mahomed Rahim Sherazee; and that in reply to any inquiry made of your memorialist in pursuance of these orders, your memorialist submitted an explanation to his Excellency Sir Charles Napier, which his Excellency forwarded to the Government of India, and was pleased to deem satisfactory.

That after the departure of his Excellency, the Commissioner in Scinde continued to employ your memorialist until the month of June 1848, when your memorialist received from the Commissioner a letter to the following effect:—

“No. 1502 of 1848.—Political Department.

“From the Secretary to the Commissioner in Scinde to *Moonshee Meerza Ally Akbar*, Khan Bahadoor.

“Sir,

“By direction, I have the honour to inform you that the Right honourable the Governor in Council in Bombay, having had under consideration the explanation given by you, under date the 6th September last, of certain money transactions with Agha Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, does not consider it in all respects so full and satisfactory as is desirable; and deeming that in justice both to Government and yourself, the matter should be thoroughly sifted, has directed you to be suspended from office pending the investigation; you will therefore consider yourself suspended, and be prepared to furnish any explanation that may be required from you on the subject.

“I have, &c.

“Kurrachee, 2 June 1848.”

(signed) “*E. J. Brown*,

“Secretary to the Commissioner in Scinde.”

That your memorialist was subsequently desired by the Commissioner in Scinde to reply to certain written interrogatories, questioning your memorialist respecting his private affairs and dealings, to which your memorialist forwarded written replies, as he thought requisite.

Your memorialist was required, in effect, to give a minute account of all his pecuniary dealings and transactions throughout his whole life, and to prove every item of it, and produce every document and account in his possession. Your memorialist's replies explained in general terms that out of the lack of rupees remitted by him to Agha Mahomed Rahim Sherazee, 30,000 rupees belonged to one Hajee Hassan Candhoree. That several years previously your memorialist had received his father's inheritance, amounting to 35,700 rupees, and that he had earned money in his occupation as a moonshee; and that he had in the meantime embarked his property to advantage in trade, through the medium of one Hajee Ally, a merchant.

That without any further communication having been made to your memorialist, he received a letter from the Commissioner in Scinde to the following purport:—

"No. 1199 of 1848.—Political Department.

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

"From the Commissioner in Scinde to Moonshe *Meerza Alli Akbar*, Khan Bahadoor.

"Sir,

"I have to inform you that I have received the instruction of the Right honourable the Governor in Council in your case, to the effect that he considers you unworthy of further employment under Government, and directs your dismissal from the situation of moonshee on my establishment; your pay ceasing from the 2d June 1848, the date of your suspension.

"I have &c.

(signed) "*R. K. Pringle*,
Commissioner in Scinde."

"Kurrachee, 1 June 1849."

That your memorialist has thus, after serving the Government with great credit to himself, for a period of upwards of 10 years, been dismissed by the Government of Bombay from his employment without his being informed of any charges having been preferred against him, without any investigation having been made in his presence, or with his knowledge, without any communication to him of the evidence, facts, or circumstances on which it has pleased the Government of Bombay to order his dismissal, without being called upon to make any defence. In short, as far as regards your memorialist, by the simple and unqualified exercise of the power of the Government to order your memorialist's dismissal.

That your memorialist was not aware that it was a condition on which the servants of Government held their offices, that they should submit to Government, when required, a statement of their private pecuniary affairs and dealings; nor does your memorialist know the limit to which such statements are expected to extend. But your memorialist has not availed himself of his undoubted right to decline entering into an account of his private affairs and fortune, and to the interrogatories put to him, he has furnished an answer, which, considering the general character of the question, he trusts will be deemed by your Lordship such as he was called upon to give, and, under the circumstances of the case, a satisfactory explanation. And your memorialist humbly submits that if these answers were not sufficient to refute any imputation against your memorialist, of which your memorialist has no information, it rested with the Government of Bombay to state to your memorialist the exact particulars of such imputation, and the points on which they desired further information. Your memorialist had understood that before the Government would dismiss its servants, after a long and honourable course of service, or even put them to their trials, it would require some charges to be preferred and proved, or it would at least lay before the accused a distinct accusation, with the evidence by which it was supported; otherwise no servant of Government would be safe from the malice or resentment of personal enemies, and assertion or insinuation artfully put forward, but wholly groundless, or a misconception of facts, readily capable of explanation, might become the means of ruining the most meritorious public servants. Indeed it might be said that under such a system the mere discharge of a public duty would necessarily bring with it the disgrace of any one by whom it was performed.

That your memorialist humbly submits he ought to be informed of the particular instances of misconduct of which the Government of Bombay has deemed him guilty; for your memorialist having been in the service of Government for a period of upwards of 10 years, it would scarcely be expected that he should be able to give such a minute account of his whole life, and circumstances, and dealings, as to rebut every particular act of misconduct with which he may have been secretly charged; but your memorialist feels confident that if he were informed of the time, place, occasion, and particular transaction when he may be supposed to have misconducted himself, or by which it is considered he has forfeited the confidence of Government, he will be able to refute any imputation whatever affecting his character and reputation.

That your memorialist was kept under suspension in Scinde for a period of a year, but the Government of Bombay has declined to pay your memorialist his salary during that period. Your memorialist, however, respectfully submits that the Government having continued your memorialist in its service

Dismissal of
Meerza Ali Akbar.

until its order of dismissal, cannot in justice withhold your memorialist's salary; if it should be your memorialist's misfortune to be still accounted by the Government of Bombay unworthy of further employment.

That inasmuch as the first inquiry respecting your memorialist's property was made under the orders of the Government of India, and your memorialist is desirous of seeking employment under his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, your memorialist humbly throws himself on the protection of your Lordship in Council, and humbly prays that your Lordship will be pleased to direct that he may be furnished with a distinct statement of the several acts of misconduct which have been laid to his charge, and the dates, particulars, and occasion of them, and with a copy of the evidence in support of them, or with the particular grounds and evidences on which the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay has been pleased to dismiss your memorialist from his employment in Scinde, in order that your memorialist may place before your Lordship a defence of his conduct; and should any communication affecting your memorialist have been made to your Lordship in Council, your memorialist cannot but hope that your Lordship will suspend your judgment until your memorialist shall have had an opportunity of making his defence; your memorialist at the same time humbly submitting to your Lordship that until some distinct charge of misconduct is preferred against him, the explanation of his private affairs, already made to the Commissioner in Scinde, should be deemed as full as he ought to be called upon to furnish, and amply sufficient and satisfactory to Government.

And as in duty bound will ever pray,

(signed) *Meerza Ally Akbar Khan Bahadoor,*
Bombay, 1 July 1849. *Late Moonshee in Scinde.*

No. 5910. MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Willoughby*, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. *Blane*.

WITH reference to our letter to the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, dated the 2d May last, we should intimate to his Lordship the receipt of this document, which we retain, as the Monshee Ali Akbar states he has forwarded the original direct.

11 July 1849. (signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*
D. A. Blane.

No. 144 of 1849.—Political Department.

(Office No. 2980.)

No. 5911. From *A. Malet*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Sir *H. M. Elliot*, K.C.B., Secretary to the Government of India with the Most Noble Governor-General.

Sir,

WITH reference to Mr. Officiating Secretary Courtney's letters, dated the 21st May last, Nos. 107 and 108, relative to the dismissal of Meerza Ali Akbar, Khan Bhadoor, from his situation of moonshee on the establishment of the Commissioner in Sind, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for submission to the Most Noble the Governor-general of India, copy of a letter from that individual, dated the 10th instant, and to state that the memorial therewith forwarded to the address of his Lordship has been returned by this Government, as Mirza Ali Akbar states he has forwarded the original direct.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Malet,*
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 12 July 1849.

(True extract.)

(signed) *A. Malet*, Chief Secretary.

